HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, JAMMU & KASHMIR.

HAND-LOOM WEAVING INDUSTRY

IN THE

JAMMU PROVINCE

(J. & K. State)

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION

OF

MR. PANNA LALL, M.A.,

Prof. of Economics,

P. W. COLLEGE, JAMMU.

PUBLISHED BY

Department of Industries & Commerce.

Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.

weaving

Hand weaving

Wovens

746.7209546

Sh2

KASHMIR UNIVERSITY
Iqbal Library
Acc No .....
Dated.....

REPORT

ON THE

Economic Survey of Hand-Loom Weaving of Cotton

WITH A

Chapter on the Hand-Loom Weaving of Wool

SURVEY CONDUCTED BY

MR. VIDYA SAGAR SHARMA, B.A.,
MR. HIRA NAND ISSAR, B.A.,
MR. FAZAL KARIM, B.A.,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

MR. PANNA LALL, M.A.,
Prof. of Economics,
PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE, JAMMU.

1941.

Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.

ST-01
RGU

K UNIVERSITY LIB.
K. DIVISION
Acc No ~~78387~~ 78389
Date 10.3.22

Allama Iqbal Library
78389

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

Introduction .. .. i-ii

CHAPTER I.

THE RAW-MATERIAL.

Hand-spinning of yarn ; supply of yarn and its prices ; suggestions regarding its supply to the weaver ; desirability of installing a ginning and spinning plant ; the dyes and the process of dyeing .. .. 1—8

CHAPTER II.

THE LOOM AND ITS WORKING.

Requisites of various looms ; number of looms ; outturn on each loom ; relative merits and demerits of various looms ; the process of weaving .. 9—15

CHAPTER III.

THE WEAVER

Total number of weavers ; the system of training ; earnings of the various classes of weavers ; their subsidiary earnings ; indebtedness .. .. 16—29

CHAPTER IV.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Varieties of cloth ; *khaddar*, *susi*, bed-covers, *dhotis*, towels ; coatings, shirtings and ladies' suitings ; cost of production of the different varieties at various places .. .. 30—34

CHAPTER V.

THE CALICO-PRINTING INDUSTRY AT SAMBA.

Past history : causes of decline ; present position ; varieties of goods produced and their prices ; the earnings of the workers ; suggestions for its revival 35—40

CHAPTER VI.

THE SYSTEM OF MARKETING.

Causes of the lack of markets ; the present system of marketing and its disadvantages ; remedies suggested ; subsidiary recommendations .. .. 41—49

CHAPTER VII.

TARIFF.

Rates of custom duty on the import of cotton yarn and cotton piece goods ; changes suggested ; conclusion. .. .. 50—51

CHAPTER VIII.

Hand-loom Weaving of Wool.

Pages

Preliminary ; number of looms ; the raw material and its supply ; suggestions for its improvement ; varieties of cloth produced ; wages for its weaving ; cost of production ; earnings ; the system of marketing ; suggestions for its improvement ; the workmen and their problems ; conclusion .. .. 52—61

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing different qualities of yarn along with its price, etc. .. ii-iii

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number and types of looms visited .. .. iv—xv

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the number of workers and their non-working dependents. .. .. xvi—xxiii

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the subsidiary occupation of the weavers. .. .. xxiv—xxvi

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst those engaged in Hand-loom Weaving Industry .. .. xxvii—xxix

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the varieties of cloth woven .. .. .. xxx-xxxi

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing cost of production, sale price and profits .. xxxii—xxxviii

APPENDIX H.

Wool Weaving.

Statement showing the number of looms. .. .. .. xxxix—xl

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of workers and their non-working dependents .. .. xli—xliv

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst the workers .. xlv—xlviii

REPORT

ON

The Hand Spinning & Hand-Loom Weaving of Cotton

IN THE

JAMMU PROVINCE.

INTRODUCTION.

Introduction.—Hand spinning and hand-loom weaving which had been at certain times the pride of British India and Indian States and brought fame to her people, are at present in a very neglected condition. Hand spinning has been the worst sufferer and the use of the old spinning wheel, in spite of the efforts of the All India Spinners' Association to revive its use, has been for the most part silenced. It is a well-known fact that the muslins produced by the Indian weavers were once coveted by what are now industrially the most advanced countries of the world. But intensive competition from machine made fabrics from the West was to a great extent responsible for the gradual deterioration and partial ruination of the indigenous cotton industry in this country. The Industrial Revolution in England had its repercussions in India and the Indian weaver, faced with the competition of foreign mill made cloth and the loss of Asiatic markets, could not hold his own. This industry supplied subsidiary occupation for the workers and the loss of this calling increased the pressure of population on land. In the absence of a mechanized cotton-mill industry in the State the situation here has become all the more serious. The weavers thrown out of work have no other occupation to follow and have, therefore, either to work on the minimum possible earnings in their old profession or to starve. In spite of the efforts made by the Demonstration Peripatetic Party, it has not been possible for the Department of Industries and Commerce to achieve a visible measure of success in this direction. Ignorant and poor as they are, the weavers are unable to take any material advantage from the benefits conferred upon them by the State Aid to Industries Act and the utility of the weaving peripatetic parties has been more than nullified by the difficulties under which they have to work. Some of these difficulties will be dealt with in the course of this report.

Hand-loom weaving still occupies an important position among the cottage industries of the province. According to the Census Report of 1931 the industry of cotton spinning, sizing and weaving provided employment to 6660 whole-time workers and to 3128 part-time workers, who regarded cotton weaving as a subsidiary occupation. The economic condition of the hand-loom weaver

is, however, poor and his earnings low. In recent years the cotton weaver has suffered most from the effects of falling prices and the competition of cheap imported goods from Japan and British India. The weaving of coarser varieties, specially *Khaddar*, is no longer a paying proposition for the hand-loom worker.

The unit of work is the indigenous weaver, who is seen working at his loom in his own house assisted by the labour of other members of the family. The weaver does not keep any apprentices, because his profession is hereditary and moreover it is not a paying concern, nor does he hire any labourers because he cannot afford them. In some cases, however, where the weaver is without any friend to assist him, he gets the reeling done by some neighbouring woman for a small remuneration of two pice per seer.

In certain places like Mirpur, the weavers have installed the new frame-loom and have thereby increased their average outturn per day but the return is not very large for the simple reason that there is no organization near at hand. The necessity of a marketing system along with other problems vital to the interest of this industry will be discussed in this report with special reference to local conditions.

CHAPTER I.

The Raw-materials.

Hand spinning of yarn ; supply of yarn and its price ; suggestions regarding its supply to the weaver ; desirability of installing a ginning and spinning plant ; the dyes and the process of dyeing.

In the hand-loom weaving industry yarn is the major or the only raw-material that counts the most in determining the cost of production of the finished product. Other raw-materials are dyes, flour, etc.

Yarn is obtained by our weavers from two sources. Hand spun yarn is used by those, who are merely wage earners. They get the yarn from the houses of the people and return the finished product, be it a bed-cover, or plain *Khaddar*, after getting their wages, which are generally settled in advance. This yarn is spun by the ladies in their spare hours and the average daily production is from one to two chhataks per head. Thus about 8 spinners produce as much yarn as is just sufficient for a single weaver, for one day. This yarn is, however, very rarely sold in the market. Those who spin the yarn, generally, get the cloth made for their use on payment of a fixed wage to the weaver.

Hand spinning.—The old spinning-wheel is still used extensively in the rural areas of the State, by the womenfolk, for the spinning of cotton and wool. The old pit loom is adapted to the use of hand-spun yarn, but its use on the frame loom is limited. In the places surveyed by us spinning is nowhere followed as main occupation by men. It is only the women-folk in the country side, who take to spinning during their leisure hours.

According to Mahatma Gandhi, the great preacher of the gospel of *Charkha*, it is a means of achieving economic, political and spiritual greatness. It does not require the use of large amount of capital and no great skill is needed in working at it. It also leads to the profitable employment of the labour of men, women and children under the congenial atmosphere of domestic life. It is also likely to provide a regular flow of income to the agriculturist.

Whatever may be the moral or political value attached to the spinning of yarn, it cannot be denied that it is not an economic proposition. In spite of the recent decision of the Congress to include hand spinning in the Independence Pledge, as a measure of discipline, self-sacrifice and restoration of old village economy, it cannot be denied that the reversion to the old village economy of self-sufficiency is neither desirable nor practicable. The cult of *Charkha* may be taken as a matter of *Yukti or Dharma*, but we

cannot recommend its use to those persons, whose energies can be usefully employed in other directions. The improved spinning wheel can be introduced in rural areas for the use of those who are unfit for any other work. The output of *Charkha* in such cases will supplement the earnings of the poor labourers and cultivators, particularly in the hilly districts of the State. It is admittedly a home occupation and one of the household duties of the women folk and can only be revived in that form unless there is a complete revolution in our morals and aesthetic tastes. It is true that at one time India clothed herself completely out of home-made cloth (made from hand spun yarn), but since then wants particularly in urban areas have greatly increased. The consumption of cloth per capita is bound to increase with the growth of population and the spread of civilization, and it will not be possible for the supply of hand spun yarn to meet the increased demand. The output of the spinning wheel is so small, that, if imports of yarn from British India and foreign countries were to be stopped, the price of cloth produced in the State would rise and the quantity would not be sufficient for the requirements of the growing population. The spinning wheel certainly has its place, as has been pointed out above, but it cannot serve as a specific for all our economic ills, as it is represented to be. Moreover, the annual savings from this source are hardly sufficient to hold out any inducement to hand spinning. The use of *Charkha* is better than doing nothing whatever and it is only on this ground that its use can be defended. It is not likely to solve the problem of rural poverty or to provide increasing employment to the people on favourable terms.

The second source from which the weavers get the yarn is the town or the village shopkeepers, who sell the yarn to weavers mostly on credit. The prices differ from individual to individual according to the nature of the security that the purchaser can furnish. The following table gives an idea of the different qualities of yarn which are used by our weavers along with their respective prices per bundle of 10 lb. :—

Counts.	Price at Chhanni.	Price at Amritsar.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
20 ..	4 6 0 or Rs. 4-8-0 at Samba.	4 1 0
10½ ..	3 0 0	2 10 0
12½ ..	4 0 0	3 10 0
29 ..	4 4 0	Not available.
21 ..	3 4 0	,, ,,
16 ..	4 8 0	,, ,,
27 ..	3 10 0	,, ,,
10½ Lion Brand..	3 1 0 at Akhnoor	,, ,,
10½ Bijli Brand ..	2 15 0	,, ,,

These are the prices at which yarn is sold for cash. Credit prices are however different. It depends exclusively upon the discretion of the dealer or the shopkeeper to charge whatever price he can from weavers, who cannot pay in cash. From some he makes an additional charge of one anna per bundle while from others he may demand 0-2-0 more per bundle. This additional charge may go up to 0-4-0 or even 0-6-0 per packet according to the credit of the weaver. The well-to-do weavers of Chhanni, Samba and Mirpore purchase the yarn from Amritsar at whole-sale rates. In their case the following are the prices at which they can get it at Behari near Chhanni after paying the freight and customs duty, etc.

Yarn.	Amritsar rate.	Customs duty.	Freight.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
20 counts ..	4 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 6
10½ „ ..	2 10 0	0 1 3	0 1 6
12½ „ ..	3 10 0	0 1 9	0 1 6

The savings effected in the case of these three qualities are thus 0-2-0, 0-3-3 and 0-2-9 respectively per bundle. Even the well-to-do weavers cannot command so much capital as to be able to reap fully the advantages of buying in large quantities. They can only purchase one or two bundles of yarn at a time and this cannot prove very profitable. Thus we can see that our weaver is suffering for want of material on account of lack of capital resources. The purchase of yarn on co-operative basis can under such conditions, prove very helpful. The advance of capital from the Government for this purpose would involve a great risk and trouble, hence our efforts in this respect are also bound to fail. The following few suggestions may prove helpful in this connection :—

Suggestions Regarding the supply of Yarn. 1. The Government should establish weaving centres at important places throughout the province. A minimum number of looms (the number to be fixed by the Government) in and around a village should determine the desirability or otherwise of its being declared a weaving centre. Such centres should be established by the active co-operation of the weavers though initiative in this respect shall have to be taken by the Government.

2. The Government should, then, calculate the quantity and the quality of yarn to be consumed at each centre throughout the year.

3. This having been done, the Government should, through its marketing officer (to be appointed for this purpose) invite cloth merchants or their agents to supply yarn to the weavers on a piece wage system—the wages to be fixed by the marketing officer

according to the quality and design of the cloth required to be produced. If, however, the required number of persons are not forthcoming for the supply of yarn and sale of cloth the marketing officer may fix the price at which these capitalists should supply yarn to the weavers.

The best thing, however, would be to form the weavers into a co-operative society for the purchase of yarn and other requirements. An attempt was made to form a society for this purpose at Mirpur but it did not achieve substantial results. This was partly due to the hostile attitude adopted by the local shopkeepers and partly due to mismanagement and indifference on the part of the weavers themselves. These associations of weavers formed on co-operative basis can also supply appliances for warping and reeling. They can form themselves into a Provincial Association of Weavers. The latter can buy the yarn in large quantities for the various societies affiliated to it, and can distribute it to the weavers through the primary scoieties, which may be established at important weaving centres. In this way the weavers will secure the advantages of buying in large quantities. The capital of the said Provincial Society can be raised by the issue of shares to the primary societies, to the Government and to the public spirited gentlemen of means. These societies will not only arrange for the sale of yarn at cash or slightly higher credit prices to the members but also supply the capital needs of the weavers. A common ware-house may be established under the guidance and supervision of the Provincial Society, where the cloth woven by the members could be stored for sale on commission, retaining the right of the weavers to sell their cloth to outsiders, if they so choose.

The weavers can pay the share capital in monthly instalments of 0-2-0 or 0-3-0. The society should be managed by a committee elected from amongst the weavers. The activity of the Government should be confined to one of sympathy and guidance. The membership should be confined to men of good character as in these societies the moral gain is as great as the economic.

As has been pointed out, the supply of handspun yarn is very much restricted; therefore, the weavers have to buy mill made yarn both Indian as well as foreign. The following tables give an idea of the total quantity of cotton twist and yarn imported into the Jammu province during the last five years :—

Year.	Quantity in maunds.		Value in Rs.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1991-92 ..	10,420	681	3,15,752	43,889
1992-93 ..	10,445	277	3,19,314	22,290
1993-94 ..	9,694	107	3,15,472	9,990
1994-95 ..	12,134	157	3,55,817	13,736
1995-96 ..	16,197	187	4,16,076	13,949

Thus in 1995-96 yarn of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,30,025 was imported into the Jammu province. In Kashmir province, cotton yarn valued at Rs. 1,46,081 was imported in 1994-95. Thus we import yarn worth about Rs. 6 lacs every year from British India and other foreign countries. About 5% of the imported yarn is of European or Japanese origin and the remaining 95% is the product of Indian mills.

It is clear from the data given above that the quantity of yarn consumed is fairly large to justify the establishment of a spinning mill in the State. With the development of hand-loom weaving industry the demand for yarn is bound to increase. We have ample scope for the development of hand-loom weaving as is clear from the following figures relating to the import of cotton piece-goods in the State :—

JAMMU PROVINCE.

Year.	Quantity in Maunds.		Value in Rs.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1991-92 ..	42,873	13,853	21,23,622	10,84,108
1992-93 ..	42,560	14,784	20,72,244	11,85,458
1993-94 ..	43,520	10,455	22,66,454	9,76,052
1994-95 ..	51,483	12,135	27,36,891	11,26,535
1995-96 ..	58,630	13,789	28,79,683	12,04,122

KASHMIR PROVINCE.

Year.	Quantity in Maunds.		Value in Rs.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1992-93 ..	29,218	8,668	14,61,987	6,87,692
1993-94 ..	30,603	7,146	17,80,751	6,02,966
1994-95 ..	30,097	7,940	17,30,349	5,92,379

It is clear from the data given above that we import on the average cotton piece-goods worth more than Rs. 60 lakhs every year, out of which imports from India account for Rs. 45 lakhs.

Desirability of Installing a Spinning Plant.—As the hand-loom weaving industry in the State goes on developing, the demand for yarn would go on increasing. Therefore the installation of a ginning and spinning plant in the State will not only enable us to supply yarn to the weavers at cheaper rates but it will also help to some extent in solving the acute problem of unemployment. As for raw-cotton required for this purpose it can either be imported or produced in the State. The following is the draft scheme for the manufacture of yarn in the State :—

1. The Department of Agriculture should be requested to conduct experiments to find out places where cotton can be grown. It should then divert its attention to the production of cotton on an increased and improved scale, by distributing to the cultivators the improved cotton seeds at as low a price as possible. Instructions, if considered necessary, should also be given to the cultivators by means of magic lantern shows for the cultivation of cotton and they should be made fully acquainted with the diseases that often visit these plants and the methods of combating them. Attempts should be made to make the State, as far as possible, self-sufficient in its requirements of raw cotton. To achieve this end the activities of the Department of Agriculture shall have to be extended, and more staff will be required, but the results will justify the incurring of extra expenditure. This would ameliorate the condition of the cultivator by raising his margin of profit.

2. Cotton being made available, a joint-stock company might be floated to raise capital for the installation of a ginning and spinning plant.

3. The Government should exempt the plant from the payment of any customs duty.

4. This limited concern should purchase cotton, through its agents, from the cultivator. The price of cotton should be regulated by the Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board after due consideration of the different grades of cotton, their relative demand and the prices prevailing for those in British India.

5. The yarn when produced can be supplied to the weavers individually at a fixed price or through the proposed weavers' associations. The proposed spinning company can also arrange for the sale of the finished product of the weavers by having a sale depot. The prices at which the various types of cloth are to be purchased from the weavers may be fixed by the Government in consultation with the marketing officer. The proposed company may be allowed to charge from the public 5% over and above its purchase prices, out of which the company after retaining 3% for itself, may distribute the remaining as bonus to the weavers in proportion to the value of their cloth sold through this company.

This would, no doubt, give the company a monopoly over the spinning and weaving industry of the State and there might be some danger of the evil consequences of the monopoly system but the Department of Industries and Commerce could reserve to itself the power to safeguard the interests of the weavers and the consumers by fixing a minimum rate of profit, as has been suggested above.

It would be necessary to study in greater detail the first point, which is the most difficult problem to be solved. The soil of the State being rocky and irrigation difficult, there is very little chance for the State to be self-sufficient in its requirements of raw-cotton. In certain areas of Jammu, Mirpur and Kathua districts, cotton is already being cultivated in sufficient quantities, but the yield per acre is very low as compared with other countries, *e.g.*, U.S.A., Egypt, and the Punjab canal colonies. Moreover, the cotton which is grown is of very ordinary quality. There is practically no scope for the growth of long-staple cotton. Therefore, in the near future we shall have to depend on the Indian markets for the supply of raw cotton. We can arrange for the organized purchase of raw cotton in the Punjab canal colonies and if necessary, we can also import it from Egypt and U. S. A. for spinning of yarn of higher counts. The following figures give some idea of the import of raw cotton into the Jammu province during the last five years:

Year.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.
1991-92 ..	3095	40,038
1992-93 ..	3229	44,836
1993-94 ..	2605	34,526
1994-95 ..	6104	70,289
1995-96 ..	5158	58,820

The Government should not levy any duty on the import of raw cotton from British India and Indian States.

6. If the proposal for the establishent of a spinning company does not materialize, the required quantities of yarn should be imported from Japan under customs-bond or from British India customs-free. It would, however, be more economical to import it from Japan, as in this case the Government income from customs duty would not suffer.

The Dyes and the Dyeing of Yarn.—The material next in importance, required in the textile industry, is the dyes. At

present the weavers in the State produce only plain *Khaddar* and *Susi*. The dyes required by the *Susi* weavers are purchased from the shopkeepers, who import them under bond. The dyes used are of German manufacture and their prices have gone very high on account of the present unsettled international situation. Although the prices now prevailing are not as high as they were immediately after the outbreak of war, yet they are much higher than the pre-war prices. As a result of this the imports of foreign dyes into the State have declined. Now the dyes are mostly imported from Bombay and His Highness' Government has granted a rebate on their import into the State.

With the development of the calico-printing industry at Samba, however, the demand for natural as well as synthetic dyes will increase. The suggestions regarding their supply have been made in the chapter on the Calico Printing Industry.

There are no dyeing experts in the State. Yarn is still dyed by the primitive methods of dyeing, either by the weaver himself or by the local dyer. The rates charged by the dyer for dyeing in *Kachha* colour vary from 0-7-0 to 0-10-0 per bundle of 10 lbs. yarn while for fast dyes the charges vary from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 per bundle. But even after such high charges the dyeing is not found to be very satisfactory.

The weaver puts the dye in a big iron vesselwhich is full of water. An equal or sometimes double the quantity of soda is also put along with the dye and the water is then placed on the fire and allowed to boil. The yarn is then put into the vessel and mixed with the boiling dye with the help of a rod. After two or three hours the yarn is taken out of the vessel and is spread in the open to enable it to dry up . The process followed by the dyer is almost the same.

In villages like Samba, Chhanni, Behari and all the villages in Mirpur vicinity the weavers themselves do the dyeing whereas in the Jammu city the yarn is dyed by the local dyer. The rates for the dyeing of the staple yarn are higher, because of the greater skill required in the process of dyeing.

CHAPTER II.

The loom and its working.

Requisites of various looms; number of looms; outturn on each loom; relative merits and demerits of various looms: the process of weaving.

The appliances of a weaver consist of the loom and its requisites. These may be enumerated as under:

Pit-loom—1. The comber. 2. Reed. 3. Heald. 4. Shuttle. 5. Reed-sticks for warping and wooden sticks for sizing.

Pit-loom fitted with Fly-shuttle—This loom also requires the same articles in addition to the fly-shuttle and the fly-shuttle sley.

Frame-loom—The requisites of a frame-loom are:—

The shuttle, the reed, the heald, the handle, the warping machine, sizing stand, bobbins and drums.

In addition to the above mentioned articles a weaver requires, in each case, some brass or other utensils for dying the yarn and also for applying flour to it.

The cost of a pit-loom may be estimated at Rs. 10; that of a loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley at Rs. 20; and of a frame-loom at about Rs. 40 as per details given below:—

Cost of wood ..	..	..	18 0 0
Labour ..	..	..	7 0 0
Reed and heald	..	..	5 0 0
Nali (Bobbins)	..	..	10 0 0
Total ..			40 0 0

This figure does not include the cost of warping-creel- which is seldom purchased by every weaver. An ordinary pit-loom can also be fitted with the fly-shuttle arrangement at an extra cost of about Rs. 5. On this type of loom one is able to do twice the work, that is possible on a pit-loom. The ordinary pit-loom with the fly-shuttle sley is suited to the requirement of the village weaver. The frame-looms can, with advantage, be introduced in the urban areas.

Number of looms—The total number of looms at the places visited is 1997, *vide* Appendix A of the report. As it was not possible for the surveyors to visit all the places in the province, an attempt was made to find out the number of looms in each tehsil from the revenue records. The following table gives an idea of the number of looms in each tehsil :—

Jammu	336
Ranbirsinghpura	850
Akhnoor	619
Samba	772
Udhampur	236
Ramban	302
Bhadarwah	775
Kishtwar	1002
Ramnagar	803
Kathua	402
Basohli	1169
Jasmergarh	598
Mirpur	972
Kotli	709
Bhimber	563
Reasi	687
Rajouri	785
Total ..	11,580

Out of the total number of looms surveyed 16 are pit-looms fitted with the fly-shuttle sleys, 300 are frame-looms, and the rest 1680 are pit-looms. The looms with the fly-shuttle sley are found in places where the weaving peripatetic parties have given demonstration to the weavers while the frame-looms are found in Jammu city, Mirpur and the adjoining villages and Basohli. The frame-looms are found in the localities that are situated near the important

towns of the Punjab, Mirpur and Jammu being two such places. The most important centres of cotton weaving in the Jammu province are: Samba in the Jammu district, Chhanni, Julahan and tne adjoining few villages in the Kathua district and Mirpur proper and the adjoining villages in the Mirpur district. The statement given in Appendix A about tne number of looms at each particular place will show the importance of these places as centres of hand-loom weaving industry. Out of these Samba had also been an important centre for the production of printed cloth, though at present, the Calico-Printing Industry at that place has suffered a considerable decline and has met the fate of its sister-industry of hand-loom weaving.

For the past few months, however, the importance of Jammu proper as a centre of hand-loom weaving is rapidly increasing. In addition to the 57 looms that already existed 63 frame-looms and one dobby have been installed by 5 firms in the year 1940. Of these five, The Rajkumar Woollen and Silk Mills intend to install 16 power-looms as well and the requisite machinery has already been ordered.

Average outturn on each loom—The average daily outturn on a pit-loom is 8 yards of plain *Khaddar*. On a pit-loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley the average production of *Khaddar* is 12 yards a day and the same is the average daily production on a frame-loom. This average is only for a day of 8 working hours but in certain cases, the weavers, in order to increase their earnings, work from the early hour of morning till very late in the evening and can thus weave about 12 yards on the pit-loom and 18 yards on the loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley and on the frame-loom.

Mostly the weavers in the Jammu province work on the pit-loom except at a few places, where the weavers have installed frame-looms. The number of pit-looms fitted with fly-shuttle sleys is negligible although the weaving peripatetic parties have been trying hard for the last 8 years to introduce these looms. The weaver still clings to his pit-loom in spite of all the efforts of the Department of Industries to fit it with the fly-shuttle sley. These looms have the following defects :—

1. The average outturn of cloth on this loom is very low. The loom works very slowly as the weaver has to throw the shuttle, to pull the handle and also to move his feet.

2. Cloth of more than $\frac{3}{4}$ yard width cannot be woven on it. If the width of the cloth is increased the functioning of the loom becomes difficult.

3. The work is very tedious in nature as the worker has first to move his right hand, then his feet, and after that his left hand.

4. The coarser cloth, that can only be woven on it, has gone out of fashion and this is one of the reasons why our weavers are finding it difficult to make their both ends meet.

The question now arises as to which looms should be substituted instead ? Power-looms are quite out of the question, because " power " is not available in the localities where the weavers are found in large numbers. We give below a scheme for the installation of power looms in Jammu on a limited partnership basis. The Government can help the enterprise by purchasing its debentures and also by giving the necessary facilities relating to the import of raw-material and the sale of the finished product.

A moderate establishment having 16 power looms and 50 hand-looms can be started with an initial capital of about Rs. 50,000. The main items of expenditure on the basis of pre-war prices are :—

	Rs.
Power looms	8,000
Bobbins winder (German) ..	3,000
Twisting machine (Ludhiana) ..	400
Drum winder (Ludhiana) ..	300
Motor 10 H. P.	600
Cost of fittings	4,000
50 Hand-looms	1,700
Bobbins, warping-creel and other accessories.	7,000
Total on machinery ..	25,000
Working capital to begin with ..	25,000
Grand Total ..	50,000

Sixteen looms will consume on an average 100 units of power, if each loom works for 9 hours a day. The establishment required for this purpose, besides that necessary for clerical work and superintendence, is as follows :—

One operator at Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 p.m.

16 weavers at Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 p.m.

The weavers for hand-looms can be employed on piece-wage system. The establishment, with advantage, can produce woollen cloth, on account of the heavy import duty of 25 % on its import. The statement given in Appendix B will give an idea of the quality of yarn, which can be used on these looms along with their prices, the type of cloth woven, the sale price per yard at Amritsar and the wages, which have to be paid to the weavers. The quantity of cloth which can be woven from each bundle of yarn is also given in the said Appendix.

The other looms that can be introduced are :—

1. The loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley.
2. The frame-loom with single and double fly shuttle.
3. The dobby.
4. The jacquard
5. The automatic loom.

Of these the introduction of the first is already being tried by the weaving peripatetic party of this province and the slow progress made by the party in this connection reveals the fact that the fly-shuttle sleys have not found favour with our weaver. Special enquiries were made from the weavers in this respect and the following facts were noted regarding the working of these looms :—

1. '*The Japani Khaddi*, as the weavers call it, has got a bad name, because it goes out of order very soon and once it happens, the weavers at once take to their pit-loom for want of some one to set it right as the peripatetic party after giving demonstrations at one place leaves for another.

2. The warping and similar other processes remain the same and so the outturn in these respects is very nearly the same.

Next in order come the frame-looms, and these can be introuced with greater success than has been the case with the fly-shuttle sleys on account of the following reasons :—

1. The mere fact that as many as 300 looms have already come into existence in the Jammu Province without any propaganda on their behalf, explains that these looms have found favour with our weavers.

2. Our weavers are in the habit of copying others and as these looms are being extensively installed in the Punjab now-a-days, the use of these looms is becoming popular in the State also.

3. There is economy of space as these looms can be installed in a smaller area than any other.

4. It is easier to handle them after a period of brief training.
5. The out-turn on these looms is comparatively greater.
6. Cloth of a better quality and larger width can be woven on these looms.
7. It is easier to weave cloth of new designs on this loom than on the other two.

The facts mentioned above clearly show that the frame-loom is decidedly the best and can be introduced amongst our weavers at a greater speed than the fly-shuttle sleys. It, therefore, seems desirable that the peripatetic parties should suspend their activities in connection with the fly-shuttle sleys and start giving demonstrations for the introduction of frame-looms. The Government should also, in addition to the parties, start a weaving institute at Jammu, where training in weaving should be imparted to adults and the sons of hereditary weavers by providing stipends for them. The parties may also, if desirable, be amalgamated with the institute. If this is done, the Government shall have to incur much less extra expenditure. The weaving institute should get orders from the Government departments as well as from the wholesale cloth-dealers for such goods as can be made on improved looms by the weavers of the village. A batch of instructors should be sent to the villages for imparting necessary training to the weavers. After finishing their work, the party can return to the central institute and thus keep the central establishment in touch with the hand-loom weaving industry of the province.

For weaving the more intricate designs training in the use of dobbies and jacquards should also be imparted. It is also necessary to impart training in dyeing, sizing and designing.

The work in the villages can be done by the students, who are trained in this institute. They may be paid an allowance in lieu of the services that they may render in imparting training to their fellow-weavers in the villages. A detailed scheme for this will be discussed later in this report. As regards the automatic loom it may be said that its introduction is not possible for the present on account of the following reasons :—

1. It is very costly and the weavers, who are poor cannot afford to buy it.
2. Its handling requires sufficient amount of skill, which our weaver is yet lacking.
3. Automatic looms have not been very successful even in the Punjab.

In view of all that has been said above the introduction of frame-looms with single as well as double shuttles is highly desirable and the sooner it is done in the manner suggested above, the better would it be for the consumers in general and the weavers in particular.

Process of Weaving.—The process of weaving on a pit loom is very simple. Yarn, after it has been obtained, is swung round the drums on the drum-creel and these are then taken for warping. To prepare a warp the weaver has first of all to find some open ground and to measure it according to the length of the warp required. The drums are then applied one by one to a pair of sticks (one in each), which the weaver holds in his hands and as he runs, the yarn from the drums is transferred to the reed-sticks which are already pegged in the ground for this purpose. The warp is then put in the water and after that the sizing is done. Then the warp is again brought and spread in the open air on four wooden pillars (two on each side) and it is then combed and after it gets dry it is taken to the loom. Yarn is then reeled on the purns and bobbins and the weaver begins working on his loom. For this the purn is put in the shuttle and thrown from right to left and from left to right, the weaver striking the handle to his side every time the shuttle is thrown. The fineness or thickness of the cloth depends on the skill with which the weaver strikes the handle.

On the frame-loom also the same process is followed except as regards warping, sizing and throwing of shuttle. Here the shuttle is thrown along by means of a string, which is tied to the handle that the weaver holds in his hand and pulls it both ways.

Improvement in the Process.—The introduction of the improved loom will not solve the problem of the weavers. Although the loom is a very important appliance of the weavers, yet the improvements in the various processes connected with weaving are equally important. In the first place the frame-looms and the fly-shuttle sleys cannot achieve any substantial results unless fairly long warps are used, failing which avoidable delay will be caused by joining the threads with each other. The use of short warps causes loss of material as well as loss of time. Warps should be properly wound on a wooden roller to ensure continuous weaving of cloth. If possible, some arrangement, either on co-operative basis or by the proposed weaving institute, may be made for the supply of yarn, warped for a required pattern, sized and wound on wooden rollers. One objection that can be taken to this is, that the labour of wife and children, which is employed for this purpose at present, will be wasted. But they can assist the weaver in several other ways.

At present sizing is done by the weaver himself, after the yarn has been warped. Flour boiled with water is usually used for this purpose. Boiled rice is very seldom used. Sometimes chalk or lime is added to the sizing material to increase the weight of the cloth or to give it a thickened appearance. The use of the sizing material of good quality is necessary. This matter may be gone into by some expert and if possible a sizing machine suitable for use by the hand-loom weaver may be introduced.

CHAPTER III.

The Weaver.

Total number of weavers ; standard of living ; the system of training ; earnings of the various classes of weavers ; their subsidiary earnings ; indebtedness.

The total number of actual workers in the localities surveyed is 1906. They have as many as 7360 non-working dependents. Thus the total number directly or indrectly dependent on this industry in 182 different places comes to 9266 as per statement given in Appendix C. In spite of the rapid decline of this industry due partly to the import of mill made cloth and partly to internal competition, the industry still occupies an important place in the economic life of the province.

The village weaver owns the simple tools of his trade and has in most cases to depend on the neighbouring money-lender for the supply of raw-material and the sale of the finished product. He may be found working independently with his own tools but he is generally only a labourer working up his customer's material. His earnings as will be explained later on, are very low and do not provide him even with the bare necessaries of life. The conditions under which the weavers have to work are far from being satisfactory. His house consists of one or at the most two rooms. Generally the same room serves as his workshop, the kitchen, the sleeping room and the cattle yard. One can see the smoke oozing out of the primitive fireplace on one side and the weaver working at his loom on the other. For fear of feeling cold in the winter he generally keeps no windows or ventilators. In this suffocating atmosphere he is seen toiling on his loom from sunrise till sunset with intervals for meals and prayers. He works in his own house for longer hours than the factory labourer and has also the advantage of getting assistance from the women in the family, when they are free from their domestic duties. This he does at the cost of his health. His profession being hereditary he does not keep any apprentices nor has he any assistants because he cannot afford to employ them. The warping, sizing and reeling is done for him by his wife and children. If he happens to be single, he gets this done with the help of his neighbours. In this case he has to pay for the reeling of the yarn on bobbins at the rate of two pice per seer.

He is often content with his small margin of profit as his standard of comfort is low. The food that he takes is very simple and contains very little of nutritious matter. Milk and ghee are

the luxuries of life, which are denied to him. If he happens to have a cow or a buffalo he would sell the milk or *ghee* and be contented with *Lassi* himself. In place of *ghee* he uses some vegetable oil or even simple water in which the thing is boiled. His low standard of living is mainly responsible for his inefficiency. He does not live but only exists. His clothing is the scantiest and consist of a *Khaddar* shirt and a *Khaddar taimat*, even in winter. His children are often seen running about in the streets insufficiently clad. All this is due to his low productive capacity, ignorance and conservatism.

System of Training.—A large majority of the weavers still work on the pit-loom. Thus the training is hereditary, the father passing the business knowledge and the secrets of the business to his son. For some years back, however, the Government, in order to train the weavers in the modern methods of production and the handling of improved looms, have opened weaving classes in technical schools at Mirpur, Samba and Jammu. They have also started, in the Jammu province, a weaving peripatetic party, which gives demonstrations to weavers in the working and handling of pit-looms fitted with fly-shuttle sleys. But in spite of so much pains taken by the Demonstrator of the weaving peripatetic party, it has to be admitted that the party has not been able to achieve any great measure of success. The difficulties of the party and the weavers are :—

1. The staff of the party is limited. There is only one weaver and one *Khalasi* attached to a demonstrator. They cannot at a time give training to a large number of weavers.

2. As the party cannot stay for long in a locality no sooner it leaves a place where it has introduced new fly-shuttle sleys, than the weavers, with nobody to guide them in the handling of the new sleys, leave it altogether when it goes out of order and take again to their pit-loom. Some weavers do send applications to the demonstrator to come again to these places and set the sleys in order but this he is unable to do, firstly because his work in the other locality suffers, and, secondly the Government cannot incur an additional expense of sending the party to the same place again and again. In the absence of a trained weaver in the locality the work done by the party is practically nullified.

The training imparted in the technical schools is defective and the students do not take sufficient interest in the work. The appointment of a textile expert and his staff consisting of designers, dyers and weavers at important centres is necessary in order to ameliorate the condition of the weavers to any appreciable extent and to impart the necessary training.

Earnings.—To calculate their earnings the weavers in the

Jammu Province, have been divided into five distinct classes as follows :—

1. **The skilled weaver.**—Weaver working on the frame loom and weaving cloth of modern designs.

2. **The trading weaver.**—He does himself only the warping and the sizing and gets the cloth woven from other weavers on a piece wage system.

3. **Independent worker.**—Independent weaver who weaves the cloth himself, buying his own raw-materials and selling the finished goods in the market. Sometimes he sells his goods to the trading weaver, who sells it in the hilly areas of the State.

4. **Weavers working on a piece-wage system.**

(*a*) Those who weave *Susi* for the trading weaver.

(*b*) Those who weave *Khaddar* or *kheses* from the hand-spun yarn of the people.

The Skilled Weaver.—As is clear from the statement of looms given in the appendix, the number of frame-looms in the Jammu Province is limited. Most of these are found in Mirpur proper and the adjoining villages but the weavers there generally weave plain *Khaddar* and arrange for its marketing themselves. The only places where the skilled weavers are found at work are Jammu and Basohli. At Basohli a gentleman has started a small weaving establishment under the name 'The Krishna Weaving Factory'. In Jammu we have about a dozen such establishments. These weavers weave shirtings and coatings of modern designs under the supervision and control of the proprietors of the establishments. The wages are settled by mutual bargaining between the weavers and the proprietors according to the design of the cloth. Generally the wages vary from 0-1-3 per yard to 0-2- 6 a yard. If the design is simple the wages are 0-1-3 a yard and if the design is more complex higher wages are paid. The average out-turn of the weavers depends upon the quality and simplicity, or otherwise, of the design. If the design is simple and quality low, they may be able to weave 10 to 12 yards a day, but if the design is more complex, they can only weave 5 to 6 yards a day. Thus their average daily earnings are 0-8-0 a day. As they work for the proprietor, who supplies them the yarn and arranges for marketing of the cloth himself, the work of these weavers is more or less regular. Thus the average monthly earnings of these weavers are Rs. 15.

The lot of these weavers is, therefore, better than those of any other class in the State. On an average they can earn 15 rupees per month, which is higher than that earned by any other class of

weaver. They are also saved the trouble of purchasing the yarn or arranging for the sale of cloth.

The number of such weavers in the Jammu province is only 106 and they are divided as follows :—

1.	The Rajput Cloth House, Jammu	10
2.	The Kashmir Dyeing and Weaving Factory, Jammu.	7
3.	The Krishna Weaving Factory, Basohli ..	4
4.	The establishment owned by L. Muni Lal, Jammu	9
5.	The National Weaving Factory, Jammu ..	9
6.	Chaman Lal Textile Works, Jammu ..	20
7.	Kharati Lal & Bros., Jammu	10
8.	The Rajkumar Woollen and Silk Mills, Jammu ..	9
9.	The Shanti Weaving Factory, Jammu ..	7
10.	Ch. Abdul Wahid & Co., Jammu	21
	Total ..	106

In addition to the skilled weavers the establishments in Jammu have also employed one designer each whom they pay a monthly remuneration varying from Rs. 20 p.m. in the case of National Weaving Factory to Rs. 65 p.m. in the case of the Rajkumar Woollen and Silk Mills. Some of the establishments have employed separate sizing men also who are paid Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 p.m.

The Trading Weaver.—Some weavers of Samba, Dagore, Behari, Bilahar and Chhanni Julahan, who have got some capital at their command, work as traders for the sale of *Susi*, *Khoddar* and other *Gujjar* cloth. They purchase yarn from Amritsar at wholesale rates, do the warping and sizing themselves and get the cloth woven from other weavers on a piece wage system. The length of the *Tani* and the wages paid for it differ at different places. When summer comes, they set out to the hilly areas for the disposal of this cloth. Sometimes merchants of the hilly areas come to their places and purchase the cloth from them, through the *dalal* or the *Kohtiwala*, who charges his commission at the

rate of one pice per rupee. The following statement shows the length of the *Tani* and the wages paid for it at different places :—

Name of the place.	Length of Tani.	Wages to the weaver. Rs. A. P.
Samba	.. 42 yards	1 8 0
Dagore	.. 50 yards (*susi* superior).	1 8 0
Bed sheet, Samba	.. 10 yards	1 0 0
Chhanni Julahan	.. 40 yards	1 6 0
Village Behari	.. 100 yards (*susi* superior).	2 0 0

The following figures show their earnings per *Tani* at different places :—

Dagore Tani 35 yards.—Cost of production including wages per details given in Appendix F. Rs. 8-0-0.

Local sale at 0-4-0 per yard.
Sale price in the hilly areas 0-5-0 per yard.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Total sale proceeds in the hilly areas	..	10	15	0
Total sale proceeds, if sold locally	..	8	12	0
Profit from local sale (per Tani)	..	0	12	0

Out of Rs. 2-15-0 about one rupee is the cost of transport to the hilly areas. The net profit, therefore, in this case amounts to Re. 1-15-0.

Samba Tani 42 yards.—Cost of production including wages as per details given in Appendix F. Rs. 7 0 0

			Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of transport to hilly areas	..	..	1	0	0
Total sale proceeds (local)at 0-2-9 per yard		..	7	3	6
Net profit from local sale 0-3-6 per Tani.					
Total sale proceeds in hilly areas at 0-3-3 per yard.			8	8	6
Net profit from sale in the hilly areas		..	0	8	6

Samba, bed-sheets.

Cost of production including wages	..	..	..	2	8	0
Sale price	..	..	..	2	12	0
Profit	..	..	..	0	4	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chhanni Julahan, 40 yds. *Susi.*			
Cost of production	5	8	0
Sale proceeds (local) at 0-2-6 a yard ..	6	4	0
Profit from local sale	0	12	0
Sale proceeds in the hilly areas at 0-3-0 a yard ..	7	8	0
Net profit from the above Rs. 2 less Re. 1 as frieght, etc.			
Village Behari, *Tani* 100 yards.			
Cost of production	12	15	0
Local sale proceeds at 0-2-6 a yard ..	15	10	0
Net Profit	2	11	0
Sale proceeds in the hilly areas at 0-3-0 per yard	18	12	0
Profit, less Rs. 2 as cost of transport ..	3	13	0

It is, however, very difficult to calculate, even approximately, the monthly earnings of this class of weavers. Their earnings differ firstly with the number of *Tanis* prepared and sold by them. This differs from month to month, from season to season and from one individual to another. For two to three months, when they are out in the hilly areas for the sale of their cloth, further production is stopped and allowance has to be made for this loss of time in calculating their earnings. On some occasions they have to sell even below their cost of production on account of the intensity of competition, although such occasions are very rare. Allowance must also be made for any special expenses that they may have to incur, when proceeding to the hilly areas for the sale of their cloth. For example the monthly expenses of a weaver on food may come to about Rs. 2 or 3 a month, when he is at his own place, but when he is out, he has to spend Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 a month. These considerations make it difficult to attempt an estimate of his monthly earnings.

The Independent Workers.—These weavers produce their own cloth and arrange for its marketing themselves. To estimate their earnings the most reliable method is to calculate the profits that accrue to them from the sale of their cloth. The earnings of such weavers, therefore, vary according to the quality and the quantity of the cloth produced and the social status or the credit enjoyed by them. If a weaver is well-to-do he gets the yarn slightly cheaper than his poor brethren, who has to buy on credit. The higher price represents the extra risk to which the shopkeeper is put in selling the yarn to a man, who is not credit worthy.

The following schedule will show their earnings at different places :—

Susi Weavers at Dagore.

Length 35 yards.

Costs of production.	Rs.	A.	P.
Price of yarn	4	8	0
Cost of dyes	1	8	0
Cost of flour, warping and reeling, etc. ..	0	8	0
Total ..	6	8	0
Sale proceeds at 0-4-0 per yard	8	12	0
Profit	2	4	0
Thus wages per yard work out to	0	1	0

Average outturn per month is 4 *tanis*, because he has to prepare warp, etc., and has also to bring fodder for his cow. Thus his monthly earnings come to Rs. 9.

Susi Weavers at Samba.

Length 42 yards.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of production	5	8	0
Sale proceeds at 0-2-9 per yd.	7	3	6
Net profit including wages	1	11	6

Average outturn per month is 6 *tanis*, because he has no other work except to work on his loom.

Thus average monthly earnings amount to Rs. 11 0 0

Double bed cover.

Cost of production	1	8	0
Sale proceeds	2	12	0
Profit	1	4	0

Average monthly output is 9.

Monthly earnings	11	4	0

Chhanni Julahan tani 40 yds.

Cost of production	4	2	0
Local sale at 0-2-6 per yd.	6	4	0
Profit	2	2	0

Average monthly output is 5 *tanis*, if they go on working for the whole month.

Earnings	10	10	0

Village Behari. Tani 100 yards. (inferior quality).

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of production	10	15	0
Sale proceeds at 0-2-6 per yd.	15	10	0
Profit	4	11	0
Average monthly outturn is 2 *tanis*.			
Earnings	9	6	0

Such weavers do not go to the hilly areas for the sale of their cloth. They generally sell their cloth locally to the trading weaver.

Mirpur, Khaddar 100 × ¾ yards.

Cost of production	10	1	6
Sale price at 0-2-0 per yard	12	8	0
Profit	2	6	6

100 yards can be woven in about 8 days, thus the monthly earnings amount to Rs. 8-6-9.

Mirpur, Khaddar 100 × 1½ yards.

Cost of production including sales commission ..	19	7	0
Sale proceeds at 0-3-6 per yard	21	14	0
Net profit	2	7	0

Monthly earnings amount to about Rs. 9. In addition to this they are able, sometimes, to save some yarn from the weft.

Barbani, Khaddar 100 × ¾ yards (inferior quality).

Cost of production including commission ..	9	0	0
Sale price at 0-1-9 per yard	10	15	0
Net profit	1	15	0
Monthly earnings	7	0	0

Akal Garh. Susi 105 × 5/16 yards.

Price of yarn	3	3	0
,, ,, *halvan*	1	0	0
Cost of dyes	1	2	0
Total ..	5	5	0
Sale at 14 yards for a rupee	7	8	0
Commission	0	1	9
Net profit	2	0	9
Monthly earnings for three *Tanis*	6	8	0

If we take the average of the earnings of all the workers mentioned above, it comes to about Rs. 9 per mensem. To this

may be added another Rs. 1 which is included in the cost of production for reeling and warping, because the weaver seldom pays for this work. The warping is done with the help of his brethren on the warping machine and the reeling by the house-wife. It should not, however, be concluded, from what has been said above that the earnings of all the weavers are uniform. Reduction in the working days due to illness or so many other causes and changes in the prices also affect their income.

Weavers weaving Susi on piece wage system.—Some weavers cannot afford to buy their own yarn. These weavers get themselves attached to a trader. They get from him the designed and the sized *Tani* as also the yarn for wefting and do the weaving on their own looms. When the *Tani* is finished, they take it to the weaver and get their wages for that part of the work. The earnings of these weavers can very easily be estimated from their daily outturn. The regularity, or otherwise, of the work affects their monthly earnings to a very large extent. The following table shows the earnings of such weavers at different places :—

	Name of the place.	Length in yards.	Outturn per day.	Wages per length.	Monthly outturn.	Earnings.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1.	Dagore*	35	6 yards.	1 8 0	5 tanis or 175 yards.	7 8 0
2.	Samba†	42	7 ,,	1 8 0	5 tanis or 210 yards.	7 8 0
3.	Chhanni Arorian	40	7 ,,	1 6 0	5 tanis or 200 yards.	6 14 0
4.	Behari‡	100		2 0 0	$2\frac{1}{2}$ tanis or 250 yards.	5 0 0

The average earnings of a weaver of this class come to Rs. 6-12-0 per month.

The Wage-earner Weaver.—The last but not the least important and equally unfortunate class of workers among the weavers is that weaving cloth from the handspun yarn for the towns people or the country zamindar on a piece wage system. Quite unaffected by the modern improvements, that are being introduced in his profession, this weaver goes on working quietly in a

* The weavers generally maintain a cow or a buffalo and they have to spend some time in bringing fodder for the animal.

† The cloth is of inferior quality hence the daily outturn is slightly higher.

‡ The cloth is inferior in quality. There are about 80 weavers in this village. Therefore, internal competition is very keen and wages are low.

corner of the town or some central place in a village. The wages which are fixed by tradition and custom differ from tehsil to tehsil and sometimes from village to village in the same tehsil. The only two varieties woven by this weaver are the coarse plain Khaddar and the bordered or unbordered bed-sheets. Their earnings differ at different places.

In Jammu these weavers generally weave bed-sheets only. The size of a bed-sheet is generally $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$ yards and the wages paid for it are Re. 1. The weaver can finish the various processes, twisting, reeling, warping, sizing and weaving in three days and if he gets work regularly, he may be able to earn Rs. 10 a month. But unfortunately this is not so. As is usual, the weaver has to go out in search of work. After he has finished one *Khes*, there may be a period of enforced idlencss extending over two to three days or even more. Thus his monthly earnings hardly exceed Rs. 7 on account of the irregular nature of the work. With this small earning he can hardly support himself and his family in a city like Jammu, where the cost of living is high.

In the suburbs the weavers weave cloth for the zamindars. The workers generally belong to the depressed class (Harijan). They are the village *Kamins*. Their earnings mostly depend on their customary rights in the village. The weaver is paid Re. 1 plus 2 seers of grain for 25 yards of cloth, which he is able to finish in 6 days. Thus in a month of 28 working days he may be able to weave 5 such *Tanis*. The cost of 2 seers of grain at the time of this enquiry (April 1939) was 0-2-0 and so his monthly earnings under normal conditions may be estimated at Rs. 5-10-0. If, however, he works harder he may be able to finish 6 *Tanis* and raise his earnings to Rs. 6-12-0 per month.

In the Akhnoor tehsil the wages paid for 104 yards of *Khaddar* are Rs. 3. The weaver can only weave about 160 yards in a month and thus his wages come to Rs. 4-8-0 p. m. For a *Khes* measuring $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$ yards he gets Re. 1-4-0. But the demand for *Khesses* in the villages is very low. Thus his monthly earnings can seldom exceed Rs. 5.

In Samba and its suburbs as also in Dagore the wages are Re. 1 for 28 yards and Re. 1 for a *Khes* measuring $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$ yards. Here also the weavers can earn about Rs. 7 per month. In all other places of the Kathua district the wages are Re. 1 for 27 yards, and the monthly earnings of the weavers are the same as in the case of Samba and Dagore workers.

In Mirpur and its suburbs as in the villages of tehsil Kotli the wages fixed for such weavers are 2 pice per yard, which are comparatively lower than those earned by the workers at Samba.

In Bhimber also the wages are the same except at certain places, where wages are Re. 1-8-0 per 40 yards of cloth. Here the weavers are able to earn more than Rs. 6 per month but the irregularity of work again stands in their way and reduces their net earnings for the month. Assuming the average out-turn of a weaver to be 8 yards per day, he may be able to earn Rs. 7 per month, but the average of 8 yards per day is very rarely reached by him. The wages for a bed-sheet in Mirpur and its suburbs are one anna per yard, and thus come to 0-10-0 per sheet. These wages are 62½% of the wages per bed-sheet earned in Jammu or Samba and 50% of the wages got at Akhnoor.

Whatever may be said in favour of this system, the fact stands out, that the weaver, desirous of getting some work, has to go from house to house in search of work. This has developed into a tradition and the people do not take their yarn to the houses of the weavers even when they are in urgent need of cloth. The following are the drawbacks of this system :—

1. In the first place the weaver is at a disadvantage in bargaining for his wage, which is generally fixed by custom. The people want to reduce it still further by taking advantage of the uneconomic competition which exists among them. The weaver for fear of losing his work for that day, will sometimes accept lower wages than even his customary wage.

2. There is a waste of time in going from one house to another to find work for himself. The time which he thus loses could better be utilized in increasing his earning capacity, if he were to get work at his own house.

3. Lastly, there develops in him a moral degradation and a sense of inferiority, which mars such good qualities as hopefulness, cheerfulness, honesty and sobriety.

His subsidiary earnings.—The weavers in most cases have nothing to fall back upon, when they do not get any work. They possess no land except the *Meghas* who work as field labourers or occupancy tenants in some cases. The Mohammedan weavers are not registered as agriculturists. It is mainly due to this fact that most of the weavers in tehsil Kotli have given up their weaving profession. They have destroyed their looms and have begun calling themselves as *Bhatti* Rajputs. The number of such weavers could not be ascertained owing to the prejudice that they have got against calling themselves weavers.

The Mohammedan weavers in Katra, Reasi and Akhnoor also get some land to cultivate on *Sath* basis, but their earnings from this source are not much as yield from the land in the *Kandi* and hilly areas is very small.

The depressed class weavers, who work as field labourers cannot give even a rough idea of their earnings from this source. Those who are occupancy tenants say, that, if the season is favourable and the rains set in at the proper time, they may be able to earn Rs. 10 per annum from one *Ghumaon* of land after the payment of land revenue. At Samba the depressed class weavers work on the brick kiln and are thus able to earn 0-6-0 a day.

The weavers of Chhanni, Fathuchak, Gahar and Dagore supplement their earnings by taking some land on yearly lease from the zamindars and sowing onions or some other vegetables in it or by going out for work in the *Andar*, paddy fields. Thus they are able to supplement their earnings by Rs. 20 per annum, after paying the lease money. A detailed statement showing the main subsidiary occupations is given in Appendix D, of this Report.

Indebtedness.—The financial condition of the workers is far from being satisfactory. The work being irregular and the earnings small, the weaver finds it very difficult to make both ends meet. The pressure on land being already very great, to work as field labourer or a tenant does not pay and there is no other industry to fall back upon in order to supplement ones earnings. Dejected and disappointed, the weaver, in order to feed himself and his family, has to fall into the clutches of the moneylender. A statement given in Appendix E of this Report gives an idea of the extent of indebtedness among the weavers. The total indebtedness amounts to Rs. 97,516. The number of those dependent upon this industry being 6353 exlcuding the villages in the Akhnoor tehsil, the average indebtedness per capita comes to Rs. 15·30. Keeping in view the general poverty of the masses and the low level of their earnings, it appears to be a very high figure. The highest amount of debt was in the case of *Naloi Mohalla*, a suburb of Mirpur. The total debt was Rs. 2,935 and the indebtedness per capita worked out to Rs. 38·61. Next to this comes Akal Garh, a suburb of Mirpur.

The rate of interest at which he borrows money varies from Re. 1 % per month to $3\frac{1}{8}$ % per month. The law of the State has fixed Re. 1 p.m. as the maximum rate of interest to be charged by those who lend money, but for fear of losing his source of borrowing, the weaver very rarely allows the money lender to go to the law courts for the realization of his loan. To this may be added several other mal-practices that are prevalent amongst the village *Sahukars*. Taking advantage of the poverty and the helplessness of the weaver, the *Sahukars* genrally enter in their registers higher sums than those actually lent. The result is that the poor weaver finds it impossible to come out of the debt. At some places the weavers had to sell their houses and their looms in order to pay off the debt.

The security furnished by the weavers are the ornaments, if they happen to have some, or their house or the looms.

The following are the main causes of indebtedness :—

1. In places like Samba, Dagore, Behari,Bilahar and Mirpur indebtedness is due to the fluctuations in the market. Ignorant as they are, they cannot study the market conditions and have, therefore, to suffer loss on several occasions.

2. In the case of average families the main cause of indebtedness is high expenditure on ceremonies. The weavers of all classes spend the same amount of money on their social ceremonies irrespective of their income. In the case of the Hindu weavers also the main cause of indebtedness is the proportionately higher expenditure on marriages and other social ceremonies.

3. In low class families the main cause of indebtedness is their low income. They borrow money for the purchase of the necessaries of life.

4. Weavers, who have taken to agriculture as their subsidiary occupation, borrow money for the purchase of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements.

5. They buy yarn on credit at comparatively higher prices. They get lower prices for their cloth and so their earnings are low. The sale proceeds of cloth are spent by the weaver on his daily needs and the amount due from him on account of the purchase of yarn goes on accumulating. After the expiry of one month it becomes a loan and the dealer begins to charge interest on this sum. Moreover, his credit decreases with the increase in the amount of his debt and the yarn dealer charges him more for every bundle of yarn that he purchases. In certain cases the weavers reported, that they had paid 0-4-0 per bundle of 5 seers in addition to the price of yarn.

6. The exorbitant rate of interest charged by the money-lender renders the weavers incapable of clearing away the debt. They go on paying whatever they can spare from their small earnings, but no decrease in the debt is noticeable. At last the dealer comes with a warrant of attachment and takes possession of their houses and even their looms.

7. In some cases the ancestral debt has increased to such an extent that the weaver finds it practically impossible to repay it.

8. Ignorance, poverty and conservative habits are also responsible for the present state of affairs.

From the account given above, it is clear that the regeneration of the weaver cannot be hoped for until a system of cheap and controlled credit is substituted for the present arrangement provided by the village money-lender. The weaving profession has degenerated into a mode of living. It is no longer a paying profession. Before credit can be made freely available to the weaver he should be made credit-worthy. The most suitable agency for

supplying credit is a Co-operative Society, because it has an educative value in addition to its business side. Th Co-operative movement should be reconstructed and revitalized, so as to serve not only as an effective credit agency, but also a motive power for the improvement of the condition of the weaver. In order to make the weaver credit-worthy, it is necessary to increase his productive capacity. An attempt will be made in the following pages to suggest some measures with this object in view.

Although the condition of the weaver in all the places that have been surveyed is miserable, yet he possesses a certain degree of vitality. He is everywhere ignorant and impoverished. He can hardly earn a bare subsistence. In spite of his most unsatisfactory economic condition, he still continues to occupy an important position in the economic life of India. The causes which keep him and his occupation alive are :—

1. The growth of Swadeshi Movement and the stress laid on the use of *Khaddar* by the Congress.

2. Khaddar is considered to be more durable.

3. The pit-loom is adapted to the use of low grade hand-spun yarn.

4. A weaver can turn out many designs which appeal to particular tastes. This is particularly true in the case of tapestry cloth and coloured bed-sheets.

5. It serves as a subsidiary occupation to the agriculturists and thus supplements their earnings.

6. There is no waste of labour, as women and children work along with the master-weaver at home. The weaver thus has the advantage of working in the congenial atmosphere of home life.

7. On account of his conservative habits, he is content with lower earnings in his ancestral occupation. He is not very ambitious.

Some of the points mentioned above work to his disadvantage. As has already been explained, his productive capacity is low ; he is generally ignorant and is overwhelmed with debt. The weavers form a considerable section of the industrial population of the Jammu province. In order to improve their condition materially it is necessary to make some provision for the purchase of raw-material and appliances for their use and also to arrange for the sale of their goods.

CHAPTER IV.

Cost of Production.

Varieties of cloth :—*Khaddar*, *susi*, bed-covers, *dhoties*, towels, coatings, shirtings and ladies' suitings.

Cost of production of the different varieties at various places.

Though plain *khaddar* is woven by most of the weavers, some of them weave *susi* and bed-covers also. Some advanced weavers at Mirpur and Jammu city produce shirtings from cotton as well as artificial silk. The Krishna Weaving Factory at Basohli and the new weaving factories at Jammu produce plain as well as striped and checked cloth for shirtings, coatings, and ladies' and gents' suitings. They also weave *dhotis*, *dupattas* and *lachas* from staple yarn. Some of them weave towels also but as the demand for local towels in the market is limited, the production is very low. The following are the chief varieties of *khaddar* that the weavers produce :—

1.	*Khaddar* width	5/16	yards	woven	on	the	pit-loom.
2.	,,	,,	3/8	,,	,,	,,	,,
3.	,,	,,	7/16	,,	,,	,,	,,
4.	,,	,,	3/4	,,	,,	,,	frame-loom.
5.	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
6.	,,	,,	$1\frac{1}{4}$	,,	,,	,,	,,
7.	,,	,,	$1\frac{1}{2}$	,,	,,	,,	,,
8.	,,	,,	$1\frac{3}{4}$	,,	,,	,,	,,

Whereas *khaddar* of the first three qualities is woven by the weavers all over the Jammu province except the hilly areas, the production of the last five qualities is confined to Mirpur and its suburbs, where the weavers have set up a large number of frame-looms. The durability of *khaddar* depends upon the quality of yarn, the number of threads in a warp and the skill of the weavers.

Susi. *Susi* is a kind of cloth used by the Muhammadan ladies in general, and the *Gujjar* ladies in particular for making their trousers. The fineness and the durability of *susi* cloth depends upon the number and the quality of dyes used in its make, its thickness, which depends upon the number of threads in a warp,

the kind of yarn used, and the skill of the weavers. This cloth is exclusively produced for the *Gujjars* and the rural *Kashmiri Mussulmans* at the following places :—

1. Samba, a big centre for the production of *Gujjar* cloth.
2. *Chhanni Julahan* in the Kathua district.
3. Mirpur proper.
4. Akalgarh (Mirpur).

Along with this they produce the following kinds of *Gujjar* cloth :—

Potis. A kind of cloth, generally of red warp, yellow and black weft used by the *Gujjars* for making turbans or *chaddars*. The edge is of dark black or blue colour.

Nilak.—A kind of dark blue cloth generally used by the *Gujjars* as *Taimat*.

Silara.—Coloured cloth used by the *Gujjars* as head garment or *chaddar*. This is of various colours. The dyes are mixed in the warp. The weft is also dyed in various colours.

Khesses.—The edge is generally dark red or dark blue. The *khes* may either be plain, or marked by blue lines, one across the other. Sometimes the *khesses* are also of dark red colour the squares being made on them with other dyes.

These kinds of cloth do not find a market at the localities, where they are produced and the weavers carry the cloth away to the hilly areas to sell it to the *Gujjars*. This will be explained fully under the marketing system.

Bed covers are produced all over the province and disposed locally. Generally people give their own handspun yarn to the weaver and get the *khes* after paying the weaver the wages that are fixed in advance. It is only at a very few places that the weavers produce the goods for market, for really speaking, there is no sales organization. The chief varieties of *khesses* woven at present are :—

1. Plain *khesses*.
2. *Khesses* with the edges red or black.
3. *Khesses* with squares marked by lines one across the other.
4. *Superior khesses* which have squares made on their surface by mixing of yarns of different colours in the warp and the weft.

Towels, *dhoties*, shirtings, coating and *lungies*, are woven at Jammu, Mirpur and Basohli only.

The chief designs are :—

SHIRTINGS :—SAHGAL design, plain *boski*, striped *boski*.

Dhoties plain as well as coloured, *dupattas* and *lachas*.

COATINGS :—Check and plain.

At Mirpur the weavers weave the simplest designs of *dhoties*, towels and shirtings. They, however, do not find any market for their cloth in the face of easily available cheaper cloth. Some weavers at Samba also produced '*Daryai*'—artificial silk, but now, they have given up weaving this cloth on account of the high price of this yarn. There are no other designs. One of the main causes of the poverty of our weaver is lack of variety in the cloth woven by him. Plain *khaddar* has practically gone out of fashion. There is no stimulus for the printing of cloth in spite of our forests being rich in products from which fast dyes could easily be manufactured.

COST OF PRODUCTION.—It is only at very few places that the weavers produce for the market. In almost all the villages weavers get the handspun yarn from the houses of the people and return the cloth after getting their wages. The price of handspun yarn, which is very rarely sold, is very difficult to ascertain and hence the cost of production of the cloth that is manufactured from it. The only cloth which is prepared from handspun yarn is the *khes* or the bed-covers and 5/16 to 1/2 yard width of *khaddar*. An attempt has, however, been made in the following statement to give approximate cost of a bed-sheet prepared from hand-spun yarn at Jammu :—

1. SIZE $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$ YARDS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Cotton local handspun $2\frac{1}{4}$ seers at $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer for a rupee.	..	1	8	0
Tarai or unfolding of the spinning wheel reels into *attis*.	..	0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Wheat flour $\frac{1}{4}$ seer	..	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Wages to the weaver	..	1	0	0
Total	..	2	9	6

The weavers themselves get the yarn from the houses of the people and return the bed-sheet to them. There are no middlemen between the weaver and the consumer. The cost of production of these bed-sheets is higher as compared to their cost in the Punjab.

The reasons are not far to seek.

(*i*) In the Punjab *kapas* or raw-cotton is much cheaper than in the State. This raises the price of home spun yarn.

(*ii*) Customs duty and freight have to be paid on the yarn imported from British India and this adds to its price.

KHADDAR PLAIN AT MUTHI BARNAI (Jammu).

	Rs.	A.	P.
Tani 60 yards width 3/8 yards.			
Price of one packet of yarn ..	3	0	0
Wages to the weaver at 3 pice per yard	2	13	0
Price of oil and flour ..	0	1	0
Total ..	5	14	0

As the weaver himself disposes the cloth, his wages depend upon the sale price. It is very seldom that he is able to sell cloth at less than 10 yards for a rupee. Therefore, his wages have been calculated at that rate. Sometimes, however, the weaver has to sell at 11 yards or even 12 yards for a rupee and then his wages fall to 2 pice per yard.

2. Akhnoor, *Khes* from mill yarn. Size $5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ or $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$

Price of 2 5/8 seers yarn at Rs. 3-1-0 per bundle containing 5 seers of yarn ..	1	9	0
Flour, *pan*, etc. ..	0	1	0
Wages ..	1	4	0
Total ..	2	14	0

3. COST OF PRODUCTION OF SUSI AT DAGORE AND SAMBA.

Tani 35 yards, superior quality.

	Rs.	A.	F.
Yarn	4	8	0
Dye	1	8	0
Flour, oil etc.	0	3	0
Reeling and warping	0	5	0
Total ..	6	8	0
Wages to the weaver	1	8	0
Grand Total ..	8	0	0

4. SAMBA. *Tani* 12 yards.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of production as above ..	5	8	0
Wages to the weaver	1	8	0
Total ..	7	0	0

5. Bed-sheets with coloured border at *Samba*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Yarn	1	3	0
Dyes	0	4	0
Flour, oil, fuel, etc.	0	1	0
Wages to the weaver	1	0	0
Total ..	2	8	0

6. *Chhanni Julahan*. *Susi* 40 yards *Tani*.

Yarn 21 counts one packet ..	3	6	0
Dyeing charges	0	12	0
Flour, fuel and oil	0	1	0
Wages to the weaver	1	6	0
Total ..	5	9	0

7. *Village Behari, Susi Tani* 100 *yards*.

Yarn 20 counts $2\frac{1}{2}$ packets at Rs. 4-6-0 per packet	10	15	0
Wages	2	0	0
Fuel and floor, etc.	0	1	0
Total ..	13	0	0

8. *Ara* (*Mirpur*), Khaddar plain $100 \times \frac{3}{4}$ yards.

Yarn for warp 1 packet 20 counts ..	4	4	0
Weft $1\frac{1}{4}$ yds. of 27 counts at Rs. 3-10-0 per packet	4	8	6
Flour and fuel	0	2	0
Warping charges	0	6	0
Reeling, etc. (generally done by children and housewife)	0	10	0
Commission to the agent ..	0	3	0
Total ..	10	1	6

These are the scales of the cost of production of representative varieties of cloth in some of the villages. A detailed list of the cost of production of the various types of cloth has been given in Appendix G of this Report.

A perusal of the figures given above will show that the weaver is spending too much on dyeing, because he is ignorant of the modern scientific methods of dyeing. Even after incurring this expense the yarn dyed is not of good quality. The establishment of an institute of dyeing and calico-printing on the lines of the one at Shahdara in the Punjab is, therefore, highly desirable. If, however, this cannot be done, the appointment of an expert dyer in each of the four districts of the Jammu province seems necessary. They will give demonstration to the weavers in dyeing on modern lines.

CHAPTER V.

The Calico-Printing Industry at Samba.

Past history ; causes of decline ; present position ; varieties of goods produced and their prices ; the earnings of the workers ; suggestion for its revival.

History.—It would not be out of place to mention, in this connection, the Calico Printing industry at Samba, which is closely associated with its sister industry of hand-loom weaving and for which a separate enquiry was conducted. In the absence of any record, the main sources of information were the traditional stories amongst the calico-printers, who trace the existence of this industry at Samba to a time, even earlier than that of His Highness the late Maharaja Gulab Singh Ji. "In his times", they say ", the printing of cocks and hens and similar other designs on the dyed or plain cloth had fully developed into a true popular art, called the calico-printing industry. At that time there were over 150 establishments of calico-printers with two to four workers in each.

According to another statement the number of such establishments was about 400, but the truth of this statement, when judged from subsequent facts and figures, is not borne out. By establishments they meant the number of workers. The goods were exported to almost all parts of India, and also to Kabul and China. Traders, from these places, themselves came over here and placed their orders with the local *Dalals* (commission agents), who arranged for the supply of goods and charged their commission at the rate of one pice to a rupee. Thus, according to the statements of the old people amongst the calico-printers, printed cloth worth over rupees 5 lacs was annually exported from Samba in addition to the home demand, which could well be estimated at about rupees one lac at that time.

Various designs were printed on cloth, which was used for shirts, *chaddars* and lady gowns (*kagras*). Amongst these was one called the *badami* sheet, which was used by the ladies of very rich families. But the chief speciality was the *masnad* or the floor cover which showed the highest skill of the workers, and which is still produced by some of them. These *masnads* were sold at very high prices and brought fame to the printers as well as to the province. On account of a great demand for printed cloth, the financial condition of the printers was quite enviable. A family of two or three workers, at that time, could earn about one thousand rupees in a year.

As they got the plain cloth from the local weavers the general financial condition of the weavers also was quite good and this accounts for the large number of weavers at and around Samba. The total number of weavers, at and around Samba, at present, is about 250. Enquiries in this respect showed that the number of weavers to-day has very much decreased owing to the decline of calico-printing industry. Even these 250 establishments of weavers are hard up, now-a-days, for want of any market for their cloth.

Dyes were prepared by them from such natural forest products as nuts, *chamai haldi*, *kambel*, *jaman* bark, *kasumba*, *kesar*, *harshinger*, *naspal*, *ratanjot*, *harar*, *behra*, *ambla*, *dandasa*, *reond*, *rasont*, *majoo*, *hermal*, *basma*, *medhi*, indigo, etc., which they could do very cheaply in those times. This was done without their having acquired any training in chemicals except that acquired by apprenticeship system in the workshop. Thus they could have dyes much cheaper and superior to the synthetic dyes available now-a-days. The use of chemical dyes is objected to on the grounds that it results in the loss of artistic taste of the people, that they are not so fast as those supplied from the natural herbs, and that they damage the fabric due to the harmful ingredients contained in them. As against these arguments, it may be pointed out that some of the artificial colours appeal more to artistic taste than the natural products. Cotton, wool and silk differ in their composition, therefore, the effect of dyes will be different on different fabrics. A particular dye-stuff may be harmful for a particular fabric but not for another. The dyer, in most cases, does not know the proper use of the synthetic dyes, and this gives the impression that the artificial colours are in themselves harmful. On the other hand, synthetic dyes are prepared under expert guidance in a laboratory. They can be had in standard qualities and their purity is guaranteed. The vegetable dyes cannot be standardized as they vary in their shade, composition and character. It is true that on account of war the prices of synthetic dyes have gone up, but under normal conditions they can be produced at a much less cost per unit. Nevertheless it is desirable that a laboratory may be set up for investigation in the problem of the various dye-stuffs, which can be produced on a commercial scale from the natural products available in the State.

With natural dyes, they printed the outer covers of quilts, bed-spreads, pillows, *masnads*, *dhoties*, *chaddars* and so on. The soldier design, the *patasa* design and the *bandhanu* design have been used by people even upto these days.

This went on for quite a large number of years till the earlier days of the late Maharaja Partapsingh ji Bahadur, when the industry had already begun showing signs of decline, along with the other cottage industries of India, on account of the import of mechanized goods of numerous designs including the spray-printed sheets, which began to find favour with the people. The

Samba printer, who was sitting here quite complacent, cut off from the advancing world, could not keep pace with the times and the calico-printing industry at Samba vanished almost completely.

CAUSES OF DECLINE. 1. Change in the tastes of the people. With the advent of machinery people began to wear mill-made cloth, which was cheaper and not so coarse as the local sheets, which were printed on coarser cloth.

2. The foreign traders stopped the export of this cloth and the demand at home was not sufficient. Whatever little demand there was, it was satisfied by the import of foreign cloth.

3. Patronage of the courts also disappeared.

Howsoever keen the competition, the industry would not have suffered such a miserable decline, if some attempt had been made to organize this industry. The foreign printed cloth was not so cheap in those days as it is now, and had the industry been properly organized and financed, the crisis might have been averted.

PRESENT POSITION.—At present there are only fifteen families of calico-printers at Samba out of which only three are doing calico-printing. The total number of workers in all the three families is only 5. At present they do not do the printing work requiring high artistic skill but they only produce covers of *Razais* and *Talais* on piece-wage system. The charges for printing vary from 10 annas to Re. 1-4-0 per cover, according to the fineness of the design printed on it. Even when they produce the goods for market, only printing charges are added on to the actual price of the cloth. But this is very rarely done and only in cases when there is no wage work on hand. But such a contingency arises very seldom, because the Samba printers enjoy a reputation for this sort of work, even in their present stage of decadence. The popular designs now-a-days are, the soldier design, the *teran* design, the bush and the flower design.

The introduction of velveteens and mill-made satins for quilts and bedspreads has given a hard blow to this side of the industry also and this appears to be the main reason why 12 families, out of the 15 families inhabiting this area at present, have taken to other occupations. The rest of the calico-printers, of course, have left their native homes for good and are eking out their livelihood in the various towns of the Punjab. The *Chheetan Wala Shehar* as the town is called even now, no longer holds its previous position.

To these three families of calico-printers may be added one small establishment started by Mr. Sham Lal, an ex-student of the local technical school. The number of workmen engaged therein is

Emporium and the finest products of the printers should be exhibited and sold there. In the Jammu and Kashmir State the products can be sold through agencies at all important places.

8. All the calico-printers of the State should be brought and made to work together at Samba. The building should be supplied by the Government as also the recurring expenditure required to set up the establishment and this may be recovered from them after the expiry of at least two years in instalments of about ¼ of their profits. A detailed scheme for this purpose can be worked out.

9. An experimental laboratory may be set up at Samba to manufacture dyes from the natural products that are found in very large quantities in our forests. This would not only help the printers in getting the dyes cheaper but would prove profitable to the Government also, as the prices of synthetic dyes have gone very high and a market will be available for their sale in British India.

10. The Government should appoint an expert to guide the printers in their work. A special officer may be appointed for this purpose for a short time and his services can be dispensed with, when the industry can stand on its own legs.

If the calico-printing industry is revived at Samba it will not only provide employment to so many hereditary printers of Samba, but it would also serve as a boon to the weavers who are starving on account of fall in the prices of cloth which is mainly due to the want of any variety in the cloth they produce. They will not have to go, for the disposal of their cloth, to the hilly areas as they now do, but find a ready market at home in the local calico-printing industry. Thus the efforts of the Government will serve the double purpose—the revival of calico-printing industry and the provision of a market for the cloth produced by the weavers.

In making any serious attempt to revive the calico-printing industry in the State, we should make a distinction between the two branches of calico-printing, namely the industrial and the artistic. The former requires the repetition of the same pattern after more or less regular intervals. This type of work can be done better and cheaper by machinery than even by the most skilled printer. The latter calls for artistic skill on the part of the worker on account of its complex designs and shades. Such a thing is difficult to produce with the help of machinery and in this sphere our printer can hold his own, provided he possesses the requisite skill. This type of work is done very extensively in the United Provinces, particularly in the districts of Farrukhabad, Bareilly and Lucknow. It will not be out of place to mention in this connection the necessity of importing some skilled printers from the United Provinces, in order to give necessary instructions to our printers. The tourists come to the State in large number every year and the artistic products of our printers will find a market, ready at hand, for the sale of their goods.

CHAPTER VI.

The System of Marketing.

Causes of the lack of markets ; the present system of marketing and its disadvantages ; remedies suggested ; subsidiary recommendations.

Causes of the Lack of Markets.—One of the main difficulties in the way of the development of our weaving indutry is the absence of any marketing organization in the State. The weavers, almost every where in the State, are suffering for want of a market for the sale of their goods. Lack of variety in face of the changed tastes and habits of the people, mutual rivalry, and the influx of cheap mechanized goods, particularly from Japan, have reduced the demand for the products of our weaver to such an extent that there is no hope of his survival, unless a complete change is brought about in his ancestral occupation.

The weaver requires not only an increase in his production, but also an increase in his profits. An increase in the volume of production unaccompanied by an increase in the rate of profit, would compel most of the weavers to leave this work. Increase in profits would not be possible under the present state of affairs, when the market for the disposal of cloth is defective.

As regards the present method of marketing the cloth, it may be pointed out that most of the weavers are only wage-earners working up the handspun yarn of their neighbours. Even their earnings have decreased on account of the diminished demand for their services and the import of cheap mill-made cloth. The competition among them has become keen and their wages have fallen considerably. The cloth woven from the handspun yarn is generally dearer than the mill made cloth of the same design as is clear from an example given below.

In order to weave 28 yards of *khaddar* from handspun yarn three seers of yarn is required. The cost of production will be as per details given below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Price of $3\frac{1}{4}$ seers of cotton at 0-8-0 per seer ..	1	10	0
Wages for spinning at 0-5-0 per seer ..	1	0	0
Sizing and reeling charges	0	7	0
Wages to the weaver	1	0	0
Total ..	4	1	0

If we were to compare with this the price of 28 yards of Japanese or British Indian cheaper qualities, which are designed, striped and less coarse than this, we shall find that the mill made cloth is being sold in the market at about 0-2-6 per yard. Thus the price of 28 yards of imported cloth will be Rs. 4-6-0.

Add to this the other difficulties under which the weaver has to work, for example, going to the houses of people in search of work and then to return the finished goods to them at their places. In this respect he stands at a disadvantage in striking a bargain for his wages . Sometimes he has to accept one or two annas less than the customary wage.

PRESENT SYSTEM--Only at very few places the weaver works on commercial basis and produces cloth for the market. The methods for marketing the output at the different places are :--

The weaver buys one or two bundles of yarn from the bazar and prepares cloth at his pit-loom. He then rolls it into a *than* and takes it from village to village and from house to house, asking if anybody required cloth. If he happens to get a customer, he may be able to sell the cloth that very day, but this is not always the case. Sometimes he does not get any customer for two or three days and this not only reduces his profits, but also his daily out-turn. Tired of this day to day wandering, he tries to sell the cloth at whatever price he can get. Add to this the trouble he has to undergo in going from one village or house to another, with a load on his back. A very interesting example of this system of marketing was supplied by a weaver of Gura-Keran at a distance of about 3 miles from Jammu. He purchased one bundle of yarn for Rs. 3 and produced 60 yards of *Khaddar* from it in 8 days. When he went to sell it in the market, he could not find any customer for two days. On the third day he decided to sell it at whatever price was offered to him and he sold it at 0-1-6 per yard thus realizing Rs. 5-10-0 from its sale. Even if we include only two days that he wasted in selling the cloth, we shall find that his total earnings amount to Rs. 2-10-0 in the course of ten days. From this we must deduct 0-2-0 on account of the cost of flour and oil, etc. Thus his earnings come to 0-4-0 per day or Rs. 7-8-0 a month, if he could get work throughout the month. The quality of the cloth woven by him could easily be sold at 0-2-0 per yard had there been a more efficient system of marketing the cloth. What is still worse is, that the village people do not make prompt payments. *Kamins*, as the weavers are thought to be in these places, they cannot remain without work and have to sell the cloth on credit in the hope of realizing its price in instalments or getting the money converted into kind.

The second method of marketing the cloth is the one followed [illegible]e *susi* and *khaddar* weavers of Samba, Dagore, Chhanni,

Behari, Balhar and Akalgarh. These people produce cloth during the winter season. In summer they go to the hilly areas to sell their cloth. Sometimes, however, the *beoparies* or the traders from the hilly areas come to these places themselves and purchase the cloth from the weavers through the *Kothiwala* or the commission agent, who charges his commission at the rate of one pice in the rupee or say at Re. 1-9-0 per cent. But such occasions are very rare. For the disposal of their cloth, they generally go to the rural areas of Udhampur, Reasi, Bhadarwah, Kishtwar, Basohli, Ramnagar, Rajouri and even pass on to the rural areas of the Kashmir valley. There they try, in the first instance, to get some big trader, who may be able to purchase the cloth at wholesale rates from them. If they do not find any, they have to sell it retail to the *Gujjars*, who are not always able to pay the price in cash and thus the weavers get most of their capital, locked up in the hands of those far off people. The cloth is, no doubt, sold at higher price, if it is sold on credit but the risk involved is still greater. On account of their relatively weak bargaining position the weavers are not always able to charge reasonable prices from the customers. Examples have already been given to show the prices realized by them in different localities.

The third system of marketing is that prevailing in Mirpur and the surrounding villages. The weavers buy their own yarn generally on credit and after weaving the cloth from it, they come to the bazar to sell it. There is only one commission agent at Mirpur for the sale of this cloth and is, therefore, the sole controller of prices. If the weavers do not agree to sell their cloth at that price, he does not purchase the cloth at all and the weaver, who is poor and cannot take back the cloth to his house, which may be at a distance of 1 to 8 miles from the town, goes from shop to shop in order to sell it elsewhere. The other shopkeepers know the fact that the cloth must have been refused by the *Dalal* and they offer still lower prices, because they generally know the prices offered by the *Dalal* for a particular quality of cloth.

The weaver now does not want to go to the *Dalal* again and sells the cloth even at a lower price. It is on very rare occasions that he is able to sell the cloth at a price higher than that offered by the *Dalal*. This has resulted in the lowering of prices and a corresponding deterioration in the quality of the goods. The *Khaddar* of one yard width is selling at Mirpur at 0-2-0 to 0-2-6 per yard.

Whereas the weavers, who take handspun yarn from the houses of the people, are getting their wages at 0-0-6 per yard, for *Khaddar* of 12″ to 15″ width, these people can only earn $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies per yard from *Khaddar* of 27″ width.

From whatever point it may be considered it is evident that

the present system of marketing the cloth by the weaver in the Jammu province is very defective. The weaver cannot realize a better price for his cloth and the evident result is that the standard of living of the weaver is coming down. Compelled, sometimes, to accept prices lower than even the cost of production, the weaver cannot pay off the price of the yarn, which he generally purchases on credit. The *Sahukar* begins to charge interest on the principal which goes on increasing and the weaver has to sell his house and, sometimes, even his loom to get out of the clutches of the moneylender. The following are some of the points that make the present system of marketing defective and thus render the poor weaver helpless.

1. Whatever little difference there may be, the central point in all the three methods of marketing prevailing in the Jammu province is that the weaver has to go out in search of a customer. This makes his bargaining position very weak and it is made still weaker, when the customer knows of his weak financial condition. The weaver has to accept whatever price is offered to him or, not to sell his cloth—the alternative which he cannot follow. If he does so he has to starve and bear the transport charges in addition.

2. Much time is lost in finding out the customers.

3. The prices are entirely controlled by the agent. The weaver may either accept the prices offered by him or go on hunting for other customers, which involves loss of time and the risk of losing the price offered by the agent, who may not offer the same price if the weaver refuses his price once and comes to him again after a thorough search of some other customer.

4. In cases where the weavers go to the hilly areas for the disposal of their cloth, they have to incur an additional expenditure by way of freight charges, which are high in these areas on account of the lack of facilities for transport. The *beoparies* of these places are in the know of these things and may compel the weaver to accept lower prices. Even if the weaver does bot yield and sells at retail prices to the *Gujjars* and the *Zamindars* there is again risk, because most of the *Zamindars* cannot pay the prices in cash on account of their poverty and to sell the cloth to them on credit is a very risky job. The weaver may not be able to realize the money soon and thus his capital may be locked up in these far off places. Considerable loss of time and money is involved in going from one customer to another. This fact compels the weaver to accept a lower price.

5. The weaver must sell the cloth for whatever price he can get in order to enable him to buy more yarn from the sale proceeds of cloth, for further production. He cannot restart his work unless and until he has sold the cloth, because he has no money with him.

6. If the yarn already used is purchased on credit, he will have to pay interest on the money at the rate of 2 pice in the rupee, if he does not pay back the amount within a month. This compels him to rush through the sale and accept a low price.

The following schemes are suggested in order to remedy the present state of affairs :—

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.—The weaver should be reduced to the status of a wage-earner, because he has no money to finance the industry himself. The industry should either be financed by the Government or by a commercial syndicate either of whom should control the industry from the production or distribution of yarn to the sale of the finished product. If the Government is to finance the industry, it should do so in the following manner :

(*a*) Depots for the purchase of yarn and sale of cloth should be set up at Mirpur, Kathua, Samba and Jammu with a central organization at Jammu.

(*b*) The Government should appoint a textile expert for the training of the weavers in modern methods of production.

(*c*) The textile expert should be assisted by one weaver, one dyer and one designer in every tehsil.

(*d*) Supervising weaver, from amongst the weavers, should be appointed for every 20 looms on payment of 0-8-0 per day.

(*e*) The cloth dealers should then be summoned by the Department of Industries and asked to get the cloth of their choice prepared in the State through the textile expert, who may also be vested with the powers of a marketing officer for the weaving industry. The cloth dealers should then be asked to supply the yarn to the weavers through the depots already mentioned. The wages of the weavers may be settled with the textile expert.

(*f*) If, however, the cloth dealers are not able to show the designs that they may require, the textile expert should himself study new designs, with the help of his staff at the central depot, Jammu, and samples of the same should be got prepared for the choice of the cloth dealers.

(*g*) If, possible, the designing and the sizing charges should be fixed separately.

(*h*) If the weavers feel some difficulty in preparing the design they should report it to the supervising weaver, who shall come to their help or report it to the textile expert, who will render the necessary assistance.

(*i*) Frame-looms with single and double shuttles should be introduced amongst the weavers by the staff of the textile expert.

(*j*) The looms should be got prepared by the department of the textile expert and distributed amongst the weavers. The price of the loom should be realized from the weavers in instalments.

2. The second alternative is the formation of an Industrial Co-operative Association with its head office at Jammu and branches at important places. It should control the industry from the purchase of raw cotton upto the sale of the finished product. The Association should function in the following manner :—

(*a*) It should take the form of a limited joint stock company and raise the required capital from within the State. The share capital may be divided into small shares, as the Zamindars, who will be the members of a primary society affiliated to the proposed Association, may be able to buy. The value of each share should not exceed Rs. 10. The maximum and the minimum number of shares, which a man *may* hold should also be fixed by the Government.

(*b*) After it has been done, it should elect its Board of Directors, as also a managing Director.

(*c*) If sufficient quantities of cotton be available in the State, it should set up a ginning and spinning plant of its own. It can also import raw cotton from the canal colonies in the Punjab. In consultation with the textile expert, it should produce as many varieties of yarn as are likely to be required by the weavers.

(*d*) The yarn should then be distributed by the Association amongst the weavers through the department of the textile expert or the primary society.

(*e*) Unless the Association appoints its own technician, the designs to be produced will be determined by the textile expert appointed by the Government.

(*f*) The looms of the improved type, *e.g.*, frame-looms, dobbies and jackards should be supplied to the weavers by the Association on hire-purchase system.

(*g*) The proposed Association should itself arrange for the marketing of cloth under the assistance and the guidance of the textile expert and the Department of industries and Commerce.

(*h*) It should also advise weavers with regard to the production of improved and easily marketable patterns and designs.

(*i*) It should also undertake finishing processses and dyeing and printing in connection with the handloom industry.

(*j*) It should also accept, on consignment account against partial payment, products from weavers.

3. The third alternative will be to open weaving sheds at important places, *e.g.*, Jammu, Samba, Kathua, and Mirpur. Improved looms and other appliances should be kept in those sheds for the use of the weavers. The Government shall have to incur all this expense. A textile expert, designer, dyer, etc., may be appointed by the Government. The Department of Industries, through the textile expert, should purchase the necessary raw material and arrange for the sale of goods. The weavers, who would work in these sheds, should be paid wages in proportion to the amount of work done by them. The scale of wages for each type of cloth may be fixed in advance. This will secure continuous work for the weavers and will also raise their earnings. The scheme has an advantage over the previous schemes in this respect that the weaver will be free from any financial responsibility and the Government will not have to risk its funds in providing appliances to him on the hire-purchase system. The great disadvantage associated with this scheme is that the weavers will be reduced from the position of master workmen to that of wage earners. But this arrangement is not recommended to be a permanent one. As soon as the finances of the weavers improve and they are fit to start work in an independent manner, they can go to their villages and start independent establishments of their own with some financial assistance from the Government. They will continue to enjoy the sympathy and the support of the Government and the textile expert will be ready to give them such advice and help as they may stand in need of.

The first of these schemes has been introduced in the Punjab and the results obtained so far, are very encouraging. A central depot at Amritsar controls the marketing organization under this

scheme. It works out designs and distributes them locally and to other areas through the Branch Depots. It also serves as a clearing house of industrial intelligence for the benefit of the industry. The weavers are kept informed of the current prices of raw-material and of finished goods. Buying agents have been appointed, who supply the raw-material and are bound to pay the wages fixed by the marketing officer. Under this scheme weavers have secured better wages and the quality of their product has also improved. The cloth dealer gets goods of uniform quality at reasonable prices. The use of fast colours has been encouraged and it has been demonstrated to the weavers that the use of fast colours increases the sale and they also prove to be less expensive in the long run. In order to make *khaddar* a marketable commodity, improved designs in printing have been introduced. It has been estimated that in certain parts of the Punjab the weavers used to get work for 125 to 150 days in the year, but under this scheme they are able to secure work for over 300 days during the year and their earnings in most cases have doubled. The goods are being sold at higher prices, partly because they have been standardized and bear the stamp of the marketing officer.

1. Subsidiary Recommendations.—Such weavers as desire to maintain their individuality and would not like to work on the piece-wage system should be allowed to do so. The department of the textile expert should, however, extend its co-operation to them in the form of any technical assistance that they may require from time to time. The Textile Co-operative Association or the department of textile expert should also help them in the marketing of their product, if they so desire.

2. The Government should hold a regular industrial exhibition at Jammu in which the finer products of the weaver should be exhibited along with those of other cottage workers.

3. Dyes and any other articles that may be required by the weavers should be imported by the proposed Association of the textile expert and distributed amongst the weavers according to their requirements, at a fixed price. This would enable them to reap the advantages of buying in large quantities.

4. The weaving peripatetic party in the Jammu province should be amalgamated into the department of the proposed textile expert.

5. The All India Spinners' Association with its branch at Jammu can also be entrusted with the work proposed for the Association.

6. A permanent board to be known as the "Cottage Industries Welfare Board" be established in the State. The members

of the Board should consist of officials, preferably those who have a knowledge of economic problems, and non-officials with Director of Industries and Commerce as its president. The non-officials may be selected from amongst the members of the legislature and one or two business magnates. The proposed Board should consist of not less than 5 and not more than 7 members including the President. All the members of the board shall be honorary, but they will be entitled to such expenses as they may reasonably incur in attending the meetings of the Board.

All matters affecting the welfare of the cottage industries shall be referred to this Board and all applications for help under the State Aid to Industries Act, will be examined by this Board before they are submitted to the Government. This Board will also be in a position to give necessary advice to the Government in the matter of the promotion of cottage industries in the State.

7. The private enterprise for the installation of power looms in Jammu may be encouraged, and, if necessary, subsidized. It will provide an opening for young men possessed of the necessary education and energy. Such a scheme can be made practicable on a limited partnership basis. The details of this scheme have been given on page 46 of this Report.

8. The establishment of depots at various centres for the purchase of yarn and the sale of finished product, on co-operative basis, can also help the weavers in the reduction of cost of production and realization of better prices for their cloth.

CHAPTER VII.

Tariff.

The Tariff policy of the Government ; changes suggested ; conclusion.

The Tariff Policy of the Government.—Attempts are already being made by His Highness' Government to make their tariff policy as favourable to the cottage industries of the State as possible. Duties have been imposed on the import of mill made cloth into the State. The customs duty on the import of yarn has been reduced to 3%. The following are the duties that are, at present, levied on the import of cotton and silk yarn and cotton and silk piece-goods :—

1.	Indian cotton piece-goods	10% ad-valorem.
2.	Silk raw	25% plus 0-14-0 per lb.
3.	Cotton yarn	
	(*a*) Indian	3%
	(*b*) British	5%
	(*c*) Foreign	$6\frac{1}{4}$%
4.	Silk waste and noils	25%.
5.	Fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 90% of artificial silk.	
(*a*)	of British or Indian manufacture.	30% or $2\frac{1}{2}$ as. per sq. yd. whichever is higher.
(*b*)	not of British or Indian Manufacture.	50% or 0-5-0 sq. yd. whichever is higher.
6.	Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 90% of cotton.	
(*a*)	grey piece-goods (excluding bordered grey chaddars, *dhoties*, saris and scarves).	
	(*i*) of British manufacture	$12\frac{1}{2}$%
	(*ii*) not ,, ,,	50% or $5\frac{1}{4}$ as. per lb. whichever is higher.
(*b*)	cotton piece-goods not otherwise specified.	
	(*i*) of British manufacture	$12\frac{1}{2}$%.
	(*ii*) not ,, ,,	50%.

A cursory glance at the above figures will show that in

imposing duties, due regard has been paid to articles of necessity or of universal consumption and articles of luxury. The Government has, no doubt, levied a duty of 10% ad-valorem on the import of Indian cotton piece-goods but when we take into account the customs duty imposed on the import of yarn, *viz.*, 3%, the effective rate of duty is reduced to 7%. At this low rate of duty the hand-loom weaving industry in the State cannot compete with the products of the power-looms. To make the protection effective, it will, therefore, be necessary to abolish the duty on the import of yarn, failing which the customs duty on the import of Indian cotton piece-goods be raised to 12½% ad-valorem. If this is done, at a little sacrifice on the part of the consumers, the hand-loom weaving industry will get the necessary protection. If we add to this the cost of transport from India to the State, the State producer will have a clear advantage on the out-sider. Thus the development of this industry in the State can be encouraged to a very great extent. When this industry reaches that stage of development, which the British Indian industry has reached at present, the duty may gradually be reduced. The additional sacrifice, which the consumers have been asked to bear, will be more than compensate them, by the development of this industry in the State. The consumption of cloth in the State which is worth about Rs. 60 lacs fully justifies this sacrifice on the part of the consumers.

CONCLUSION.—The extent and importance of this industry are generally not appreciated. As has already been pointed out, this industry provides employment to 6660 whole-time workers and another 3128 persons follow this industry as subsidiary occupation. If we take each family, on the average, to consist of five persons this industry supports about 50,000 persons even in its present condition of decadence. But the weaver suffers from partial unemployment and a fall in his income. The revival of this industry in British India and Indian States is necessary in view of its great importance in our economic life. The Government of India have, in recent years, evinced keen interest in the promotion of this industry. The sixth Inter-Provincial Industries Conference held in July 1934 discussed various measures for the encouragement of this industry. The Government of India announced at that time its intention to spend Rs. 5 lacs on the development of this industry. The activities of the National Planning Committee are also likely to help in the revival of this industry. The problems in our State are similar to those in British India. They include the training of weavers in improved methods of production, the introduction of improved appliances, the establishment of sale depots and co-operative societies, and the marketing of the goods produced by our weavers. The interest, now being taken in the revival of cottage industries in the State, is calculated to speed up the pace of progress of all the cottage industries, as have reasonable chances of success, including the hand-loom weaving industry.

CHAPTER VIII.

Hand-loom Weaving of Wool.

Preliminary ; number of looms ; the raw-material and its supply ; suggestions for its improvement ; varieties of cloth produced ; wages for its weaving ; cost of production ; earnings ; the system of marketing ; suggestions for its improvement ; the workmen and their problems ; conclusion.

Preliminary.—Wool weaving is done in the hilly and the cooler regions of the Jammu province, more particularly in the districts of Udhampur and Reasi and in the Basohli tehsil in the Kathua district. The main occupation of the people at these places is agriculture, but the climate of the *ilaqa* being cold, particularly in the winter season, the woollen cloth is indispensable. They keep their own sheep and set up their own looms to meet their requirements of woollen cloth. About 50 % of the houses in these regions contain looms. The bigger and the richer a family the larger is the number of looms that it has. Weaving is not considered as low an occupation as it is thought to be in the plains.

They generally weave *pattus* and *patlis* for their shirts, coats and *pajamas*. Some of them can also weave good blankets. They work on their looms in their spare hours. The agricultural processes at these places require very hard labour and a close supervision. One can see these people keeping watch over their fields throughout the day and night. Even a moment's negligence on their part may result in the destruction of their crops by the wild beasts. It is, therefore, very seldom that they get time to weave for the market. They weave for themselves and may weave on wages, if they get time. The unit of work is the cottage of the poor inhabitant, where he works at his loom surrounded by the other members of his family.

The people are ignorant and backward. They are generally reluctant to give any information about their looms. The area being hilly and the population scattered a thorough and extensive survey of such an *ilaqa* requires sufficient time and involves considerable labour and inconvenience.

Number of Looms.—The total number of looms in the localities that were visited is 722. These were found in the various tehsils as follows :—

Name of the tehsil.		No. of villages surveyed.	No. of tehsil.
1. Bhadarwah	..	52	274
2. Ramban	..	13	78
3. Ramnagar	..	7	227
4. Kishtwar	..	23	143
Total	..	95	722

A detailed statement showing the number of looms in various places is given in Appendix H.

The looms found in these places are all pit-looms. Most of them are working part-time. Those who have not got any loom of their own, weave on the looms of their neighbours, whenever they require woollen cloth. The necessity of getting the cloth woven on piece-wage system arises very seldom. Nevertheless the industry serves as a useful subsidiary occupation to the agriculturist during his spare time.

The average out-turn of a person is about 2 yards per day. The only class of people whose main occupation is weaving and not agriculture is that of Kashmiris, but they have also got their small pieces of land to till and look after. The average outturn of a Kashmiri is 3 to 4 blankets per month. They produce for sale and also weave cloth for people on piece wage system. But as their wages are a little higher than those charged by the *Gaddis* and the *Meghas*, therefore, they get very little of this business.

Raw Material.—There are 921,495 goats and sheep in the Jammu province, of which the largest number are found in the Bhadarwah, Bhimber, Kishtwar, Basohli, Ramban and Ramnagar tehsils as per statement given below :—

Jammu ..	..	..	39535
R. S. Pura	..	..	7814
Samba ..	..	..	35948
Akhnoor	..	..	38025
Udhampur	..	..	56019
Ramnagar	..	..	68032
Bhadarwah	..	..	100857
Jasmergarh	..	..	16870
Kishtwar	..	..	60400
Ramban ..	..	..	82264
Mirpur ..	..	..	74157
Kotli ..	..	..	63984
Bhimber ..	..	..	85787
Rajauree..	..	..	60283
Reasi ..	..	..	77514
Kathua ..	..	..	17638
Basohli ..	..	..	36368

The best variety of wool, grown in the Jammu province, is probably that of Bhadarwah and Kishtwar. The material is first freed from dirt by beating it with a stick. It is then washed and is allowed to dry up. Finally it is pressed, spun and dyed before the process of weaving begins. Very few people know the proper use of dyes. The dyes are supplied by the village shopkeeper at very

Note.—Separate figures regarding the number of Sheep were not avilable.

high rates. The dyed wool has not got uniform shade. Sh. Mohd. Maqbul of Sri Amarsingh Technical Institute, Srinagar, conducted an experiment on the dyeing of different varieties of wool in Sambat 1990. His report reads :—

" It has been found that the various samples of wool contain different amounts of " wool grease " which, if not perfectly removed renders the wool liable to absorb the dye proportionate to the amount of the removed " wool grease ", and if the various samples are dyed in the same bath, the shades are different and uneven. If, however, the scouring is complete, *i.e.*, sufficient quantity of soap and soda is added to the scouring bath to remove all the " wool grease", there is no danger of the shades being uneven and different. The samples of various wools were scoured with sunlight soap—5% soda ash and 3% at 45 degrees C. for half an hour. After completing the process, some samples were given a second soap bath with 5% soap for 20 minutes at 45 degrees C. The samples thus treated were perfectly free from wool grease."

As regards the supply of wool, the weaver in the hilly areas, who works on piece-wage system, gets the wool quite cleansed, cut, combed and spun by the village people. Practically all the people in these localities have got their own sheep and goats which serve them in a two-fold manner. In the first place they supply them manure for the field and secondly they serve them as a source of wool and hair for preparing ropes. In village *Katwalta* and *Chakla Barfani* of tehsil Ramnagar alone there were as many as 19383 sheep distributed as follows :—

1.	Village Katwalta	1439 sheep
2.	*Chakla Barfani* (including Lahti, Chhappar, Basantgarh and Pattangarh)	17944 ,,
	Total	19383 sheep.

The hair of the sheep are cut thrice a year and the average production from one sheep is one seer of wool per annum. From this we can form a rough idea of the total production of wool in this area during the year, which comes to 19383 seers or 484 md. Similar is the case in Bhadarwah. There, too, the people produce wool from their own sheep and make woollen cloth for themselves. Those who have any surplus, sell it to those, who may stand in need of it. The price at which wool is being sold in tehsil Ramnagar is 4 Kachcha seers or $1\frac{9}{16}$ seers for a rupee. In Bhadarwah tehsil also the price is round about this level. At the time of the payment of land revenue the price falls to 2 seers for a rupee. The normal price of wool is however Rs. 25 to Rs. 26 a md. at both the places. But as more than 50% of the people have got their own looms, and as everybody requires woollen cloth, for himself and his family, its sale to outsiders is limited. The

Kashmiris have often to go to the *Dhars* (the natural grazing grounds on the tops of the hills) to buy raw wool. The quality of the wool available in these areas is quite as good as that of Kashmir wool, and, if proper steps are taken to organize the wool trade in this area, the people of this *ilaqa* will be greatly benefitted.

The raw wool is combed at the rate of 0-2-6 per seer and the spinning charges are 0-10-0 per seer. Keeping all these things in view the price of woollen yarn comes to Re. 1-6-6 to Re. 1-8-0 per seer. But as the wool is spun by the women in their houses spinning charges are seldom paid.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RAW-MATERIAL. In order to improve the quality of the raw-material it is necessary, in the first place, to improve the local breed of sheep. The Veterinary Department can do a lot in this direction by selecting good rams. The quality of the wool will also improve by finding a remedy for the pests which spoil the texture of raw-wool.

Secondly, proper gradation of wool is also necessary. Female spinners distinguish between different grades of wool according to the length of the fibre.

Thirdly, wool should be thoroughly cleansed of all dirt.

Lastly, the local wool if properly treated will yield results in no way inferior to those obtained from Australian wool. The 'wool grease' should be thoroughly removed. If grease is not removed before dyeing, the results are bound to be unsatisfactory.

VARIETIES OF CLOTH PRODUCED.—In the absence of any technical education the weavers of these places do rough sort of work. They generally weave *lois*, *pattus* and *pattis*, which they require for their own use, and, if they have any surplus, they give it to the *sahukar*, as a part payment of their debt. A few Kashmiris or the advanced weavers weave blankets also but their number is small. The following are the different varieties of cloth, that they weave :—

Blanket	6 yards by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards.
Lois	,, ,,
Patti	

Wages, as has previously been stated, are paid on piece-wage system in the case of *patti* weavers but it is fixed in the case of blankets and *lois*. The following statement shows the wages paid at different places :—

Doda	.. *Lois* at Re. 1 per *Loi*.
Mathola	.. Re. 1-8-0 per blanket, and 0-0-9 per yd. of *Patti*.
Gatha	Blanket Re. 1-8-0, *Patti* at 0-1-0 per yard and *Loi* Re. 1.
Duddu and Basantgarh.	Blanket Re. 1-4-0 *Patti* 0-0-9 to 0-1-0 per yd.

Katawalta .. *Patti* at 0-0-9 per yard.
Padar .. *Patti* 9 × $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. at 0-8-0 per *patti*, and Blanket designed at Re. 1.
Kishtwar .. *Dobari* blanket at Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2. Wages differ with the quality of the work.

In Bhadarwah town the wages in some cases are as high as Rs. 3 per blanket.

As woollen cloth is a prime necessity with these people, everybody tries to have a loom of his own rather than pay wages to another man. As soon as a family becomes bigger in size the necessity of having a loom of its own becomes inevitable. With the increase in the number of looms and the reduction of demand for woollen cloth the wages have now considerably gone down. The following causes are responsible for a fall in the demand for this cloth :—

1. Change in fashions, tastes and habits. A few years back all the people in the hilly areas used *patti* for their shirts, caps and trousers. But its use at present is confined to the old or the very poor. The younger generation and the well-to-do get their clothes made of cotton fabrics. They use only one coat or a waistcoat made of *patti*.

2. The import of cheap foreign woollen piece-goods has thrown our coarser *pattis* into the back ground. Even those who weave these *pattis* do not like to have their clothes made of them, especially on festive occasions.

3. The imported cloth is more soft than the *patti*, and in some cases it is even cheaper.

Cost of Production, Profits and Earnings.—It is difficult to calculate with any accuracy the cost of production, because it is very seldom that the weaver buys the wool and produces for the market. Then the combing, spinning and the twisting of wool is also done by himself assisted by the labour of women and children. By taking the average price of wool and the traditional wages for the other processes the following table will give an idea of the cost of production of a blanket $5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ yards at Duddu.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wool 4 seers at 0-10-0 a seer	2	8	0
Ginning charges	0	10	0
Spinning ,, ...	2	8	0
Twisting ,, ...	1	14	0
Doubling ,, ...	0	10	0
Weaving ,, ...	1	4	0
Washing ,, ...	0	2	0
Total ..	10	0	0

The maximum price that a weaver can realize from the sale of this blanket is Rs. 10 and thus he can save only his wages. But, if all the functions are to be done by him he can hardly weave even one blanket in the course of one month. Thus excluding the price of wool and dyes, net monthly earnings of a weaver come to Rs. 7 p.m. This he can earn, if he keeps himself and his family busy throughout the month. This is impracticable, because the family members have to attend to other domestic duties as well. Moreover, visitations of various diseases reduce his vitality and cause a loss in the number of working days in a month. If he were to get some of the work done by some other people on payment of wages, he cannot produce more than 3 blankets in a month. In this case, too, his earnings cannot exceed Rs. 5 p.m.

The *Gaddis* go on spinning and twisting the wool throughout the summer season and weave it during the winter, when the cold outside makes it difficult for them to do any other out-door work. They seldom sell the cloth, that they produce. The annual earnings can be calculated by the total qauntity of cloth produced throughout the year and the wages that they would have got had they woven so much cloth for the market. Their annual out-turn varies from individual to individual in proportion to the size of the family and it is quite impossible to make even an intelligent guess regarding the average out-turn per head.

MARKETING.—As has already been pointed out most of the people do not manufacture cloth for the market. If they do so, they sell it to the *sahukar* or the village shopkeeper in settlement of their dues. The marketing of woollen cloth is, therefore, exclusively done by the Kashmiris and some well-to-do people of these areas. The price that they generally get for a blanket varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, according to the quality and the size of the blanket. They sell the cloth either directly by striking a bargain with a customer or through the village shopkeeper. Sometimes the Kashmiris themselves go to the nearest plains or towns to sell their blankets and *lois*. The means of communication and transport are difficult and expensive, therefore, they seldom find outside customers at their houses. Under these conditions they are forced to sell their goods to the local dealer, who sends these goods to the plains for sale. The cost of transport, which is a heavy item makes these goods beyond the reach of the poorer classes of people from whom the demand for these coarser cloth usually arises. In order to make up for the high cost of transport, the trader tries to pay as low a price as possible to the weaver. The profits that ought to have gone to the weaver are pocketed by the shopkeeper and he wins the obligations of the weaver in addition. There are two or three main disabilities of the weaver :—

1. The weaver is poor and has nothing to fall back upon. He has either to sell his blanket at what the village shopkeeper offers him or to suffer starvation.

2. The area is hilly and generally unfrequented ; therefore, there is always a dearth of customers.

3. As he is ignorant and backward, he is not in the know of the prices prevailing even in the nearest town, nor is it convenient for him to go out in order to sell his small produce, because it involves waste of time and money in going from one place to another.

It is evident from what has been said that the present system of marketing is thoroughly unsatisfactory and requires a complete overhauling. As the people are ignorant, backward and conservative, there is no possibility of the formation of a co-operative sale depot or the marketing boards and the idea will have to be given up for the present. The formation of Government depots for the purchase and sale of their cloth can prove helpful to the weavers, but before this is done it is necessary that the volume of production should be increased and the product should be standardized. It requires efficient handling, proper grading, combing, spinning and dyeing. The following few suggestions may be found useful in this connection :—

Suggestions.—1. Wool markets should be organized at Duddu in Ramnagar tehsil, at Bhadarwah, at Bani in Basohli tehsil and at Doda. Duddu and Bhadarwah are the nearest places from "*Sewaj Dhar*", where the people graze their sheep during the summer season. Different prices should be fixed for different grades of wool and it should be purchased from the zamindars and the *Gaddis* and stored in depots. The Government should then itself, or through some other agency, arrange for the spinning of wool, because at present the spinning charges are very high. The difficulties of transport stand in the way of all improvement. A motor road is being constructed to Bhadarwah and its completion would serve as a boon to those people. It would help in the development of wool weaving industry. If, however, another motor road between Bhadarwah and Basohli, is constructed, it would pass through the important wool producing centres such as Bani, Duddu, etc. The transport of raw material and the finished product would be greatly facilitated. The cold and healthy climate of these places will increase their popularity as health resorts. The number of visitors will increase and this will indirectly help the industry.

2. Raw wool from these places can be brought to Jammu and spun on machinery. It may then be distributed amongst the cottage weavers throughout the Jammu province. Power can also be generated from the Tawi from near its source at *Sewaj Dhar* and it can help in the setting up of a spinning factory at Duddu.

3. The weaving peripatetic party has not so far visited *Bani*, Duddu and Basantgarh. Even in the Bhadarwah tehsil the party has not been able to achieve much. It is, therefore, necessary

that the weaving peripatetic parties, along with designers, should be deputed to these places to train the people in the art of modern weaving. At present the average out-turn per day of the weaver is very low and if the new fly-shuttle sleys or frame-looms are introduced the out-turn would greatly increase. The additonal cost of the new shuttle would not be much and the people would gladly purchase the new shuttle or would get them locally made.

4. The All India Spinners' Association (Kashmir Branch) should be asked to extend its activities to these areas also, for they serve as important wool-growing centres.

5. In the Punjab a marketing organization was set up in 1937-38 to help the small and cottage producers of woollen goods in the matter of design, finish and marketing. A finishing and designing depot has been established at Panipat—an important centre for the production of woollen fabrics in the Punjab. At the same time machinery has been ordered for setting up a similar finishing plant at Kulu, which is well known for the production of blankets and tweeds from finer quality wools, which, after finish, compare quite favourably with similar goods produced by mills. The advisability of setting up a similar organization in the State may be enquired into by a committee of experts.

THE WORKMEN.—The total number of workmen in the localities surveyed is 734. They have got 4741 non-working dependents and thus the total number of people dependent upon this industry is 5475. As has already been pointed out, they all carry on this industry as a spare time occupation, agriculture being their main source of living.

Generally they work on their looms during the winter season, when the extreme cold outside makes it quite impossible for them to work on the land. Few people out of them work for the market. The workers being illiterate, backward and conservative, there is no organization amongst them.

The more ignorant and backward the people the more do they spend on marriages and ceremonies. This accounts for their indebtedness. The people of this area are groaning under extreme poverty. The yield from land is very low and they have to depend on the local *sahukar* for the supply of their monetary needs. The total amount of indebtedness amongst the workers in the places that were surveyed is Rs. 779,231. The total number of people dependent upon this industry being 5967, indebtedness per capita comes to Rs. 24.

The following are some of the causes :—

1. LOW INCOME PER CAPITA. The main occupation of these people is agriculture. Land is not very fertile and its cultivation in

these places is very difficult. Most of their crops are destroyed by wild animals. The yield from land is, therefore, very low.

2. Exorbitant rates of interest charged by the money-lender.

3. Lavish expenditure on marriage and other ceremonies, which they cannot avoid under the existing social customs.

Compulsory primary education, adult education, social reform, provision of free dispensaries and the organization of subsidiary industries can have a beneficial effect in lessening the burden of indebtedness.

Conclusion.—There is a great scope for the development of this industry in the State as is clear from the following figures, relating to the import of woollen yarn and woollen piece-goods into the Jammu province during the last five years.

Import of Woollen Yarn.

Year.	Quantity maunds.	Value Rs.
1991-92	1884	1,21,611
1992-93	1613	1,27,440
1993-94	830	1,28,752
1994-95	1335	1,91,752
1995-96	1169	1,37,887

Import of Woollen Piece-goods.

Year	Quantity maunds.	Value Rs.	Quantity maunds.	Value Rs.
1991-92 ..	162	21,045	1885	3,29,193
1992-93 ..	266	30,408	2267	3,26,019
1993-94 ..	1177	35,402	1829	2,72,011
1994-95 ..	221	25,608	2441	3,37,262
1995-96 ..	202	26,563	2011	2,72,726

The total import of wool and woollen goods under bond in 1994-95 was valued at Rs. 10,37,710. If we add to this the imports not received under bond the total value will be about Rs. 12 lacs.

From this it is clear that the imports are fairly large and there is a reasonable scope for the development of this industry in the State. The Kashmir Province, however, will have an advantage over the Jammu province in the development of this industry. The existing revenue duty of 25 % on the import of woollen piece-goods is fairly high to serve as a protective duty for the indigenous industry. We have sufficient quantity of raw materials. What is required is the organization of the cottage workers and the provision of an efficient sales organisation. If this is done there is every hope that our woollen industry will prosper side by side with the cotton industry. A day might come when we shall be able not only to clothe ourselves from the native fabrics but also spare our woollen goods for export to the Punjab and other parts of India at favourable rates.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the different qualities of yarn along with its price, etc.

Quality of yarn.	Price.	Type of cloth.	Quantity of cloth produced from one bundle of yarn.	Sale price of cloth per yard.	Wages per yard	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2 (42) cotton (Japanese) ..	7 4 0 6 8 0 pre-war.	coating	45 yards.	0 5 6 or 0 6 0	0 1 0	Yarn bundle 10 Lb.
2 (60) „	9 0 0	shirting	60 „	0 5 6	0 1 3	„
2 (42) mercerized ..	4 6 0 3 12 0 pre-war.	coating and shirting	45 „	0 9 0 or /10/ 0 6 0 shirting	0 1 6	5 lb.
2 (64) „ ..	5 12 0 5 0 0 pre-war.	„	60 „	ditto	ditto	ditto
2 (84) „ ..	7 0 0 6 8 0 pre-war.	shirting	„ „	0 8 0	0 1 9 or 0 2 0	
Fancy yarn ..	14 0 0	shiting and coating	25 „	1 0 0	0 2 0	10 lb.
2 (40) staple yarn ..	9 0 0	shirting	50 „	0 8 0	0 1 6	„
2 (60) „ „ ..	10 12 0	„	60 „	0 9 0	0 1 6	„

2 (80) „ ..	.. 12 8 0	„	65 „	0 10 0	0 1 6	„	
2 (60) woollen	.. 28 0 0 20 0 0 pre-war.	shirting and shawls.	40 „	0 12 0 to 1 0 0 shirting 7 0 0 per seer, shawls.	0 1 9	„	
2 (64) „ ..	.. ditto	djtto	.. ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1 (64) ..	.. 31 0 0 20 0 0 pre-war.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
2 (40) woollen	.. 28 0 0 22 0 0 pre-war.	coating 54" width	13 yards.	3 0 0	0 3 0 or 0 3 6.		
2 (48) „ ..	.. ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto		
Artificial silk ..	.. 8 0 0	shirting	60 „	0 3 6	0 0 6	10 lb.	

Note :—The prices were taken at Amritsar in November, 1939.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number and types of looms visited.

No.	Name of the Locality.	1 No. of old pit looms. Working	Non-working.	Total	2 No. of looms with fly-shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks.
1	Jammu city ..	10	..	10	..	103+17 non working.	130	
2	Keran (Jammu) ..	10	..	10	..	..	10	
3	Barnai (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
4	Akhnoor (Jammu) ..	4	13	17	1	8	26	
5	Gurah (Jammu) ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
6	Khaink (Jammu) Sole ..	10	2	12	..	..	12	
7	Gharota (Jammu) ..	19	..	19	..	..	19	
8	Khaink near Gharota ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
9	Phatoli (Jammu) ..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
10	Umb (Jammu) ..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
11	Pandorian (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
12	Dhako Chak (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
13	Kalyanpur (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	

14	Bachyal (Jammu) ..	1	..	1	..	..	1
15	Sui and Pakhian (Jammu)	4	..	4	..	..	4
16	Central Jail (Jammu) ..	17	..	17	..	..	17
17	Ranbir Singh Pura ..	5	..	5	..	..	5
18	Samba with all its mandis ..	163	..	163	7	..	170
19	Dagore (tehsil Samba) ..	51	..	51	6	..	57
20	Gahar (Kathua) ..	5	..	5	..	..	5
21	Fattu Chak (Kathua) ..	14	..	14	..	..	14
22	Chhanni Arorian (Kathua)	77	..	77	2	..	79
23	Behari (Kathua) ..	53	8	61	..	..	61
24	Basian Danoe (Kathua) ..	65	..	65	..	..	65
25	Balahar (Kathua) ..	33	..	33	..	..	33
26	Kathua. ..	59	..	59	..	..	59
27	Basohli	5	..	5	..	4	9
28	Kagowal (Kathua) ..	29	..	29	..	..	29
29	Sanoora (Kathua) ..	3	..	3	..	..	3
30	Rajpura (Kathua) ..	1	..	1	..	..	1
31	Katra (Reasi) ..	6	..	6	..	..	6

APPENDIX B *Continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.	1 No. of old pit looms. working.	non working.	Total.	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks
32	Kun (Reasi)	5	..	5	..	..	5	
33	Reasi	4	..	4	..	..	4	
34	Nelloi Mohalla (Mirpur)	12	..	12	..	6	18	
35	Addi „ „	1	..	1	..	6	7	
36	Hyderabad „ ..	15	..	15	..	..	15	
37	Barbanni „ ..	7	..	7	..	59	66	
38	Ara (Mirpur)	1	..	1	..	25	26	
39	Chak Ghain (Mirpur) ..	4	..	4	..	22	26	
40	Tangar „ ..	..	..	..	..	5	5	
41	Gadal „ ..	..	..	..	..	4	4	
42	Akal Gharh ..	28	4	32	..	7	39	
43	Janganu (Udhampur) ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
44	Kalagam (Jammu) ..	13	..	13	..	..	13	
5	Dumana „ ..	10	..	10	..	..	10	

46	Sairla (Bhimbar)	..	29	42	71	..	..	71		
47	Rajal „	..	11	..	11	..	..	11		
48	Thil Hakiman „	..	2	..	2	..	..	2		
49	Bagnoti „	..	1	..	1	..	..	1		
50	Dandasar „	..	5	..	5	..	..	5		
51	Nanyal „	..	15	..	15	..	..	15		
52	Chak Kripalpur (Akhnoor)		2	..	2	..	..	2		
53	Gurah Jagir „	..	14	..	14	..	..	14		
54	Gandharwan „	..	6	..	6	..	..	6		
55	Barola „	..	4	..	4	..	..	4		
56	Godhan „	..	2	..	2	..	..	2		
57	Kolti (Akhnoor)	..	2	..	2	..	..	2		
58	Parg Pur „	..	3	..	3	..	..	3		
59	Palwal Bharat (Akhnoor)	..	1	..	1	..	..	1		
60	Najowal „	..	2	..	2	..	..	2		
61	Nekwal „	..	1	..	1	..	..	1		
62	Pargwal „	..	12	2	14	..	..	14		
63	Anbaran „	..	29	..	29	..	..	29		

APPENDIX B *Continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.			1 No of old pit looms Working.	Non-working.	Total	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks
64	Balgara	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
65	Mira	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
66	Pian	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
67	Mandarian	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
68	Narri	„	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
69	Gharatal	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
70	Palwan	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
71	Songal	„	..	13	..	13	..	..	13	
72	Pangari	„	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	
73	Manati	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
74	Jamuyan	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
75	Badgal Khurd	„	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
76	Badgal Kalan (Akhnoor)		..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
77	Doke Jajir	„	..	15	..	15	..	..	15	

78	Kangral Sangral	„	..	2	1	3	..	..	3	
79	Bambal	„	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	
80	Deni pur	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
81	Nadd	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
82	Fatwal	„	..	2	1	3	..	..	3	
83	Kanak Jagir	„	..	8	2	10	..	..	10	
84	Charah	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
85	Gangal	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
86	Kalrayal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
87	Sanil	„	..	5	1	6	..	..	6	
88	Dasgal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
89	Bindhal Kalan	„	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
90	Pahrada Khurd	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
92	Pahrada Kalan	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
92	Manda	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
93	Balwal Rain	„	..	20	..	20	..	..	20	
94	Jad	„	..	12	..	12	..	..	12	
95	Biri Triai (Akhnoor)		..	13	..	13	..	..	13	

APPENDIX B *Continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality	1 No. of old pit looms Working.	Non-working.	Total.	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks.
96	Chak Najla „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
97	Kote „ ..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
98	Gurah Barahman „ ..	2	2	4	..	..	4	
99	Mawakrora „ ..	4	4	8	..	..	8	
100	Dhara „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
101	Tattan Pur „ ..	13	..	13	..	..	13	
102	Rakh Plothi „ ..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
103	Mothi „ ..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
104	Chak Sikandar „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
105	Sadarwan „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
106	Gakhral „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
107	Latryal „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
108	Sandal „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
109	Hardomolora „ ..	4	..	4	..	..	4	

110	Rah	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4
111	Salhote	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4
112	Palanwala	„	..	10	..	10	..	..	10
113	Bhagwana Chak	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
114	Dar (Akhnoor)		..	1	2	3	..	..	3
115	Sarwal	„	..	5	..	5	..	..	5
116	Chhanni	„	..	6	..	6	..	..	6
117	Palatan	„	..	16	..	16	..	..	16
118	Panjtat		..	9	..	9	..	..	9
119	Mattu	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
120	Rajwal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3
121	Dhoke Khalsa		..	10	2	12	..	..	12
122	Rakh Dhoke	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
123	Dhangar	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5
124	Malal Abjal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3
125	Danwal	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4
126	Taroi	„	..	10	..	10	..	..	10
127	Chak Malal	„	..	11	2	13	..	..	13

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.	1 No. of old pit looms. working.	non working.	Total.	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	REMARKS.
128	Kote Mera (Akhnoor) ..	43	..	43	..	..	43	
129	Paharlwala ,, ..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
130	Laham ,, ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
131	Merchangi ,, ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
132	Nandwal ,, ..	7	3	10	..	..	10	
133	Khour ,, ..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
134	Dhalan ,, ..	10	5	15	..	..	15	
135	Doban ,, ..	1	1	2	..	..	2	
136	Badwal ,, ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
137	Gigaryal ,, ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
138	Chhajowal ,, ..	17	..	17	..	..	17	
139	Kharah ,, ..	15	..	15	..	..	15	
140	Katyal Simbal ,, ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	

141	Nathal (Akhnoor)	..	10	..	10	..	10
142	Pokharni	„	..	15	..	15	..	..	15
143	Mala	„	..	6	..	6	..	..	6
144	Dagbar	„	..	7	..	7	..	..	7
145	Dori	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3
146	Majoor	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
147	Pagani	„	..	1	1	2	..	..	2
148	Hamirpur Nawan		..	4	1	5	..	..	5
149	Hamirpur Khana		..	1	..	1	..	..	1
150	Mawa Barahwa		..	2	1	3	..	..	3
151	Basyara	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4
152	Thandi Chuhi (Akhnoor)		..	7	..	7	..	..	7
153	Badhan	„	..	3	1	4	..	..	4
154	Manchak	„	..	7	..	7	..	..	7
155	Andori	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
156	Chak Korn	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3
157	Dodra	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
158	Sidhar	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.	No. of old pit looms working.	No. of old pit looms non-working.	Total.	No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	No. of looms	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks.
159	Chhanni Zawalpha ..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
160	Sri Ranbirsingh Puru ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
161	Jagwan (Akhnoor) ..	2	1	3	..	..	3	
162	Chalral „ ..	1	1	2	..	..	2	
163	Sambwan „ ..	4	3	7	..	..	7	
164	Kacharyal „ ..	2	1	3	..	..	3	
165	Barel	14	..	14	..	..	14	
166	Mangari	9	..	9	..	..	9	
167	Palan	7	..	7	..	..	7	
168	Kattani	3	..	3	..	..	3	
169	Billawar	1	..	1	..	..	1	
170	Bhaddu	6	..	6	..	..	6	
171	Hamir Pur Sidhar ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
172	Thana (Rajouree) ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	

(4

173	Shahdara	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	8
174	Rajouree	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
175	Balah	..	..	23	..	23	..	2	25
176	Fateh Pur	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	9
177	Munda	..	..	4	..	4	..	23	27
178	Bandli	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	6
179	Chakrohi	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	24
180	Bishnah	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5
181	Bhadyal Barahminan	..		7	..	7	..	..	7
Grand total		..		1571	109	1680	16	300 plus 1 dobby.	1997

(AM)

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the number of workers and their non-working dependents.

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
1	Jammu city	51	171	222
2	Keran (Jammu) ..	12	32	44
3	Gurah ,, ..	8	36	44
4	Barnai ,, ..	2	11	13
5	Akhnoor proper ..	4	17	21
6	Kalagam (Jammu) ..	13	72	85
7	Dumana ,, ..	10	45	55
8	Khaink Sole ,, ..	12+6 subsidiary workers.	63	75+6 subsidiary workers.
9	Gharota ,, ..	19	70	89
10	Khaink ,, ..	8	32	40
11	Phatoli ,, ..	5	22	27
12	Amb ,, ..	4	13	17
13	Pandorian ,, ..	2	11	13
14	Dhako Chak ,, ..	2	5	7
15	Kalyan Pur ,, ..	2	7	9
16	Bachyal ,, ..	1	4	5
17	Sui and Pakhian ..	4	16	20
18	Central Jail, Jammu ..	30	..	30
19	R. S. Pura ,, ..	5	16	21
20	Samba with mandis ..	170	689	859
21	Dagore (Jammu) ..	57	249	306
22	Ghar (Kathua) ..	5	29	34
23	Fattu Chak ,, ..	14	67	81

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
24	Chhanni Arorian ..	79	357	436
25	Behari (Kathua) ..	61	239	300
26	Basian and Danoe „ ..	55	308	363
27	Balahar „ ..	33	183	216
28	Kathua	59	261	320
29	Kagowal (Kathua) ..	29	143	172
30	Sanoora „ ..	3	13	16
31	Raj pura „ ..	1	9	10
32	Basohli „ ..	9	39	48
33	Reasi „ ..	4	15	19
34	Katra (Reasi) ..	5	30	35
35	Kun „ ..	3	19	22
36	Nelloi Mohalla (Mirpur)	18	58	76
37	Mohalla Addi ..	7	18	25
38	Hyderabad „ ..	14	53	67
39	Barbanni „ ..	63	253	316
40	Ara „ ..	19	66	85
41	Chak Ghaian ..	27	97	124
42	Tangar „ ..	5	18	23
43	Gadal „ ..	4	23	27
44	Akal Gharh „ ..	30	87	117
45	Janganun „ ..	8	45	53
46	Sairla (Bhimber) ..	72	219	291
47	Rajal „ ..	11	48	59
48	Thil Hakiman „ ..	2	10	12

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non- working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
49	Bagnoti (Bhimber) ..	1	5	6
50	Dandaser „ ..	5	32	37
51	Nanyal „ ..	15	64	79
52	Chak Kirpalpur (Akhnoor)	2	6	8
53	Gurah Jagir „ ..	14	22	36
54	Gandharwan „ ..	6	20	26
55	Barola „ ..	4	16	20
56	Godhan „ ..	2	20	22
57	Kotli „ ..	2	12	14
58	Parag Pur „ ..	3	18	21
59	Palwal Bharathi „ ..	1	4	5
60	Najwal „ ..	2	7	9
61	Nekwal „ ..	1	4	5
62	Pargwal „ ..	12	60	72
63	Anbaran „ ..	29	119	148
64	Balgara „ ..	2	3	5
65	Mira „ ..	1	3	4
66	Pian (Akhnoor) ..	1	5	6
67	Mandarian „ ..	2	7	9
68	Narari „ ..	5	11	16
69	Gharatal „ ..	2	8	10
70	Palwan	2	9	11
71	Songal „ ..	13	42	55
72	Pingari	9	19	28
73	Planati „ ..	1	5	6

APPENDIX C—*continued*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
74	Jamuiyan (Akhnoor) ..	3	8	11
75	Badgal Khurd „ ..	6	22	28
76	Badgal Kalan „ ..	3	8	11
77	Dhoke Jagir „ ..	15	55	70
78	Kagral Sangral „ ..	2	4	6
79	Bamhal „ ..	1	..	1
80	Devi Pur „ ..	2	10	12
81	Nadd „ ..	2	10	12
82	Tatwal „ ..	1	6	7
83	Kanak Jagir „ ..	8	42	50
84	Churah „ ..	2	5	7
85	Gangal „ ..	2	14	16
86	Kiryal „ ..	3	8	11
87	Sanil „ ..	6	27	33
88	Dasgal „ ..	3	17	20
89	Bindral Kalan „ ..	1	..	1
90	Paharda Khurd „ ..	2	12	14
91	Paharda Kalan „ ..	2	22	24
92	Manda „ ..	1	4	5
93	Balwal Raiyan „ ..	20	80	100
94	Jada „ ..	12	44	56
95	Biri Trinai „ ..	13	58	71
96	Chak Najla „ ..	2	7	9
97	Kote „ ..	4	14	18
98	Gura Barhman „ ..	2	5	7

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
99	Muwakrora (Akhnoor) ..	4	13	17
100	Dhara „ ..	2	10	12
101	Rattan Pur „ ..	13	79	92
102	Rakh Mothi „ ..	5	32	37
103	Mothi „ ..	5	30	35
104	Chak Sikandar „ ..	1	3	4
105	Saidarwan „ ..	2	8	10
106	Ghaghral „ ..	2	9	11
107	Labryal „ ..	1	5	6
108	Sandal „ ..	2	2	4
109	Hardo Malora „ ..	4	6	10
110	Rah „ ..	4	7	11
111	Salhote „ ..	4	8	12
112	Palanwala „ ..	10	21	31
113	Bhagwana Chak ..	2	8	10
114	Dhar „ ..	1	4	5
115	Sarwal „ ..	5	34	39
116	Chhanni Diwanun ..	6	26	32
117	Palatan „ ..	16	89	105
118	Panjtut „ ..	9	55	64
119	Mattu „ ..	2	9	11
120	Rajwal „ ..	3	9	12
121	Dhoke Khalsa „ ..	10	51	61
122	Rakh Dhoke „ ..	1	3	4
123	Dhangar „ ..	5	20	25

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
124	Malal Abjal Akhnoor) ..	3	18	21
125	Danwal „ ..	4	15	19
126	Taroti „ ..	10	30	40
127	Chak Malal „ ..	11	45	56
128	Kote Mira „ ..	43	152	195
129	Pahrlwala „ ..	4	21	25
130	Labam „ ..	1	5	6
131	Merchangi „ ..	2	9	11
132	Nandwal („ ..	7	22	29
133	Khour „ ..	6	19	25
134	Dhalan „ ..	10	17	27
135	Doban „ ..	1	5	6
136	Badwal „ ..	1	4	5
137	Gigaryal „ ..	1	3	4
138	Chhagwal „ ..	17	61	78
139	Kharah „ ..	15	40	55
140	Katyal Simbal „ ..	2	9	11
141	Nathal „ ..	10	31	41
142	Pukharni „ ..	15	72	87
143	Malah „ ..	6	20	26
144	Dagbar „ ..	7	23	30
145	Dori „ ..	3	15	18
146	Maioor „ ..	1	2	3
147	Pagani „ ..	1	8	9
148	Hamir Pur Nawan ..	4	20	24

APPENDIX C—*continued*.

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
149	Hamir Pur (Akhnoor) ..	1	3	4
150	Mawa Barahmnan ..	2	8	10
151	Basiara" „ ..	4	14	18
152	Thandi Chuhi ..	7	30	37
153	Badhan „ ..	3	10	13
154	Man Chak	1	4	5
155	Andasi „ ..	2	12	14
156	Chak Koru „ ..	3	13	16
157	Dodra „ ..	1	2	3
158	Sidhar „ ..	4	12	16
159	Chhanni Zawalphu ..	3	9	12
160	Sri Ranbir Singh Pura ..	1	5	6
161	Jogwan „ ..	2	3	5
162	Chapral „ ..	1	1	2
163	Sambwan „ ..	4	34	38
164	Kachryal (Akhnoor) ..	2	15	17
165	Hamir Pur Sidhar ..	8	44	52
166	Thanna (Rajouree) ..	8	31	39
167	Shahdara „ ..	8	29	37
168	Rajouree Proper „ ..	2	7	9
169	Bandli (Mirpur) ..	7	11	18
170	Balah „ ..	48	65	113
171	Fateh Pur „ ..	9	35	44
172	Munda „ ..	27	81	108
173	Barel (Basohli) ..	18	52	70

APPENDIX C—*concluded*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non- working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
174	Mangari	11	34	45
175	Palan	12	28	40
176	Kattani	11	14	25
177	Billawar	1	1	2
178	Bhaddu	6	33	39
179	Daduara	12	31	43
180	Chakrohi	31	124	155
181	Bishnah	7	26	33
182	Bhadyal Barahminan ..	13	21	34
	Grand Total ..	1906	7360	9266

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the subsidiary occupation of the weavers.

No.	Name of Locality.	Workers on land.	Religious priests.	Labourers.	Shopkeepers.	State service.	Other Industries.	Remarks.
1	Jammu proper ..	..	..	2	..	2 peons	..	A labourer can earn Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 P.M.
2	Keran and Muthi (Jammu)	5	..	..	..	..	..	They are all occupancy tenents and if the season is favourable each can supplement his earnings by Rs. 20 P. A.
3	Akhnoor	..	..	2	..	..	..	
4	Khaink Sole	..	..	..	..	..	7 tailors and 6 iron smiths,	Earnings about Rs. 6 P.M. per head.
5	Dumana	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	R.S. Pura	4	..	..	..	1 chowkidar.	..	Earnings Rs. 6 P.M.
7	Reasi	..	..	3	..	1 teacher	..	getting Rs. 20 P.M.
8	Katra	5	..	..	..	..	..	
9	Kun	3	..	..	..	..	..	Practically all the weavers of tehsil Jasmergarh and Kathua work as field

10	Samba	4	3	13	2	1 peon	1 mason	labourers in the months of June, July, August and September. They sow rice on contract basis. At Chhanni, Gahar and Fattuchak the weavers workonland on Batai system. They sow onions or chillies or tobacco and thus one man is able to supplement his earnings by Rs. 25 per annum.
11	Dagore	14	..	..	..	..	..	
12	Gahar	5	..	..	..	..	..	
13	Fattu Chak	14	..	..	..	..	..	
14	Chhanni Arorian ..	52 (3 Agriculturists.)	2	..	..	..	..	
15	Basian and Danoe ..	58	..	..	..	..	..	
16	Behari	4	1		2 forest contractors	..	..	
17	Kathua	24	2	2	..	..	..	They ply horses on hire.
18	Kagowal	14	..	..	..	..	..	A religious priest or Amam masjid gets grains from the houses of others. He is thus able to earn from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 P.M. A shopkeeper in a village can hardly earn more than Rs. 15 P.M.
19	Sanoora	3	..	..	..	..	..	
20	Rajpura	..	..	..	..	..	one rope maker.	
21	Kalagam	12	..	..	..	..	..	
22	Mirpore	..		3 water carriers.	..	..	..	
23	Barbanni	3	7	..	..	..	one oil miller.	
24	Chak Ghain	..	..	..	..	one chowkidar	..	

No.	Name of Locality.	Workers on land.	Religious priests.	Labourers	Shopkeepers.	State service.	Other Industries.	Remarks.
25	Akal Gharh	1	1	..	..		2 barbers	Total people working on land as subsidiary occupation. 320 Religious priests 16 Labourers. 27 Shopkeepers and contractors. 4 State service 16 Other industries. 13 396
26	Dhakochak	2	..	..	..	..	..	
27	Phatoli	6	..	..	..	..		
28	Kalayan Pur	2	..	..	..	..	..	
29	Sui and Pakhian ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	
30	Sairla	49	..	2	..	9 soldiers, 1 peon.		
31	Rajal	11	..	..	..	..	..	
32	Bagnoti, Dandasar and Nanyal.	23	..	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst those engaged in Hand-loom Weaving Industry.

No.	Name of Locality.	Total amount of indebtedness amongst weavers.	Total dependent upon weaving industry.	Indebtedness per capita.
		Rs. A. P.		
1	Jammu city	1,450 0 0	222	6·53
2	Keran village	65 0 0	44	1·5 approx.
3	Village Gurah	200 0 0	44	4·55 ,,
4	Village Baranai	50 0 0	13	3·85 ,,
5	Akhnoor proper	510 0 0	21	24·28 ,,
6	Kalagam	370 0 0	85	3·9 ,,
7	Dumana	430 0 0	55	7·82 ,,
8	Khaink Sole	1,190 0 0	81	14·69 ,,
9	Gharota	1,225 0 0	89	13·8 ,,
10	Khaink	230 0 0	40	5·75 ,,
11	Phatoli	230 0 0	27	8·51 ,,
12	Amb	240 0 0	17	14·11 ,,
13	Pandorian	90 0 0	13	6·92 ,,
14	Shako Chak	..	7	..
15	Kalyan Pur	200 0 0	9	22·22 ,,
16	Bachyal	200 0 0	5	40 ,,
17	Sui and Pakhian	260 0 0	20	13 ,,
18	Ranbir Singh Pura ..	620 0 0	21	29·5 ,,
19	Samba with mandis ..	21,505 0 0	859	25·03 ,,
20	Dagore	4,415 0 0	306	14.4 ,,
21	Gahar	400 0 0	34	11·76 ,,
22	Fattu Chak	..	81	..
23	Chhanni Arorian	4,246 0 0	436	9·7 ,,

APPENDIX E *continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	Indebtedness.	Dependents.	Indebtedness per capita.
		Rs. A. P.		
24	Behari	2,245 0 0	300	7·48 approx.
25	Basian and Sanoe ..	2,283 0 0	363	6·3 „
26	Balahar	2,715 0 0	216	12·57 „
27	Kathua proper	1,250 0 0	320	3·90 „
28	Basohli proper	250 0 0	48	5·20 „
29	Kagwal	2,173 0 0	172	30·18
30	Sanoora	..	16	..
31	Raipura	..	10	..
32	Katra	490 0 0	35	14 „
33	Kun	100 0 0	22	4·54
34	Reasi	..	19	..
35	Nelloi Mohalla Mirpur ..	2,935 0 0	76	38·61
36	Mohalla Addi Mirpur ..	810 0 0	25	32·4
37	Mohalla Hyderabad, Mirpur	1,450 0 0	67	21·64
38	Barbanni	7,050 0 0	316	22·31
39	Ara	1,815 0 0	85	21·35
40	Chak Ghaian	3,787 0 0	124	30·54
41	Tangar	610 0 0	23	26·52
42	Jadal	950 0 0	27	35·18
43	Akal Garh	3,775 0 0	117	32·26
44	Janganu	5,450 0 0	53	12·83
45	Sairla Bhimber	5,630 0 0	291	19·34
46	Rajal	950 0 0	59	15·34
47	Thil Hakiman	250 0 0	12	20·83
48	Bagnoti	150 0 0	6	25

APPENDIX E—*concluded.*

No.	Name of Locality.	Indebtedness.	Dependents.	Indebtedness per capita.
		Rs. A. P.		
49	Dandasar	690 0 0	37	18·65
50	Nanyal	815 0 0	79	10·31
51	Hamirpur Sidhar ..	100 0 0	52	
52	Thanna (Rajouree) ..	620 0 0	39	
53	Shahdara	230 0 0	37	
54	Rajouree	65 0 0	9	
55	Balah (Mirpur)	700 0 0	113	
56	Fateh Pur „	1,500 0 0	44	
57	Munda	1,155 0 0	108	
58	Barel (Basohli)	840 0 0	70	
59	Mangari	865 0 0	45	
60	Palan	280 0 0	40	
61	Kattani	25 0 0	25	
62	Bhaddu	50 0 0	39	
63	Daduara	1,030 0 0	43	
64	Chakrohi	2,512 0 0	155	
65	Bishnah	340 0 0	33	
66	Bhadyal Barahminan ..	500 0 0	34	
	Grand Total ..	97,516 0 0	6353	

Therefore, indebtedness per capita.....Rs. 15·30.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing varieties of cloth woven.

No.	Locality.	No. of looms weaving khaddar.	No. of looms weaving Susi.	No. of looms weaving Susi and khaddar.	No. of looms weaving art silk and coating and shirting cloth.
1	Jammu city ..	10	..	..	103
2	Village Keran (Jammu) ..	10	..	..	..
3	Village Burnai (Jammu) ..	2	..	..	..
4	Akhnoor proper	4	..	..	..
5	Village Gurah (Jammu) ..	8	..	..	..
6	Khaink Sole (Jammu)	10	..	..	..
7	Gharota (Jammu) ..	19	..	..	..
8	Khaink near Gharota	8	..	..	..
9	Phatoli ..	6	..	..	..
10	Amb. ..	4	..	..	..
11	Pandorian (Jammu)	2	..	..	..
12	Dhako Chak ..	2	..	..	..
13	Kalayan Pur ..	2	..	..	..
14	Bachyal ..	1	..	..	..
15	Sui and Pakhian ..	4	..	..	..
16	Ranbir Singhpura ..	5	..	..	..
17	Samba with all the mandis ..	70	80	20	..
18	Dagore ..	32	24	1	..
19	Ghar ..	5	..	..	..
20	Fattu Chak ..	14	..	..	..
21	Chhanni Arorian ..	45	30	4	..
22	Behari ..	18	29	4	2
23	Basian and Danoe ..	65	..	..	..
24	Balahar ..	25	8	..	..

APPENDIX F *concluded.*

No.	Locality.	No. of looms weaving khaddar.	No. of looms weaving Susi.	No. of looms weaving Susi and khaddar.	No. of looms weaving art silk and coating and shirting cloth.
25	Kathua ..	50	9	..	..
26	Basohli ..	5	..	..	4
27	Kagowal ..	29	..	..	..
28	Sanoora ..	3	..	..	..
29	Rajpura ..	1	..	..	..
30	Katra ..	6	..	..	..
31	Kun	5	..	..	..
32	Reasi ..	4	..	..	..
33	Dumana ..	10	..	..	..
34	Janganu ..	8	..	..	..
35	Kalagam ..	13	..	..	..
36	Sairla (Bhimbar) ..	29	..	..	..
37	Rajal ..	11	..	..	..
38	Thil Hakiman ..	2	..	..	..
39	Bagnoti ..	1	..	..	..
40	Dandasar ..	5	..	..	..
41	Nanyal ..	15	..	..	..
42	Mirpur (proper) ..	23	17	..	..
43	Barbanni ..	66	..	..	..
44	Ara	23	..	..	..
45	Chak Ghaian ..	26	..	..	..
46	Tangar ..	5	..	..	..
47	Jadal ..	4	..	..	..
48	Akal Garh ..	21	8	6	..
	Total ..	736	205	35	109

Note. The figures for the looms surveyed on the spot have been given.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing cost of production, sale price and profits.

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Cost of production.	Price per yard.	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1	Gurah Keran Jammu	Plain khaddar	One packet of yarn 3 0 0	12 yards for a rupee				This includes his wages as well.
			Oil flour for sizing, etc. 0 1 0		5 0 0	1 15 0	$64\frac{7}{13}$%	
			Total 3 1 0					
2	Dagore, Samba	.. Susi cloth.	35 yards.					
			Yarn. 4 8 0	0 4 0 per yard local				
			Dye. 1 8 0					
			Oil and flour for sizing, etc. 0 3 0	or 0 5 0 per yard hilly areas				
			Wages 1 8 0					
			Warping charges 0 5 0		8 12 0	0 12 0	$9\frac{3}{8}$%	The profits in the case of sales in the hilly areas includes the wages as well as the cost of transport.
			Freight, etc. 1 0 0		or	or	or	
			Total 9 0 0		10 15 0	1 15 0	$21\frac{19}{38}$%	
3	Samba proper.	.. Susi	42 yards.					
			Cost of production 5 8 0	0 2 9 Local.				
			Wages. 1 8 0	0 3 3 hilly.				
			Total 7 0 0		7 3 6	0 3 6	$3\frac{1}{8}$%	
			Freight if sold in hills 1 0 0		or 8 8 6	or 0 8 6	or $6\frac{11}{64}$%	
			8 0 0					

4 Samba	.. Double bed cover	Yarn 1 3 0 Dye 0 4 0 Oil and flour for sizing, etc. 0 1 0 Wages 1 0 0	2 12 0 per cover.						
		Total 2 8 0				2 12 0	0 4 0	10%	
5 Chhanni Arorian (Kathua)	Susi cloth .. Yarn	40 yards. Yarn. 3 6 0 Dye 0 12 0 Wages. 1 6 0	0 2 6 or			6 4 0	0 12 0	$13\frac{7}{11}$%	Profits include wages.
		Total 5 8 0 Freight if sold in hills 1 0 0	0 3 0 per yard			or 7 8 0	or 1 0 0	or $15\frac{5}{15}$%	
		6 8 0							
6 Village Behari (Kathua)	.. Susi cloth.	100 yards. Yarn and dyes 10 15 0 Wages 2 0 0	0 2 6 or			15 10 0	2 11 0	$20\frac{80}{407}$%	Profits include wages.
		Total 12 15 0 Freight if sold in hills. 2 0 0	0 3 0 per yard.			or 18 12 0	or 3 13 0	or $21\frac{91}{259}$%	
		14 15 0							
7 Samba	.. Plain Khaddar	Breadth 9 girahs; cost of production not available	12 yards per rupee.				0 1 6 in the rupee approx:	$9\frac{3}{8}$%	These profits include the wages of the weaver.

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Costs of production.	Price per yard	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	Remarks.
8	Samba ..	Khaddar	Breadth 12 girhas; cost of production differs in the case of individuals.	0 2 3 to 0 2 9 per yard.	According to quality of the cloth.	¼ anna a yard in both cases.	12½% or 10%	These profits include the wages of the weaver.
9	Chhanni Arorian (Kathua) ..	Plain khaddar	Breadth 9 girahs; cost of production differs in the case of individuals.	14 yards for 1 1 0		0 1 0 in the rupee	6¼%	This includes the wages of the weaver.
10	Basohli proper ..	Check for coats.	0 8 0 per yard approximately.	0 9 0 per yard.		0 1 0 a yard.	12½%	Wages are included in the costs of production.
11	Chhani Arorian (Kathua)	.. Khaddar	Breadth 12 girahs; cost of production is different in the case of different weavers.	0 2 3 to 0 2 6 a yard.	According to the quality of the cloth.	One pice a yard.	12½% or 11⅑%	The profits include wages.
12	Basholi proper ..	Shirtings Sahgal design	0 5 6 per yard	0 6 6 per yard.	..	0 1 0 per yard.	18 3/11% net.	

13	Mirpur proper	.. Plain khaddar	200×¾ yards Yarn for warping 2 packets wafting flour, etc. warping reeling Total	8 8 0 6 8 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 10 0 15 1 0	0 1 6 per yard.	18 12 0 minus 0 4 9 commission 18 7 3	3 6 3 or say 3 6 0	$22\frac{9}{21}\frac{9}{1}$%	This includes weaving charges. The reeling charges included in the cost of production also go to the weaver.
14	Mirpur proper	.. Plain khaddar	200×1¼ yards Warp 3 packets at 4 4 0 each Waft 3 packets flour and wood warping charges reeling Total	12 12 0 9 12 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 10 0 23 9 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per nus 0 yard. average 0 2 3	28 2 0 minus 0 7 0 as commission 27 11 0	4 2 0	17½%	Wages are to be paid from the profits.
15	Mirpur	.. Plain khaddar	200×1½ yards. warping 4 packets wafting 4 packets. warping flour, etc. reeling Total	17 0 0 13 0 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 31 8 0	0 3 0 a yard.	38 12 0 minus 0 10 0 as commission 38 2 0	6 10 0	21 % approx.	The wages are to be paid out of this.

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Costs of production.	Price per yard.	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	REMARKS.
16	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Plain khaddar.	100×¾ yards. Warping yarn of 29 counts. One packet wafting 1¼ packet of 27 counts at Rs. 3 6 0 Rs. 4 8 6 flour for sizing 0 2 0 warping 0 3 0 reeling 0 10 0 Total. 9 11 6	0 2 0 per yard only this quality.	12 8 0 minus 0 3 0 commission to the agent. 12 5 0	2 9 6	26 3/11 1/11 % or 27% approx.	The profits include wages. The Ara weavers sometimes do pay wages to other weavers who are engaged for this purpose. Reeling charges included in the cost of production also go to the weaver who gets this work done by his wife and children.

17	Village Ara (Mirpur)	Plain khaddar	100. 1½ yards. warping 2 packets at 4 4 0 each wafting 2½ packets of 27 counts at 3 10 0 per packet. flour etc. reeling warping Total	8 8 0 9 1 0 4 6 0 0 14 0 0 6 0 19 1 6	0 3 6 per yard.	21 14 0 minus 0 5 6 commission 21 8 6	2 7 0	12¾%	See note on item 16.
18	Barbanni (Mirpur)	Plain khaddar	100×¾ yards. warping one packet. wafting one packet flour and fuel warping reeling frieght from and to Mirpur. Total	4 4 0 3 10 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 10 0 0 2 6 8 13 6	0 1 9 per yard.	10 15 0 minus 0 2 6 commission 10 12 6	1 15 0	23%	This includes his wages. Reeling charges also go to him.
19	Akal Garh (Mirpur)	Susi.	105 5/16 yards. Yarn including Halvan. Red and black dye Total	4 3 0 1 2 0 5 5 0	14 yards for a rupee.	7 8 0	2 3 0	41 8/17%	This includes wages.
20	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Towel.	Size 1¼ yards.	0 3 0	0 4 0	..	0 1 0	33⅓%	Include wages.
21	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Dhoti.	Size 2¾. 1¾.	0 8 0	0 10 0	..	0 2 0	25%	,, ,,

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Costs of production.	Price per yard.	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	Remarks.
22	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Towel Size 2 yards	0 4 6	..	0 5 6	0 1 0	22⅔%	Profits in all these cases include wages.
23	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Poplain.	0 2 0 a yard.	..	0 3 0	0 1 0	50%	No commission is paid on their sale as they are sold one by one.
24	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Bed cover Size 2¾. 1¼	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	0 4 0	33⅓%	

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the number of looms engaged in wool weaving.

No.	Name of place.	No. of looms.	No.	Name of place.	No. of looms.
1	Katwalta (Ramnagar)	7	24	Paneja	6
2	Lahti „ ..	86	25	Sungli	4
3	Chappar „ ..	18	26	Nalthi	4
4	Pachound „ ..	54	27	Manda	2
5	Jakhed „ ..	7	28	Butla	16
6	Duddu	15	29	Bheja	7
7	Basant garh	40	30	Basti	3
8	Bhadarwha proper	6	31	Bamlakhi	2
9	Dalain (Bhadarwah) ..	1	32	Katyara	10
10	Kansar „ ..	9	33	Thanda	3
11	Kolra „ ..	3	34	Gatha	4
12	Dadal „ ..	10	35	Drone	1
13	Baburi „ ..	3	36	Hanga	2
14	Kakoli „ ..	1	37	Thuba	2
15	Dandi „ ..	11	38	Kilotran	18
16	Rainda „ ..	1	39	Samai	7
17	Pwara „ ..	4	40	Chancer	5
18	Malaini	4	41	Chochlu	3
19	Mathola	13	42	Gurekra	8
20	Chaka	4	43	Porapani	6
21	Chanta	4	44	Mandhan	3
22	Sankhoja	1	45	Thaloran	4
23	Banjila	1	46	Dhariori	9

APPENDIX H (*Concluded*).

No.	Name of the place.	No. of looms.	No.	Name of the place.	No. of looms.
47	Gwalu	5	71	Atholi (Padar Circle, Kishtwar)	5
48	Halore	2	72	Sol „ ..	9
49	Shingni	5	73	Gulab Garh „ ..	4
50	Gwari	4	74	Matti „ ..	8
51	Batara	5	75	Kaban „ ..	13
52	Trithlu	5	76	Chato „ ..	7
53	Gandoh	3	77	Laddar „ ..	8
54	Kaka	8	78	Tattoni „ ..	4
55	Dhosa	14	79	Kundal „ ..	7
56	Bharthi	7	80	Aphani „ ..	6
57	Dadwar	7	81	Jarr „ ..	5
58	Changa	6	82	Kadail „ ..	3
59	Doda	9	83	Galhar „ ..	4
60	Maitra	2	84	Ohli „ ..	6
61	Dengole	1	85	Kishtwar	22
62	Changru	9	86	Matta (Kishtwar Mandal) ..	3
63	Dolegam	23	87	Hutta „ ..	8
64	Bankput	5	88	Pushal „ ..	7
65	Gur Thathar	2	89	Kulid „ ..	4
66	Thathar	11	90	Barlgam „ ..	1
67	Charil	7	91	Hullar „ ..	6
68	Nogam	2	92	Bundarna „ ..	2
69	Kaskut	2	93	Poca „ ..	1
70	Gund Adal	3			
				Grand total ..	722

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of workers and non-working dependents of wool weavers.

No.	Name of the village.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents (non-working).	Total No. of those dependent upon handloom weaving.
1	Katwalta (Ramnagar) ..	7	44	51
2	Lahti	86	396	482
3	Chappar	18	68	86
4	Pachound	54	223	277
5	Jakhed	7	23	30
6	Duddu	15	87	102
7	Basantgarh	40	195	235
8	Bhadarwah Proper.. ..	6	18	24
9	Kansar	9	52	61
10	Kolra	3	24	27
11	Hadal..	10	70	80
12	Bahari	3	25	28
13	Kakole	1	10	11
14	Dandi	11	54	65
15	Rainda	1	24	25
16	Dalain	1	4	5
17	Pwara	4	17	21
18	Malain	4	24	28
19	Mathola	13	77	90
20	Chaka	4	10	14
21	Chanote	4	26	30
22	Sankhoja	1	8	9
23	Banjla	1	7	8
24	Paneia	6	43	49

APPENDIX I (*Continued*).

No.	Name of the village.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents (non-working.)	Total No. of those dependent upon handloom weaving.
25	Sungli	4	15	19
26	Nalthi	4	19	23
27	Monda	2	15	17
28	Butla	16	145	161
29	Bheja	7	77	84
30	Basti	3	37	40
31	Bamlakhi	2	14	16
32	Katyara	10	123	133
33	Thanala	3	28	31
34	Dhaloa	1	4	5
35	Gutha	4	25	29
36	Drone	1	6	7
37	Hanga	2	12	14
38	Thuba	2	24	26
39	Kilotran ..	18	256	274
40	Samai	7	36	43
41	Chancer	5	79	84
42	Chochlu	3	26	29
43	Gurekra	8	60	68
44	Pora Pani	6	49	55
45	Mandhan	3	37	40
46	Thaloram	4	35	39
47	Dhriori	9	128	137
48	Gwalu	5	43	48

APPENDIX I—(*Continued*).

No.	Name of place.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents.	Total.
49	Halore	2	11	13
50	Shingni	5	55	60
51	Gwari	4	27	31
52	Batara	5	58	63
53	Trithlu	5	50	55
54	Gandoh	3	51	54
55	Kaku	8	59	67
56	Dhosa	14	73	87
57	Bharthi	7	41	48
58	Dadwar	7	83	90
59	Changa	6	64	70
60	Doda	9	57	66
61	Maitra (Ramban) ..	2	12	14
62	Dengole	1	10	11
63	Chanju	9	52	61
64	Dolegam	23	117	140
65	Bankut	5	23	28
66	Gunthathar	2	21	23
67	Thathar	11	92	103
68	Charil	7	31	38
69	Nogam	2	19	22
70	Kaskut	2	10	12
71	Gund Adilkut	3	17	20
72	Atholi (Padar, Kishtwar) ..	5	25	30
73	Sol „ ..	9	41	50
74	Gulab Garh	4	29	33

APPENDIX I—*concluded.*

No.	Name of Place.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents.	Total.
75	Matti	8	46	54
76	Kaban	13	62	75
77	Tattoni	4	23	27
78	Chato	7	34	41
79	Laddar	8	43	51
80	Kundal	7	41	48
81	Aphani	6	29	35
82	Jarr	5	43	48
83	Kadail	3	23	26
84	Galhar	6	32	38
85	Ohli	6	25	31
86	Kishtwar	31	140	171
87	Matta (Kishtwar).. ..	3	16	19
88	Hutta	8	56	64
89	Pushal	7	64	71
90	Kulid	4	23	27
91	Barlgam	1	6	7
92	Hullar	6	60	66
93	Bandarna	2	20	22
94	Poca	1	5	6
	Total ..	734	4741	5475

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst wool weavers.

No.	Name of locality.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.	Amount of debt.	Indebtedness per capita.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1	Katwalta (Ramanagar) ..	51	3,300 0 0	65 approx :
2	Lahti	482	35,670 0 0	74 „
3	Chappar	86	7,810 0 0	91 „
4	Pachound	277	10,820 0 0	39 „
5	Jakhad	30	525 0 0	17½ „
6	Duddu	102	4,570 0 0	45 „
7	Basant garh	235	6,135 0 0	26 „
8	Bhadarwah	24	352 0 0	$14\frac{5}{16}$ „
9	Kansar	61	860 0 0	14 „
10	Kolra	27	50 0 0	2 „
11	Dalain	5	50 0 0	10 „
12	Hadal	80	1,210 0 0	15 „
13	Bahari	28	100 0 0	$3\frac{7}{16}$ „
14	Kakola	11	120 0 0	11 „
15	Dandi	65	1,450 0 0	22 „
16	Rainda	25	100 0 0	4 „
17	Pwara	21	nil.	nil
18	Mailini	28	..	..
19	Mathola	90	3,050 0 0	34 „
20	Chak	14	170 0 0	12 „
21	Chanote	30	300 0 0	10 „
22	Sankhoja	8	250 0 0	31¼ „
23	Banjila	8	150 0 0	$18\frac{3}{4}$ „

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

No.	Name of locality.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.	Amount of debt.	Indebtedness per capita.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.
24	Baneja	49	1,150 0 0	23 approx :
25	Sungli	19	500 0 0	26 „
26	Nalthi	23	230 0 0	10 „
27	Monda	17	800 0 0	47 „
28	Butla	161	1,560 0 0	$9\frac{3}{4}$ „
29	Bheja	84	1,280 0 0	15 „
30	Bacti	40	450 0 0	$11\frac{1}{4}$ „
31	Banlakhi	16	100 0 0	$6\frac{1}{4}$ „
32	Katyara	133	3,020 0 0	$22\frac{1}{16}$ „
33	Thanala	31	1,100 0 0	$36\frac{1}{2}$ „
34	Dhaloa	5	100 0 0	20 „
35	Gatha	29	..	..
36	Drone	7	150 0 0	$21\frac{3}{7}$ „
37	Hanga	14	450 0 0	$32\frac{1}{7}$ „
38	Thuba	26	300 0 0	$11\frac{7}{18}$ „
39	Kilotram	274	4,300 0 0	$15\frac{11}{16}$ „
40	Samii	43	820 0 0	19 „
41	Chancer	84	..	..
42	Chochlu	29	..	..
43	Gurekra	68	810 0 0	12 „
44	Pora Pani	55	1,100 0 0	20 „
45	Mandhan	40	..	..
46	Thaloram	39	1,100 0 0	28 „
47	Dhriori	137	2,150 0 0	$15\frac{5}{8}$ „

APPENDIX J (*continued*).

No.	Name of Locality.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.	Amount of debts.			Indebtedness per capita.	
			Rs.	A.	F.	Rs.	
48	Gwalu	48	1,100	0	0	23	a prox.
49	Halore	13	160	0	0	$12_{,}\frac{4}{13}$	,,
50	Shingni	60	467	0	0	$7\frac{47}{60}$	,,
51	Gwari	31	540	0	0	$17\frac{13}{31}$	,,
52	Batara	63	380	0	0	6	,,
53	Trithlu	55	200	0	0	$3\frac{7}{11}$	,,
54	Ganhoh	54	260	0	0	5	,,
55	Kaka	67	1.060	0	0	16	,,
56	Dhosa	87	1,605	0	0	$18\frac{1}{2}$	,,
57	Bharathi	48	2,000	0	0	$41\frac{2}{3}$	,,
58	Dadwar	90	1,500	0	0	$16\frac{2}{3}$	,,
59	Changa	70	2.200	0	0	$31\frac{3}{7}$	,,
60	Doda	66	1,970	0	0	30	,,
61	Maitra	14	400	0	0	$28\frac{4}{7}$	,,
62	Dengol	11	30	0	0	3	,,
63	Chenja	61	620	0	0	10	,,
64	Dolegam	140	10,32	0	0	7	,,
65	Bankut	28	240	0	0	$8\frac{4}{7}$	,,
66	Ganthalthar	23	80	0	0	3	,,
67	Thathar	103	475	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	,,
68	Charil	38	215	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	,,
69	Nogam	21	240	0	0	11	,,
70	Kaskut	12	400	0	0	$33\frac{1}{3}$	,,
71	Gand Adilkut	20	240	0	0	12	,,

APPENDIX J (*concluded*).

No	Name of locality.	Total No. of people depcnd-ent upon this industry.	Amount of debt.	Indebtedness per capita.
				Indebtedness per capita.
72	Aphani (Kishtwar)	35	15 0 0	
73	Jarr	48	710 0 0	
74	Kadail	26	45 0 0	
75	Galhar „	38	680 0 0	
76	Aholi	31	525 0 0	24 approx.
77	Kishtwar „	171	1,525 0 0	
78	Matta „	19	390 0 0	
79	Hatta	64	650 0 0	„
80	Kulid	27	610 0 0	
81	Barlgam „	7	30 0 0	
82	Hullar	66	125 0 0	
	Grand total	4967	119231 0 0	

Note :—For rate of interest, causes and suggested remedies see the main report.

HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, JAMMU & KASHMIR.

HAND-LOOM WEAVING INDUSTRY

IN THE

JAMMU PROVINCE

(J. & K. State)

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION

OF

MR. PANNA LALL, M.A.,

Prof. of Economics,

P. W. COLLEGE, JAMMU.

PUBLISHED BY

Department of Industries & Commerce.

Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.

REPORT

ON THE

Economic Survey of Hand-Loom Weaving of Cotton

WITH A

Chapter on the Hand-Loom Weaving of Wool

SURVEY CONDUCTED BY

MR. VIDYA SAGAR SHARMA, B.A.,
MR. HIRA NAND ISSAR, B.A.,
MR. FAZAL KARIM, B.A.,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

MR. PANNA LALL, M.A.,
Prof. of Economics,
PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE, JAMMU.

1941.

Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.

1. weaving
2. Hand loom Industry
3. Textile handicrafts

746.1095 46

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

Introduction .. .. i-ii

CHAPTER I.

THE RAW-MATERIAL.

Hand-spinning of yarn ; supply of yarn and its prices ; suggestions regarding its supply to the weaver ; desirability of installing a ginning and spinning plant ; the dyes and the process of dyeing .. .. 1—8

CHAPTER II.

THE LOOM AND ITS WORKING.

Requisites of various looms ; number of looms ; outturn on each loom ; relative merits and demerits of various looms ; the process of weaving .. 9—15

CHAPTER III.

THE WEAVER

Total number of weavers ; the system of training ; earnings of the various classes of weavers ; their subsidiary earnings ; indebtedness .. .. 16—29

CHAPTER IV.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Varieties of cloth ; *khaddar*, *susi*, bed-covers, *dhotis*, towels ; coatings, shirtings and ladies' suitings ; cost of production of the different varieties at various places .. .. 30—34

CHAPTER V.

THE CALICO-PRINTING INDUSTRY AT SAMBA.

Past history : causes of decline ; present position ; varieties of goods produced and their prices ; the earnings of the workers ; suggestions for its revival 35—40

CHAPTER VI.

THE SYSTEM OF MARKETING.

Causes of the lack of markets ; the present system of marketing and its disadvantages ; remedies suggested ; subsidiary recommendations .. .. 41—49

CHAPTER VII.

TARIFF.

Rates of custom duty on the import of cotton yarn and cotton piece goods ; changes suggested ; conclusion. .. .. 50—51

CHAPTER VIII.

HAND-LOOM WEAVING OF WOOL.

PAGES

Preliminary ; number of looms ; the raw material and its supply ; suggestions for its improvement ; varieties of cloth produced ; wages for its weaving ; cost of production ; earnings ; the system of marketing ; suggestions for its improvement ; the workmen and their problems ; conclusion .. .. 52—61

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing different qualities of yarn along with its price, etc. .. ii-iii

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number and types of looms visited .. .. iv—xv

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the number of workers and their non-working dependents. .. .. xvi—xxiii

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the subsidiary occupation of the weavers. .. .. xxiv—xxvi

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst those engaged in Hand-loom Weaving Industry .. .. xxvii—xxix

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the varieties of cloth woven .. .. .. xxx-xxxi

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing cost of production, sale price and profits .. xxxii—xxxviii

APPENDIX H.

WOOL WEAVING.

Statement showing the number of looms. .. .. .. xxxix—xl

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of workers and their non-working dependents .. .. xli—xliv

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst the workers .. xlv—xlviii

REPORT

ON

The Hand Spinning & Hand-Loom Weaving of Cotton

IN THE

JAMMU PROVINCE.

INTRODUCTION.

Introduction.—Hand spinning and hand-loom weaving which had been at certain times the pride of British India and Indian States and brought fame to her people, are at present in a very neglected condition. Hand spinning has been the worst sufferer and the use of the old spinning wheel, in spite of the efforts of the All India Spinners' Association to revive its use, has been for the most part silenced. It is a well-known fact that the muslins produced by the Indian weavers were once coveted by what are now industrially the most advanced countries of the world. But intensive competition from machine made fabrics from the West was to a great extent responsible for the gradual deterioration and partial ruination of the indigenous cotton industry in this country. The Industrial Revolution in England had its repercussions in India and the Indian weaver, faced with the competition of foreign mill made cloth and the loss of Asiatic markets, could not hold his own. This industry supplied subsidiary occupation for the workers and the loss of this calling increased the pressure of population on land. In the absence of a mechanized cotton-mill industry in the State the situation here has become all the more serious. The weavers thrown out of work have no other occupation to follow and have, therefore, either to work on the minimum possible earnings in their old profession or to starve. In spite of the efforts made by the Demonstration Peripatetic Party, it has not been possible for the Department of Industries and Commerce to achieve a visible measure of success in this direction. Ignorant and poor as they are, the weavers are unable to take any material advantage from the benefits conferred upon them by the State Aid to Industries Act and the utility of the weaving peripatetic parties has been more than nullified by the difficulties under which they have to work. Some of these difficulties will be dealt with in the course of this report.

Hand-loom weaving still occupies an important position among the cottage industries of the province. According to the Census Report of 1931 the industry of cotton spinning, sizing and weaving provided employment to 6660 whole-time workers and to 3128 part-time workers, who regarded cotton weaving as a subsidiary occupation. The economic condition of the hand-loom weaver

is, however, poor and his earnings low. In recent years the cotton weaver has suffered most from the effects of falling prices and the competition of cheap imported goods from Japan and British India. The weaving of coarser varieties, specially *Khaddar*, is no longer a paying proposition for the hand-loom worker.

The unit of work is the indigenous weaver, who is seen working at his loom in his own house assisted by the labour of other members of the family. The weaver does not keep any apprentices, because his profession is hereditary and moreover it is not a paying concern, nor does he hire any labourers because he cannot afford them. In some cases, however, where the weaver is without any friend to assist him, he gets the reeling done by some neighbouring woman for a small remuneration of two pice per seer.

In certain places like Mirpur, the weavers have installed the new frame-loom and have thereby increased their average outturn per day but the return is not very large for the simple reason that there is no organization near at hand. The necessity of a marketing system along with other problems vital to the interest of this industry will be discussed in this report with special reference to local conditions.

CHAPTER I.

The Raw-materials.

Hand spinning of yarn ; supply of yarn and its price ; suggestions regarding its supply to the weaver ; desirability of installing a ginning and spinning plant ; the dyes and the process of dyeing.

In the hand-loom weaving industry yarn is the major or the only raw-material that counts the most in determining the cost of production of the finished product. Other raw-materials are dyes, flour, etc.

Yarn is obtained by our weavers from two sources. Hand spun yarn is used by those, who are merely wage earners. They get the yarn from the houses of the people and return the finished product, be it a bed-cover, or plain *Khaddar*, after getting their wages, which are generally settled in advance. This yarn is spun by the ladies in their spare hours and the average daily production is from one to two chhataks per head. Thus about 8 spinners produce as much yarn as is just sufficient for a single weaver, for one day. This yarn is, however, very rarely sold in the market. Those who spin the yarn, generally, get the cloth made for their use on payment of a fixed wage to the weaver.

Hand spinning.—The old spinning-wheel is still used extensively in the rural areas of the State, by the womenfolk, for the spinning of cotton and wool. The old pit loom is adapted to the use of hand-spun yarn, but its use on the frame loom is limited. In the places surveyed by us spinning is nowhere followed as main occupation by men. It is only the women-folk in the country side, who take to spinning during their leisure hours.

According to Mahatma Gandhi, the great preacher of the gospel of *Charkha*, it is a means of achieving economic, political and spiritual greatness. It does not require the use of large amount of capital and no great skill is needed in working at it. It also leads to the profitable employment of the labour of men, women and children under the congenial atmosphere of domestic life. It is also likely to provide a regular flow of income to the agriculturist.

Whatever may be the moral or political value attached to the spinning of yarn, it cannot be denied that it is not an economic proposition. In spite of the recent decision of the Congress to include hand spinning in the Independence Pledge, as a measure of discipline, self-sacrifice and restoration of old village economy, it cannot be denied that the reversion to the old village economy of self-sufficiency is neither desirable nor practicable. The cult of *Charkha* may be taken as a matter of *Yukti or Dharma*, but we

cannot recommend its use to those persons, whose energies can be usefully employed in other directions. The improved spinning wheel can be introduced in rural areas for the use of those who are unfit for any other work. The output of *Charkha* in such cases will supplement the earnings of the poor labourers and cultivators, particularly in the hilly districts of the State. It is admittedly a home occupation and one of the household duties of the women folk and can only be revived in that form unless there is a complete revolution in our morals and aesthetic tastes. It is true that at one time India clothed herself completely out of home-made cloth (made from hand spun yarn), but since then wants particularly in urban areas have greatly increased. The consumption of cloth per capita is bound to increase with the growth of population and the spread of civilization, and it will not be possible for the supply of hand spun yarn to meet the increased demand. The output of the spinning wheel is so small, that, if imports of yarn from British India and foreign countries were to be stopped, the price of cloth produced in the State would rise and the quantity would not be sufficient for the requirements of the growing population. The spinning wheel certainly has its place, as has been pointed out above, but it cannot serve as a specific for all our economic ills, as it is represented to be. Moreover, the annual savings from this source are hardly sufficient to hold out any inducement to hand spinning. The use of *Charkha* is better than doing nothing whatever and it is only on this ground that its use can be defended. It is not likely to solve the problem of rural poverty or to provide increasing employment to the people on favourable terms.

The second source from which the weavers get the yarn is the town or the village shopkeepers, who sell the yarn to weavers mostly on credit. The prices differ from individual to individual according to the nature of the security that the purchaser can furnish. The following table gives an idea of the different qualities of yarn which are used by our weavers along with their respective prices per bundle of 10 ℔. :—

Counts.	Price at Chhanni.	Price at Amritsar.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
20 ..	4 6 0 or Rs. 4-8-0 at Samba.	4 1 0
10½ ..	3 0 0	2 10 0
12½ ..	4 0 0	3 10 0
29 ..	4 4 0	Not available.
21 ..	3 4 0	,, ,,
16 ..	4 8 0	,, ,,
27 ..	3 10 0	,, ,,
10½ Lion Brand..	3 1 0 at Akhnoor	,, ,,
10½ Bijli Brand ..	2 15 0	,, ,,

These are the prices at which yarn is sold for cash. Credit prices are however different. It depends exclusively upon the discretion of the dealer or the shopkeeper to charge whatever price he can from weavers, who cannot pay in cash. From some he makes an additional charge of one anna per bundle while from others he may demand 0-2-0 more per bundle. This additional charge may go up to 0-4-0 or even 0-6-0 per packet according to the credit of the weaver. The well-to-do weavers of Chhanni, Samba and Mirpore purchase the yarn from Amritsar at whole-sale rates. In their case the following are the prices at which they can get it at Behari near Chhanni after paying the freight and customs duty, etc.

Yarn.	Amritsar rate.	Customs duty.	Freight.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
20 counts ..	4 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 6
10½ „ ..	2 10 0	0 1 3	0 1 6
12½ „ ..	3 10 0	0 1 9	0 1 6

The savings effected in the case of these three qualities are thus 0-2-0, 0-3-3 and 0-2-9 respectively per bundle. Even the well-to-do weavers cannot command so much capital as to be able to reap fully the advantages of buying in large quantities. They can only purchase one or two bundles of yarn at a time and this cannot prove very profitable. Thus we can see that our weaver is suffering for want of material on account of lack of capital resources. The purchase of yarn on co-operative basis can under such conditions, prove very helpful. The advance of capital from the Government for this purpose would involve a great risk and trouble, hence our efforts in this respect are also bound to fail. The following few suggestions may prove helpful in this connection :—

Suggestions Regarding the supply of Yarn. 1. The Government should establish weaving centres at important places throughout the province. A minimum number of looms (the number to be fixed by the Government) in and around a village should determine the desirability or otherwise of its being declared a weaving centre. Such centres should be established by the active co-operation of the weavers though initiative in this respect shall have to be taken by the Government.

2. The Government should, then, calculate the quantity and the quality of yarn to be consumed at each centre throughout the year.

3. This having been done, the Government should, through its marketing officer (to be appointed for this purpose) invite cloth merchants or their agents to supply yarn to the weavers on a piece wage system—the wages to be fixed by the marketing officer

according to the quality and design of the cloth required to be produced. If, however, the required number of persons are not forthcoming for the supply of yarn and sale of cloth the marketing officer may fix the price at which these capitalists should supply yarn to the weavers.

The best thing, however, would be to form the weavers into a co-operative society for the purchase of yarn and other requirements. An attempt was made to form a society for this purpose at Mirpur but it did not achieve substantial results. This was partly due to the hostile attitude adopted by the local shopkeepers and partly due to mismanagement and indifference on the part of the weavers themselves. These associations of weavers formed on co-operative basis can also supply appliances for warping and reeling. They can form themselves into a Provincial Association of Weavers. The latter can buy the yarn in large quantities for the various societies affiliated to it, and can distribute it to the weavers through the primary scoieties, which may be established at important weaving centres. In this way the weavers will secure the advantages of buying in large quantities. The capital of the said Provincial Society can be raised by the issue of shares to the primary societies, to the Government and to the public spirited gentlemen of means. These societies will not only arrange for the sale of yarn at cash or slightly higher credit prices to the members but also supply the capital needs of the weavers. A common ware-house may be established under the guidance and supervision of the Provincial Society, where the cloth woven by the members could be stored for sale on commission, retaining the right of the weavers to sell their cloth to outsiders, if they so choose.

The weavers can pay the share capital in monthly instalments of 0-2-0 or 0-3-0. The society should be managed by a committee elected from amongst the weavers. The activity of the Government should be confined to one of sympathy and guidance. The membership should be confined to men of good character as in these societies the moral gain is as great as the economic.

As has been pointed out, the supply of handspun yarn is very much restricted; therefore, the weavers have to buy mill made yarn both Indian as well as foreign. The following tables give an idea of the total quantity of cotton twist and yarn imported into the Jammu province during the last five years :—

Year.	Quantity in maunds.		Value in Rs.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1991-92 ..	10,420	681	3,15,752	43,889
1992-93 ..	10,445	277	3,19,314	22,290
1993-94 ..	9,694	107	3,15,472	9,990
1994-95 ..	12,134	157	3,55,817	13,736
1995-96 ..	16,197	187	4,16,076	13,949

Thus in 1995-96 yarn of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,30,025 was imported into the Jammu province. In Kashmir province, cotton yarn valued at Rs. 1,46,081 was imported in 1994-95. Thus we import yarn worth about Rs. 6 lacs every year from British India and other foreign countries. About 5% of the imported yarn is of European or Japanese origin and the remaining 95% is the product of Indian mills.

It is clear from the data given above that the quantity of yarn consumed is fairly large to justify the establishment of a spinning mill in the State. With the development of hand-loom weaving industry the demand for yarn is bound to increase. We have ample scope for the development of hand-loom weaving as is clear from the following figures relating to the import of cotton piece-goods in the State :—

JAMMU PROVINCE.

Year.	Quantity in Maunds.		Value in Rs.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1991-92 ..	42,873	13,853	21,23,622	10,84,108
1992-93 ..	42,560	14,784	20,72,244	11,85,458
1993-94 ..	43,520	10,455	22,66,454	9,76,052
1994-95 ..	51,483	12,135	27,36,891	11,26,535
1995-96 ..	58,630	13,789	28,79,683	12,04,122

KASHMIR PROVINCE.

Year.	Quantity in Maunds.		Value in Rs.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1992-93 ..	29,218	8,668	14,61,987	6,87,692
1993-94 ..	30,603	7,146	17,80,751	6,02,966
1994-95 ..	30,097	7,940	17,30,349	5,92,379

It is clear from the data given above that we import on the average cotton piece-goods worth more than Rs. 60 lakhs every year, out of which imports from India account for Rs. 45 lakhs.

Desirability of Installing a Spinning Plant.—As the hand-loom weaving industry in the State goes on developing, the demand for yarn would go on increasing. Therefore the installation of a ginning and spinning plant in the State will not only enable us to supply yarn to the weavers at cheaper rates but it will also help to some extent in solving the acute problem of unemployment. As for raw-cotton required for this purpose it can either be imported or produced in the State. The following is the draft scheme for the manufacture of yarn in the State :—

1. The Department of Agriculture should be requested to conduct experiments to find out places where cotton can be grown. It should then divert its attention to the production of cotton on an increased and improved scale, by distributing to the cultivators the improved cotton seeds at as low a price as possible. Instructions, if considered necessary, should also be given to the cultivators by means of magic lantern shows for the cultivation of cotton and they should be made fully acquainted with the diseases that often visit these plants and the methods of combating them. Attempts should be made to make the State, as far as possible, self-sufficient in its requirements of raw cotton. To achieve this end the activities of the Department of Agriculture shall have to be extended, and more staff will be required, but the results will justify the incurring of extra expenditure. This would ameliorate the condition of the cultivator by raising his margin of profit.

2. Cotton being made available, a joint-stock company might be floated to raise capital for the installation of a ginning and spinning plant.

3. The Government should exempt the plant from the payment of any customs duty.

4. This limited concern should purchase cotton, through its agents, from the cultivator. The price of cotton should be regulated by the Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board after due consideration of the different grades of cotton, their relative demand and the prices prevailing for those in British India.

5. The yarn when produced can be supplied to the weavers individually at a fixed price or through the proposed weavers' associations. The proposed spinning company can also arrange for the sale of the finished product of the weavers by having a sale depot. The prices at which the various types of cloth are to be purchased from the weavers may be fixed by the Government in consultation with the marketing officer. The proposed company may be allowed to charge from the public 5% over and above its purchase prices, out of which the company after retaining 3% for itself, may distribute the remaining as bonus to the weavers in proportion to the value of their cloth sold through this company.

This would, no doubt, give the company a monopoly over the spinning and weaving industry of the State and there might be some danger of the evil consequences of the monopoly system but the Department of Industries and Commerce could reserve to itself the power to safeguard the interests of the weavers and the consumers by fixing a minimum rate of profit, as has been suggested above.

It would be necessary to study in greater detail the first point, which is the most difficult problem to be solved. The soil of the State being rocky and irrigation difficult, there is very little chance for the State to be self-sufficient in its requirements of raw-cotton. In certain areas of Jammu, Mirpur and Kathua districts, cotton is already being cultivated in sufficient quantities, but the yield per acre is very low as compared with other countries, *e.g.*, U.S.A., Egypt, and the Punjab canal colonies. Moreover, the cotton which is grown is of very ordinary quality. There is practically no scope for the growth of long-staple cotton. Therefore, in the near future we shall have to depend on the Indian markets for the supply of raw cotton. We can arrange for the organized purchase of raw cotton in the Punjab canal colonies and if necessary, we can also import it from Egypt and U. S. A. for spinning of yarn of higher counts. The following figures give some idea of the import of raw cotton into the Jammu province during the last five years:

Year.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.
1991-92 ..	3095	40,038
1992-93 ..	3229	44,836
1993-94 ..	2605	34,526
1994-95 ..	6104	70,289
1995-96 ..	5158	58,820

The Government should not levy any duty on the import of raw cotton from British India and Indian States.

6. If the proposal for the establishent of a spinning company does not materialize, the required quantities of yarn should be imported from Japan under customs-bond or from British India customs-free. It would, however, be more economical to import it from Japan, as in this case the Government income from customs duty would not suffer.

The Dyes and the Dyeing of Yarn.—The material next in importance, required in the textile industry, is the dyes. At

present the weavers in the State produce only plain *Khaddar* and *Susi*. The dyes required by the *Susi* weavers are purchased from the shopkeepers, who import them under bond. The dyes used are of German manufacture and their prices have gone very high on account of the present unsettled international situation. Although the prices now. prevailing are not as high as they were immediately after the outbreak of war, yet they are much higher than the pre-war prices. As a result of this the imports of foreign dyes into the State have declined. Now the dyes are mostly imported from Bombay and His Highness' Government has granted a rebate on their import into the State.

With the development of the calico-printing industry at Samba, however, the demand for natural as well as synthetic dyes will increase. The suggestions regarding their supply have been made in the chapter on the Calico Printing Industry.

There are no dyeing experts in the State. Yarn is still dyed by the primitive methods of dyeing, either by the weaver himself or by the local dyer. The rates charged by the dyer for dyeing in *Kachha* colour vary from 0-7-0 to 0-10-0 per bundle of 10 lbs. yarn while for fast dyes the charges vary from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 per bundle. But even after such high charges the dyeing is not found to be very satisfactory.

The weaver puts the dye in a big iron vesselwhich is full of water. An equal or sometimes double the quantity of soda is also put along with the dye and the water is then placed on the fire and allowed to boil. The yarn is then put into the vessel and mixed with the boiling dye with the help of a rod. After two or three hours the yarn is taken out of the vessel and is spread in the open to enable it to dry up . The process followed by the dyer is almost the same.

In villages like Samba, Chhanni, Behari and all the villages in Mirpur vicinity the weavers themselves do the dyeing whereas in the Jammu city the yarn is dyed by the local dyer. The rates for the dyeing of the staple yarn are higher, because of the greater skill required in the process of dyeing.

CHAPTER II.

The loom and its working.

Requisites of various looms; number of looms; outturn on each loom; relative merits and demerits of various looms: the process of weaving.

The appliances of a weaver consist of the loom and its requisites. These may be enumerated as under:

Pit-loom—1. The comber. 2. Reed. 3. Heald. 4. Shuttle. 5. Reed-sticks for warping and wooden sticks for sizing.

Pit-loom fitted with Fly-shuttle—This loom also requires the same articles in addition to the fly-shuttle and the fly-shuttle sley.

Frame-loom—The requisites of a frame-loom are:—

The shuttle, the reed, the heald, the handle, the warping machine, sizing stand, bobbins and drums.

In addition to the above mentioned articles a weaver requires, in each case, some brass or other utensils for dying the yarn and also for applying flour to it.

The cost of a pit-loom may be estimated at Rs. 10; that of a loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley at Rs. 20; and of a frame-loom at about Rs. 40 as per details given below:—

Cost of wood ..	..	..	18 0 0
Labour ..	..	..	7 0 0
Reed and heald	..	..	5 0 0
Nali (Bobbins)	..	..	10 0 0
Total ..			40 0 0

This figure does not include the cost of warping-creel- which is seldom purchased by every weaver. An ordinary pit-loom can also be fitted with the fly-shuttle arrangement at an extra cost of about Rs. 5. On this type of loom one is able to do twice the work, that is possible on a pit-loom. The ordinary pit-loom with the fly-shuttle sley is suited to the requirement of the village weaver. The frame-looms can, with advantage, be introduced in the urban areas.

Number of looms—The total number of looms at the places visited is 1997, *vide* Appendix A of the report. As it was not possible for the surveyors to visit all the places in the province, an attempt was made to find out the number of looms in each tehsil from the revenue records. The following table gives an idea of the number of looms in each tehsil :—

Jammu	336
Ranbirsinghpura	850
Akhnoor	619
Samba	772
Udhampur	236
Ramban	302
Bhadarwah	775
Kishtwar	1002
Ramnagar	803
Kathua	402
Basohli	1169
Jasmergarh	598
Mirpur	972
Kotli	709
Bhimber	563
Reasi	687
Rajouri	785
Total ..	11,580

Out of the total number of looms surveyed 16 are pit-looms fitted with the fly-shuttle sleys, 300 are frame-looms, and the rest 1680 are pit-looms. The looms with the fly-shuttle sley are found in places where the weaving peripatetic parties have given demonstration to the weavers while the frame-looms are found in Jammu city, Mirpur and the adjoining villages and Basohli. The frame-looms are found in the localities that are situated near the important

towns of the Punjab, Mirpur and Jammu being two such places. The most important centres of cotton weaving in the Jammu province are: Samba in the Jammu district, Chhanni, Julahan and the adjoining few villages in the Kathua district and Mirpur proper and the adjoining villages in the Mirpur district. The statement given in Appendix A about the number of looms at each particular place will show the importance of these places as centres of hand-loom weaving industry. Out of these Samba had also been an important centre for the production of printed cloth, though at present, the Calico-Printing Industry at that place has suffered a considerable decline and has met the fate of its sister-industry of hand-loom weaving.

For the past few months, however, the importance of Jammu proper as a centre of hand-loom weaving is rapidly increasing. In addition to the 57 looms that already existed 63 frame-looms and one dobby have been installed by 5 firms in the year 1940. Of these five, The Rajkumar Woollen and Silk Mills intend to install 16 power-looms as well and the requisite machinery has already been ordered.

Average outturn on each loom—The average daily outturn on a pit-loom is 8 yards of plain *Khaddar*. On a pit-loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley the average production of *Khaddar* is 12 yards a day and the same is the average daily production on a frame-loom. This average is only for a day of 8 working hours but in certain cases, the weavers, in order to increase their earnings, work from the early hour of morning till very late in the evening and can thus weave about 12 yards on the pit-loom and 18 yards on the loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley and on the frame-loom.

Mostly the weavers in the Jammu province work on the pit-loom except at a few places, where the weavers have installed frame-looms. The number of pit-looms fitted with fly-shuttle sleys is negligible although the weaving peripatetic parties have been trying hard for the last 8 years to introduce these looms. The weaver still clings to his pit-loom in spite of all the efforts of the Department of Industries to fit it with the fly-shuttle sley. These looms have the following defects :—

1. The average outturn of cloth on this loom is very low. The loom works very slowly as the weaver has to throw the shuttle, to pull the handle and also to move his feet.

2. Cloth of more than $\frac{3}{4}$ yard width cannot be woven on it. If the width of the cloth is increased the functioning of the loom becomes difficult.

3. The work is very tedious in nature as the worker has first to move his right hand, then his feet, and after that his left hand.

4. The coarser cloth, that can only be woven on it, has gone out of fashion and this is one of the reasons why our weavers are finding it difficult to make their both ends meet.

The question now arises as to which looms should be substituted instead ? Power-looms are quite out of the question, because "power" is not available in the localities where the weavers are found in large numbers. We give below a scheme for the installation of power looms in Jammu on a limited partnership basis. The Government can help the enterprise by purchasing its debentures and also by giving the necessary facilities relating to the import of raw-material and the sale of the finished product.

A moderate establishment having 16 power looms and 50 hand-looms can be started with an initial capital of about Rs. 50,000. The main items of expenditure on the basis of pre-war prices are :—

	Rs.
Power looms	8,000
Bobbins winder (German) ..	3,000
Twisting machine (Ludhiana) ..	400
Drum winder (Ludhiana) ..	300
Motor 10 H. P.	600
Cost of fittings	4,000
50 Hand-looms	1,700
Bobbins, warping-creel and other accessories.	7,000
Total on machinery ..	25,000
Working capital to begin with ..	25,000
Grand Total ..	50,000

Sixteen looms will consume on an average 100 units of power, if each loom works for 9 hours a day. The establishment required for this purpose, besides that necessary for clerical work and superintendence, is as follows :—

One operator at Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 p.m.

16 weavers at Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 p.m.

The weavers for hand-looms can be employed on piece-wage system. The establishment, with advantage, can produce woollen cloth, on account of the heavy import duty of 25 % on its import. The statement given in Appendix B will give an idea of the quality of yarn, which can be used on these looms along with their prices, the type of cloth woven, the sale price per yard at Amritsar and the wages, which have to be paid to the weavers. The quantity of cloth which can be woven from each bundle of yarn is also given in the said Appendix.

The other looms that can be introduced are :—

1. The loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley.
2. The frame-loom with single and double fly shuttle.
3. The dobby.
4. The jacquard
5. The automatic loom.

Of these the introduction of the first is already being tried by the weaving peripatetic party of this province and the slow progress made by the party in this connection reveals the fact that the fly-shuttle sleys have not found favour with our weaver. Special enquiries were made from the weavers in this respect and the following facts were noted regarding the working of these looms :—

1. '*The Japani Khaddi*, as the weavers call it, has got a bad name, because it goes out of order very soon and once it happens, the weavers at once take to their pit-loom for want of some one to set it right as the peripatetic party after giving demonstrations at one place leaves for another.

2. The warping and similar other processes remain the same and so the outturn in these respects is very nearly the same.

Next in order come the frame-looms, and these can be introuced with greater success than has been the case with the fly-shuttle sleys on account of the following reasons :—

1. The mere fact that as many as 300 looms have already come into existence in the Jammu Province without any propaganda on their behalf, explains that these looms have found favour with our weavers.

2. Our weavers are in the habit of copying others and as these looms are being extensively installed in the Punjab now-a-days, the use of these looms is becoming popular in the State also.

3. There is economy of space as these looms can be installed in a smaller area than any other.

4. It is easier to handle them after a period of brief training.

5. The out-turn on these looms is comparatively greater.

6. Cloth of a better quality and larger width can be woven on these looms.

7. It is easier to weave cloth of new designs on this loom than on the other two.

The facts mentioned above clearly show that the frame-loom is decidedly the best and can be introduced amongst our weavers at a greater speed than the fly-shuttle sleys. It, therefore, seems desirable that the peripatetic parties should suspend their activities in connection with the fly-shuttle sleys and start giving demonstrations for the introduction of frame-looms. The Gov-ernment should also, in addition to the parties, start a weaving in-stitute at Jammu, where training in weaving should be imparted to adults and the sons of hereditary weavers by providing stipends for them. The parties may also, if desirable, be amalgamated with the institute. If this is done, the Government shall have to incur much less extra expenditure. The weaving institute should get orders from the Government departments as well as from the wholesale cloth-dealers for such goods as can be made on improved looms by the weavers of the village. A batch of instructors should be sent to the villages for imparting necessary training to the weavers. After finishing their work, the party can return to the central institute and thus keep the central establishment in touch with the hand-loom weaving industry of the province.

For weaving the more intricate designs training in the use of dobbies and jacquards should also be imparted. It is also neces-sary to impart training in dyeing, sizing and designing.

The work in the villages can be done by the students, who are trained in this institute. They may be paid an allowance in lieu of the services that they may render in imparting training to their fellow-weavers in the villages. A detailed scheme for this will be discussed later in this report. As regards the automatic loom it may be said that its introduction is not possible for the pre-sent on account of the following reasons :—

1. It is very costly and the weavers, who are poor cannot afford to buy it.

2. Its handling requires sufficient amount of skill, which our weaver is yet lacking.

3. Automatic looms have not been very successful even in the Punjab.

In view of all that has been said above the introduction of frame-looms with single as well as double shuttles is highly desir-able and the sooner it is done in the manner suggested above, the better would it be for the consumers in general and the weavers in particular.

Process of Weaving.—The process of weaving on a pit loom is very simple. Yarn, after it has been obtained, is swung round the drums on the drum-creel and these are then taken for warping. To prepare a warp the weaver has first of all to find some open ground and to measure it according to the length of the warp required. The drums are then applied one by one to a pair of sticks (one in each), which the weaver holds in his hands and as he runs, the yarn from the drums is transferred to the reed-sticks which are already pegged in the ground for this purpose. The warp is then put in the water and after that the sizing is done. Then the warp is again brought and spread in the open air on four wooden pillars (two on each side) and it is then combed and after it gets dry it is taken to the loom. Yarn is then reeled on the purns and bobbins and the weaver begins working on his loom. For this the purn is put in the shuttle and thrown from right to left and from left to right, the weaver striking the handle to his side every time the shuttle is thrown. The fineness or thickness of the cloth depends on the skill with which the weaver strikes the handle.

On the frame-loom also the same process is followed except as regards warping, sizing and throwing of shuttle. Here the shuttle is thrown along by means of a string, which is tied to the handle that the weaver holds in his hand and pulls it both ways.

Improvement in the Process.—The introduction of the improved loom will not solve the problem of the weavers. Although the loom is a very important appliance of the weavers, yet the improvements in the various processes connected with weaving are equally important. In the first place the frame-looms and the fly-shuttle sleys cannot achieve any substantial results unless fairly long warps are used, failing which avoidable delay will be caused by joining the threads with each other. The use of short warps causes loss of material as well as loss of time. Warps should be properly wound on a wooden roller to ensure continuous weaving of cloth. If possible, some arrangement, either on co-operative basis or by the proposed weaving institute, may be made for the supply of yarn, warped for a required pattern, sized and wound on wooden rollers. One objection that can be taken to this is, that the labour of wife and children, which is employed for this purpose at present, will be wasted. But they can assist the weaver in several other ways.

At present sizing is done by the weaver himself, after the yarn has been warped. Flour boiled with water is usually used for this purpose. Boiled rice is very seldom used. Sometimes chalk or lime is added to the sizing material to increase the weight of the cloth or to give it a thickened appearance. The use of the sizing material of good quality is necessary. This matter may be gone into by some expert and if possible a sizing machine suitable for use by the hand-loom weaver may be introduced.

CHAPTER III.

The Weaver.

Total number of weavers ; standard of living ; the system of training ; earnings of the various classes of weavers ; their subsidiary earnings ; indebtedness.

The total number of actual workers in the localities surveyed is 1906. They have as many as 7360 non-working dependents. Thus the total number directly or indirectly dependent on this industry in 182 different places comes to 9266 as per statement given in Appendix C. In spite of the rapid decline of this industry due partly to the import of mill made cloth and partly to internal competition, the industry still occupies an important place in the economic life of the province.

The village weaver owns the simple tools of his trade and has in most cases to depend on the neighbouring money-lender for the supply of raw-material and the sale of the finished product. He may be found working independently with his own tools but he is generally only a labourer working up his customer's material. His earnings as will be explained later on, are very low and do not provide him even with the bare necessaries of life. The conditions under which the weavers have to work are far from being satisfactory. His house consists of one or at the most two rooms. Generally the same room serves as his workshop, the kitchen, the sleeping room and the cattle yard. One can see the smoke oozing out of the primitive fireplace on one side and the weaver working at his loom on the other. For fear of feeling cold in the winter he generally keeps no windows or ventilators. In this suffocating atmosphere he is seen toiling on his loom from sunrise till sunset with intervals for meals and prayers. He works in his own house for longer hours than the factory labourer and has also the advantage of getting assistance from the women in the family, when they are free from their domestic duties. This he does at the cost of his health. His profession being hereditary he does not keep any apprentices nor has he any assistants because he cannot afford to employ them. The warping, sizing and reeling is done for him by his wife and children. If he happens to be single, he gets this done with the help of his neighbours. In this case he has to pay for the reeling of the yarn on bobbins at the rate of two pice per seer.

He is often content with his small margin of profit as his standard of comfort is low. The food that he takes is very simple and contains very little of nutritious matter. Milk and ghee are

the luxuries of life, which are denied to him. If he happens to have a cow or a buffalo he would sell the milk or *ghee* and be contented with *Lassi* himself. In place of *ghee* he uses some vegetable oil or even simple water in which the thing is boiled. His low standard of living is mainly responsible for his inefficiency. He does not live but only exists. His clothing is the scantiest and consist of a *Khaddar* shirt and a *Khaddar taimat*, even in winter. His children are often seen running about in the streets insufficiently clad. All this is due to his low productive capacity, ignorance and conservatism.

System of Training.—A large majority of the weavers still work on the pit-loom. Thus the training is hereditary, the father passing the business knowledge and the secrets of the business to his son. For some years back, however, the Government, in order to train the weavers in the modern methods of production and the handling of improved looms, have opened weaving classes in technical schools at Mirpur, Samba and Jammu. They have also started, in the Jammu province, a weaving peripatetic party, which gives demonstrations to weavers in the working and handling of pit-looms fitted with fly-shuttle sleys. But in spite of so much pains taken by the Demonstrator of the weaving peripatetic party, it has to be admitted that the party has not been able to achieve any great measure of success. The difficulties of the party and the weavers are :—

1. The staff of the party is limited. There is only one weaver and one *Khalasi* attached to a demonstrator. They cannot at a time give training to a large number of weavers.

2. As the party cannot stay for long in a locality no sooner it leaves a place where it has introduced new fly-shuttle sleys, than the weavers, with nobody to guide them in the handling of the new sleys, leave it altogether when it goes out of order and take again to their pit-loom. Some weavers do send applications to the demonstrator to come again to these places and set the sleys in order but this he is unable to do, firstly because his work in the other locality suffers, and, secondly the Government cannot incur an additional expense of sending the party to the same place again and again. In the absence of a trained weaver in the locality the work done by the party is practically nullified.

The training imparted in the technical schools is defective and the students do not take sufficient interest in the work. The appointment of a textile expert and his staff consisting of designers, dyers and weavers at important centres is necessary in order to ameliorate the condition of the weavers to any appreciable extent and to impart the necessary training.

Earnings.—To calculate their earnings the weavers in the

Jammu Province, have been divided into five distinct classes as follows :—

1. **The skilled weaver.**—Weaver working on the frame loom and weaving cloth of modern designs.

2. **The trading weaver.**—He does himself only the warping and the sizing and gets the cloth woven from other weavers on a piece wage system.

3. **Independent worker.**—Independent weaver who weaves the cloth himself, buying his own raw-materials and selling the finished goods in the market. Sometimes he sells his goods to the trading weaver, who sells it in the hilly areas of the State.

4. **Weavers working on a piece-wage system.**

(*a*) Those who weave *Susi* for the trading weaver.

(*b*) Those who weave *Khaddar* or *kheses* from the hand-spun yarn of the people.

The Skilled Weaver.—As is clear from the statement of looms given in the appendix, the number of frame-looms in the Jammu Province is limited. Most of these are found in Mirpur proper and the adjoining villages but the weavers there generally weave plain *Khaddar* and arrange for its marketing themselves. The only places where the skilled weavers are found at work are Jammu and Basohli. At Basohli a gentleman has started a small weaving establishment under the name 'The Krishna Weaving Factory'. In Jammu we have about a dozen such establishments. These weavers weave shirtings and coatings of modern designs under the supervision and control of the proprietors of the establishments. The wages are settled by mutual bargaining between the weavers and the proprietors according to the design of the cloth. Generally the wages vary from 0-1-3 per yard to 0-2- 6 a yard. If the design is simple the wages are 0-1-3 a yard and if the design is more complex higher wages are paid. The average out-turn of the weavers depends upon the quality and simplicity, or otherwise, of the design. If the design is simple and quality low, they may be able to weave 10 to 12 yards a day, but if the design is more complex, they can only weave 5 to 6 yards a day. Thus their average daily earnings are 0-8-0 a day. As they work for the proprietor, who supplies them the yarn and arranges for marketing of the cloth himself, the work of these weavers is more or less regular. Thus the average monthly earnings of these weavers are Rs. 15.

The lot of these weavers is, therefore, better than those of any other class in the State. On an average they can earn 15 rupees per month, which is higher than that earned by any other class of

weaver. They are also saved the trouble of purchasing the yarn or arranging for the sale of cloth.

The number of such weavers in the Jammu province is only 106 and they are divided as follows :—

1.	The Rajput Cloth House, Jammu	10
2.	The Kashmir Dyeing and Weaving Factory, Jammu.	7
3.	The Krishna Weaving Factory, Basohli ..	4
4.	The establishment owned by L. Muni Lal, Jammu	9
5.	The National Weaving Factory, Jammu ..	9
6.	Chaman Lal Textile Works, Jammu ..	20
7.	Kharati Lal & Bros., Jammu	10
8.	The Rajkumar Woollen and Silk Mills, Jammu ..	9
9.	The Shanti Weaving Factory, Jammu ..	7
10.	Ch. Abdul Wahid & Co., Jammu	21
	Total ..	106

In addition to the skilled weavers the establishments in Jammu have also employed one designer each whom they pay a monthly remuneration varying from Rs. 20 p.m. in the case of National Weaving Factory to Rs. 65 p.m. in the case of the Rajkumar Woollen and Silk Mills. Some of the establishments have employed separate sizing men also who are paid Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 p.m.

The Trading Weaver.—Some weavers of Samba, Dagore, Behari, Bilahar and Chhanni Julahan, who have got some capital at their command, work as traders for the sale of *Susi*, *Khoddar* and other *Gujjar* cloth. They purchase yarn from Amritsar at wholesale rates, do the warping and sizing themselves and get the cloth woven from other weavers on a piece wage system. The length of the *Tani* and the wages paid for it differ at different places. When summer comes, they set out to the hilly areas for the disposal of this cloth. Sometimes merchants of the hilly areas come to their places and purchase the cloth from them, through the *dalal* or the *Kohtiwala*, who charges his commission at the

rate of one pice per rupee. The following statement shows the length of the *Tani* and the wages paid for it at different places :—

Name of the place.	Length of Tani.	Wages to the weaver. Rs. A. P.
Samba ..	42 yards	1 8 0
Dagore ..	50 yards (*susi* superior).	1 8 0
Bed sheet, Samba ..	10 yards	1 0 0
Chhanni Julahan ..	40 yards	1 6 0
Village Behari ..	100 yards (*susi* superior).	2 0 0

The following figures show their earnings per *Tani* at different places :—

Dagore Tani 35 yards.—Cost of production including wages per details given in Appendix F. Rs. 8-0-0.

Local sale at 0-4-0 per yard.
Sale price in the hilly areas 0-5-0 per yard.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Total sale proceeds in the hilly areas	..	10	15	0
Total sale proceeds, if sold locally	..	8	12	0
Profit from local sale (per Tani)	..	0	12	0

Out of Rs. 2-15-0 about one rupee is the cost of transport to the hilly areas. The net profit, therefore, in this case amounts to Re. 1-15-0.

Samba Tani 42 yards.—Cost of production including wages as per details given in Appendix F. Rs. 7 0 0

		Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of transport to hilly areas ..	..	1	0	0
Total sale proceeds (local)at 0-2-9 per yard	..	7	3	6
Net profit from local sale 0-3-6 per Tani.				
Total sale proceeds in hilly areas at 0-3-3 per yard.		8	8	6
Net profit from sale in the hilly areas	..	0	8	6

Samba, bed-sheets.

Cost of production including wages ..	..	2	8	0
Sale price ..	..	2	12	0
Profit ..	..	0	4	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chhanni Julahan, 40 yds. *Susi.*			
Cost of production	5	8	0
Sale proceeds (local) at 0-2-6 a yard ..	6	4	0
Profit from local sale	0	12	0
Sale proceeds in the hilly areas at 0-3-0 a yard ..	7	8	0
Net profit from the above Rs. 2 less Re. 1 as frieght, etc.			
Village Behari, *Tani* 100 yards.			
Cost of production	12	15	0
Local sale proceeds at 0-2-6 a yard ..	15	10	0
Net Profit	2	11	0
Sale proceeds in the hilly areas at 0-3-0 per yard	18	12	0
Profit, less Rs. 2 as cost of transport ..	3	13	0

It is, however, very difficult to calculate, even approximately, the monthly earnings of this class of weavers. Their earnings differ firstly with the number of *Tanis* prepared and sold by them. This differs from month to month, from season to season and from one individual to another. For two to three months, when they are out in the hilly areas for the sale of their cloth, further production is stopped and allowance has to be made for this loss of time in calculating their earnings. On some occasions they have to sell even below their cost of production on account of the intensity of competition, although such occasions are very rare. Allowance must also be made for any special expenses that they may have to incur, when proceeding to the hilly areas for the sale of their cloth. For example the monthly expenses of a weaver on food may come to about Rs. 2 or 3 a month, when he is at his own place, but when he is out, he has to spend Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 a month. These considerations make it difficult to attempt an estimate of his monthly earnings.

The Independent Workers.—These weavers produce their own cloth and arrange for its marketing themselves. To estimate their earnings the most reliable method is to calculate the profits that accrue to them from the sale of their cloth. The earnings of such weavers, therefore, vary according to the quality and the quantity of the cloth produced and the social status or the credit enjoyed by them. If a weaver is well-to-do he gets the yarn slightly cheaper than his poor brethren, who has to buy on credit. The higher price represents the extra risk to which the shopkeeper is put in selling the yarn to a man, who is not credit worthy.

The following schedule will show their earnings at different places :—

Susi Weavers at Dagore.

Length 35 yards.

Costs of production.	Rs.	A.	P.
Price of yarn	4	8	0
Cost of dyes	1	8	0
Cost of flour, warping and reeling, etc. ..	0	8	0
Total ..	6	8	0
Sale proceeds at 0-4-0 per yard	8	12	0
Profit	2	4	0
Thus wages per yard work out to	0	1	0

Average outturn per month is 4 *tanis*, because he has to prepare warp, etc., and has also to bring fodder for his cow. Thus his monthly earnings come to Rs. 9.

Susi Weavers at Samba.

Length 42 yards.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of production	5	8	0
Sale proceeds at 0-2-9 per yd.	7	3	6
Net profit including wages	1	11	6

Average outturn per month is 6 *tanis*, because he has no other work except to work on his loom.

Thus average monthly earnings amount to Rs. 11 0 0

Double bed cover.

Cost of production	1	8	0
Sale proceeds	2	12	0
Profit	1	4	0

Average monthly output is 9.

Monthly earnings	11	4	0

Chhanni Julahan tani 40 yds.

Cost of production	4	2	0
Local sale at 0-2-6 per yd.	6	4	0
Profit	2	2	0

Average monthly output is 5 *tanis*, if they go on working for the whole month.

Earnings	10	10	0

Village Behari. Tani 100 yards. (inferior quality).

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of production	10	15	0
Sale proceeds at 0-2-6 per yd.	15	10	0
Profit	4	11	0
Average monthly outturn is 2 *tanis*.			
Earnings	9	6	0

Such weavers do not go to the hilly areas for the sale of their cloth. They generally sell their cloth locally to the trading weaver.

Mirpur, Khaddar 100 × ¾ yards.

Cost of production	10	1	6
Sale price at 0-2-0 per yard	12	8	0
Profit	2	6	6

100 yards can be woven in about 8 days, thus the monthly earnings amount to Rs. 8-6-9.

Mirpur, Khaddar 100 × 1½ yards.

Cost of production including sales commission..	19	7	0
Sale proceeds at 0-3-6 per yard	21	14	0
Net profit	2	7	0

Monthly earnings amount to about Rs. 9. In addition to this they are able, sometimes, to save some yarn from the weft.

Barbani, Khaddar 100 × ¾ yards (inferior quality).

Cost of production including commission ..	9	0	0
Sale price at 0-1-9 per yard	10	15	0
Net profit	1	15	0
Monthly earnings	7	0	0

Akal Garh. Susi 105 × 5/16 yards.

Price of yarn	3	3	0
,, ,, *halvan*	1	0	0
Cost of dyes	1	2	0
Total ..	5	5	0
Sale at 14 yards for a rupee	7	8	0
Commission	0	1	9
Net profit	2	0	9
Monthly earnings for three *Tanis*	6	8	0

If we take the average of the earnings of all the workers mentioned above, it comes to about Rs. 9 per mensem. To this

may be added another Rs. 1 which is included in the cost of production for reeling and warping, because the weaver seldom pays for this work. The warping is done with the help of his brethren on the warping machine and the reeling by the house-wife. It should not, however, be concluded, from what has been said above that the earnings of all the weavers are uniform. Reduction in the working days due to illness or so many other causes and changes in the prices also affect their income.

Weavers weaving Susi on piece wage system.—Some weavers cannot afford to buy their own yarn. These weavers get themselves attached to a trader. They get from him the designed and the sized *Tani* as also the yarn for wefting and do the weaving on their own looms. When the *Tani* is finished, they take it to the weaver and get their wages for that part of the work. The earnings of these weavers can very easily be estimated from their daily outturn. The regularity, or otherwise, of the work affects their monthly earnings to a very large extent. The following table shows the earnings of such weavers at different places :—

Name of the place.	Length in yards.	Outturn per day.	Wages per length.	Monthly outturn.	Earnings.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. Dagore*	35	6 yards.	1 8 0	5 tanis or 175 yards.	7 8 0
2. Samba†	42	7 ,,	1 8 0	5 tanis or 210 yards.	7 8 0
3. Chhanni Arorian	40	7 ,,	1 6 0	5 tanis or 200 yards.	6 14 0
4. Behari‡	100		2 0 0	2½ tanis or 250 yards.	5 0 0

The average earnings of a weaver of this class come to Rs. 6-12-0 per month.

The Wage-earner Weaver.—The last but not the least important and equally unfortunate class of workers among the weavers is that weaving cloth from the handspun yarn for the towns people or the country zamindar on a piece wage system. Quite unaffected by the modern improvements, that are being introduced in his profession, this weaver goes on working quietly in a

---

* The weavers generally maintain a cow or a buffalo and they have to spend some time in bringing fodder for the animal.

† The cloth is of inferior quality hence the daily outturn is slightly higher.

‡ The cloth is inferior in quality. There are about 80 weavers in this village. Therefore, internal competition is very keen and wages are low.

corner of the town or some central place in a village. The wages which are fixed by tradition and custom differ from tehsil to tehsil and sometimes from village to village in the same tehsil. The only two varieties woven by this weaver are the coarse plain Khaddar and the bordered or unbordered bed-sheets. Their earnings differ at different places.

In Jammu these weavers generally weave bed-sheets only. The size of a bed-sheet is generally $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$ yards and the wages paid for it are Re. 1. The weaver can finish the various processes, twisting, reeling, warping, sizing and weaving in three days and if he gets work regularly, he may be able to earn Rs. 10 a month. But unfortunately this is not so. As is usual, the weaver has to go out in search of work. After he has finished one *Khes*, there may be a period of enforced idlencss extending over two to three days or even more. Thus his monthly earnings hardly exceed Rs. 7 on account of the irregular nature of the work. With this small earning he can hardly support himself and his family in a city like Jammu, where the cost of living is high.

In the suburbs the weavers weave cloth for the zamindars. The workers generally belong to the depressed class (Harijan). They are the village *Kamins*. Their earnings mostly depend on their customary rights in the village. The weaver is paid Re. 1 plus 2 seers of grain for 25 yards of cloth, which he is able to finish in 6 days. Thus in a month of 28 working days he may be able to weave 5 such *Tanis*. The cost of 2 seers of grain at the time of this enquiry (April 1939) was 0-2-0 and so his monthly earnings under normal conditions may be estimated at Rs. 5-10-0. If, however, he works harder he may be able to finish 6 *Tanis* and raise his earnings to Rs. 6-12-0 per month.

In the Akhnoor tehsil the wages paid for 104 yards of *Khaddar* are Rs. 3. The weaver can only weave about 160 yards in a month and thus his wages come to Rs. 4-8-0 p. m. For a *Khes* measuring $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$ yards he gets Re. 1-4-0. But the demand for *Khesses* in the villages is very low. Thus his monthly earnings can seldom exceed Rs. 5.

In Samba and its suburbs as also in Dagore the wages are Re. 1 for 28 yards and Re. 1 for a *Khes* measuring $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$ yards. Here also the weavers can earn about Rs. 7 per month. In all other places of the Kathua district the wages are Re. 1 for 27 yards, and the monthly earnings of the weavers are the same as in the case of Samba and Dagore workers.

In Mirpur and its suburbs as in the villages of tehsil Kotli the wages fixed for such weavers are 2 pice per yard, which are comparatively lower than those earned by the workers at Samba.

In Bhimber also the wages are the same except at certain places, where wages are Re. 1-8-0 per 40 yards of cloth. Here the weavers are able to earn more than Rs. 6 per month but the irregularity of work again stands in their way and reduces their net earnings for the month. Assuming the average out-turn of a weaver to be 8 yards per day, he may be able to earn Rs. 7 per month, but the average of 8 yards per day is very rarely reached by him. The wages for a bed-sheet in Mirpur and its suburbs are one anna per yard, and thus come to 0-10-0 per sheet. These wages are 62½% of the wages per bed-sheet earned in Jammu or Samba and 50% of the wages got at Akhnoor.

Whatever may be said in favour of this system, the fact stands out, that the weaver, desirous of getting some work, has to go from house to house in search of work. This has developed into a tradition and the people do not take their yarn to the houses of the weavers even when they are in urgent need of cloth. The following are the drawbacks of this system :—

1. In the first place the weaver is at a disadvantage in bargaining for his wage, which is generally fixed by custom. The people want to reduce it still further by taking advantage of the uneconomic competition which exists among them. The weaver for fear of losing his work for that day, will sometimes accept lower wages than even his customary wage.

2. There is a waste of time in going from one house to another to find work for himself. The time which he thus loses could better be utilized in increasing his earning capacity, if he were to get work at his own house.

3. Lastly, there develops in him a moral degradation and a sense of inferiority, which mars such good qualities as hopefulness, cheerfulness, honesty and sobriety.

His subsidiary earnings.—The weavers in most cases have nothing to fall back upon, when they do not get any work. They possess no land except the *Meghas* who work as field labourers or occupancy tenants in some cases. The Mohammedan weavers are not registered as agriculturists. It is mainly due to this fact that most of the weavers in tehsil Kotli have given up their weaving profession. They have destroyed their looms and have begun calling themselves as *Bhatti* Rajputs. The number of such weavers could not be ascertained owing to the prejudice that they have got against calling themselves weavers.

The Mohammedan weavers in Katra, Reasi and Akhnoor also get some land to cultivate on *Sath* basis, but their earnings from this source are not much as yield from the land in the *Kandi* and hilly areas is very small.

The depressed class weavers, who work as field labourers cannot give even a rough idea of their earnings from this source. Those who are occupancy tenants say, that, if the season is favourable and the rains set in at the proper time, they may be able to earn Rs. 10 per annum from one *Ghumaon* of land after the payment of land revenue. At Samba the depressed class weavers work on the brick kiln and are thus able to earn 0-6-0 a day.

The weavers of Chhanni, Fathuchak, Gahar and Dagore supplement their earnings by taking some land on yearly lease from the zamindars and sowing onions or some other vegetables in it or by going out for work in the *Andar*, paddy fields. Thus they are able to supplement their earnings by Rs. 20 per annum, after paying the lease money. A detailed statement showing the main subsidiary occupations is given in Appendix D, of this Report.

Indebtedness.—The financial condition of the workers is far from being satisfactory. The work being irregular and the earnings small, the weaver finds it very difficult to make both ends meet. The pressure on land being already very great, to work as field labourer or a tenant does not pay and there is no other industry to fall back upon in order to supplement ones earnings. Dejected and disappointed, the weaver, in order to feed himself and his family, has to fall into the clutches of the moneylender. A statement given in Appendix E of this Report gives an idea of the extent of indebtedness among the weavers. The total indebtedness amounts to Rs. 97,516. The number of those dependent upon this industry being 6353 exlcuding the villages in the Akhnoor tehsil, the average indebtedness per capita comes to Rs. 15·30. Keeping in view the general poverty of the masses and the low level of their earnings, it appears to be a very high figure. The highest amount of debt was in the case of *Naloi Mohalla*, a suburb of Mirpur. The total debt was Rs. 2,935 and the indebtedness per capita worked out to Rs. 38·61. Next to this comes Akal Garh, a suburb of Mirpur.

The rate of interest at which he borrows money varies from Re. 1 % per month to $3\frac{1}{8}$ % per month. The law of the State has fixed Re. 1 p.m. as the maximum rate of interest to be charged by those who lend money, but for fear of losing his source of borrowing, the weaver very rarely allows the money lender to go to the law courts for the realization of his loan. To this may be added several other mal-practices that are prevalent amongst the village *Sahukars*. Taking advantage of the poverty and the helplessness of the weaver, the *Sahukars* genrally enter in their registers higher sums than those actually lent. The result is that the poor weaver finds it impossible to come out of the debt. At some places the weavers had to sell their houses and their looms in order to pay off the debt.

The security furnished by the weavers are the ornaments, if they happen to have some, or their house or the looms.

The following are the main causes of indebtedness :—

1. In places like Samba, Dagore, Behari,Bilahar and Mirpur indebtedness is due to the fluctuations in the market. Ignorant as they are, they cannot study the market conditions and have, therefore, to suffer loss on several occasions.

2. In the case of average families the main cause of indebtedness is high expenditure on ceremonies. The weavers of all classes spend the same amount of money on their social ceremonies irrespective of their income. In the case of the Hindu weavers also the main cause of indebtedness is the proportionately higher expenditure on marriages and other social ceremonies.

3. In low class families the main cause of indebtedness is their low income. They borrow money for the purchase of the necessaries of life.

4. Weavers, who have taken to agriculture as their subsidiary occupation, borrow money for the purchase of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements.

5. They buy yarn on credit at comparatively higher prices. They get lower prices for their cloth and so their earnings are low. The sale proceeds of cloth are spent by the weaver on his daily needs and the amount due from him on account of the purchase of yarn goes on accumulating. After the expiry of one month it becomes a loan and the dealer begins to charge interest on this sum. Moreover, his credit decreases with the increase in the amount of his debt and the yarn dealer charges him more for every bundle of yarn that he purchases. In certain cases the weavers reported, that they had paid 0-4-0 per bundle of 5 seers in addition to the price of yarn.

6. The exorbitant rate of interest charged by the money-lender renders the weavers incapable of clearing away the debt. They go on paying whatever they can spare from their small earnings, but no decrease in the debt is noticeable. At last the dealer comes with a warrant of attachment and takes possession of their houses and even their looms.

7. In some cases the ancestral debt has increased to such an extent that the weaver finds it practically impossible to repay it.

8. Ignorance, poverty and conservative habits are also responsible for the present state of affairs.

From the account given above, it is clear that the regeneration of the weaver cannot be hoped for until a system of cheap and controlled credit is substituted for the present arrangement provided by the village money-lender. The weaving profession has degenerated into a mode of living. It is no longer a paying profession. Before credit can be made freely available to the weaver he should be made credit-worthy. The most suitable agency for

supplying credit is a Co-operative Society, because it has an educative value in addition to its business side. Th Co-operative movement should be reconstructed and revitalized, so as to serve not only as an effective credit agency, but also a motive power for the improvement of the condition of the weaver. In order to make the weaver credit-worthy, it is necessary to increase his productive capacity. An attempt will be made in the following pages to suggest some measures with this object in view.

Although the condition of the weaver in all the places that have been surveyed is miserable, yet he possesses a certain degree of vitality. He is everywhere ignorant and impoverished. He can hardly earn a bare subsistence. In spite of his most unsatisfactory economic condition, he still continues to occupy an important position in the economic life of India. The causes which keep him and his occupation alive are :—

1. The growth of Swadeshi Movement and the stress laid on the use of *Khaddar* by the Congress.

2. Khaddar is considered to be more durable.

3. The pit-loom is adapted to the use of low grade hand-spun yarn.

4. A weaver can turn out many designs which appeal to particular tastes. This is particularly true in the case of tapestry cloth and coloured bed-sheets.

5. It serves as a subsidiary occupation to the agriculturists and thus supplements their earnings.

6. There is no waste of labour, as women and children work along with the master-weaver at home. The weaver thus has the advantage of working in the congenial atmosphere of home life.

7. On account of his conservative habits, he is content with lower earnings in his ancestral occupation. He is not very ambitious.

Some of the points mentioned above work to his disadvantage. As has already been explained, his productive capacity is low ; he is generally ignorant and is overwhelmed with debt. The weavers form a considerable section of the industrial population of the Jammu province. In order to improve their condition materially it is necessary to make some provision for the purchase of raw-material and appliances for their use and also to arrange for the sale of their goods.

CHAPTER IV.

Cost of Production.

Varieties of cloth :—*Khaddar*, *susi*, bed-covers, *dhoties*, towels, coatings, shirtings and ladies' suitings.

Cost of production of the different varieties at various places.

Though plain *khaddar* is woven by most of the weavers, some of them weave *susi* and bed-covers also. Some advanced weavers at Mirpur and Jammu city produce shirtings from cotton as well as artificial silk. The Krishna Weaving Factory at Basohli and the new weaving factories at Jammu produce plain as well as striped and checked cloth for shirtings, coatings, and ladies' and gents' suitings. They also weave *dhotis*, *dupattas* and *lachas* from staple yarn. Some of them weave towels also but as the demand for local towels in the market is limited, the production is very low. The following are the chief varieties of *khaddar* that the weavers produce :—

1.	*Khaddar* width	5/16	yards	woven	on	the	pit-loom.
2.	,,	3/8	,,	,,	,,	,,	
3.	,,	7/16	,,	,,	,,	,,	
4.	,,	3/4	,,	,,	,,	frame-loom.	
5.	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	
6.	,,	1¼	,,	,,	,,	,,	
7.	,,	1½	,,	,,	,,	,,	
8.	,,	1¾	,,	,,	,,	,,	

Whereas *khaddar* of the first three qualities is woven by the weavers all over the Jammu province except the hilly areas, the production of the last five qualities is confined to Mirpur and its suburbs, where the weavers have set up a large number of frame-looms. The durability of *khaddar* depends upon the quality of yarn, the number of threads in a warp and the skill of the weavers.

Susi. *Susi* is a kind of cloth used by the Muhammadan ladies in general, and the *Gujjar* ladies in particular for making their trousers. The fineness and the durability of *susi* cloth depends upon the number and the quality of dyes used in its make, its thickness, which depends upon the number of threads in a warp,

the kind of yarn used, and the skill of the weavers. This cloth is exclusively produced for the *Gujjars* and the rural *Kashmiri Mussulmans* at the following places :—

1. Samba, a big centre for the production of *Gujjar* cloth.
2. *Chhanni Julahan* in the Kathua district.
3. Mirpur proper.
4. Akalgarh (Mirpur).

Along with this they produce the following kinds of *Gujjar* cloth :—

POTIS. A kind of cloth, generally of red warp, yellow and black weft used by the *Gujjars* for making turbans or *chaddars*. The edge is of dark black or blue colour.

NILAK.—A kind of dark blue cloth generally used by the *Gujjars* as *Taimat*.

SILARA.—Coloured cloth used by the *Gujjars* as head garment or *chaddar*. This is of various colours. The dyes are mixed in the warp. The weft is also dyed in various colours.

KHESSES.—The edge is generally dark red or dark blue. The *khes* may either be plain, or marked by blue lines, one across the other. Sometimes the *khesses* are also of dark red colour the squares being made on them with other dyes.

These kinds of cloth do not find a market at the localities, where they are produced and the weavers carry the cloth away to the hilly areas to sell it to the *Gujjars*. This will be explained fully under the marketing system.

Bed covers are produced all over the province and disposed locally. Generally people give their own handspun yarn to the weaver and get the *khes* after paying the weaver the wages that are fixed in advance. It is only at a very few places that the weavers produce the goods for market, for really speaking, there is no sales organization. The chief varieties of *khesses* woven at present are :—

1. Plain *khesses*.
2. *Khesses* with the edges red or black.
3. *Khesses* with squares marked by lines one across the other.
4. *Superior khesses* which have squares made on their surface by mixing of yarns of different colours in the warp and the weft.

Towels, *dhoties*, shirtings, coating and *lungies*, are woven at Jammu, Mirpur and Basohli only.

The chief designs are :—

SHIRTINGS :—SAHGAL design, plain *boski*, striped *boski*.

Dhoties plain as well as coloured, *dupattas* and *lachas*.

COATINGS :—Check and plain.

At Mirpur the weavers weave the simplest designs of *dhoties*, towels and shirtings. They, however, do not find any market for their cloth in the face of easily available cheaper cloth. Some weavers at Samba also produced '*Daryai*'—artificial silk, but now, they have given up weaving this cloth on account of the high price of this yarn. There are no other designs. One of the main causes of the poverty of our weaver is lack of variety in the cloth woven by him. Plain *khaddar* has practically gone out of fashion. There is no stimulus for the printing of cloth in spite of our forests being rich in products from which fast dyes could easily be manufactured.

COST OF PRODUCTION.—It is only at very few places that the weavers produce for the market. In almost all the villages weavers get the handspun yarn from the houses of the people and return the cloth after getting their wages. The price of handspun yarn, which is very rarely sold, is very difficult to ascertain and hence the cost of production of the cloth that is manufactured from it. The only cloth which is prepared from handspun yarn is the *khes* or the bed-covers and 5/16 to 1/2 yard width of *khaddar*. An attempt has, however, been made in the following statement to give approximate cost of a bed-sheet prepared from hand-spun yarn at Jammu :—

1. SIZE 10 × ¾ YARDS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Cotton local handspun 2¼ seers at 1½ seer for a rupee.	..	1	8	0
Tarai or unfolding of the spinning wheel reels into *attis*.	..	0	1	1½
Wheat flour ¼ seer	..	0	0	4½
Wages to the weaver	..	1	0	0
Total	..	2	9	6

The weavers themselves get the yarn from the houses of the people and return the bed-sheet to them. There are no middlemen between the weaver and the consumer. The cost of production of these bed-sheets is higher as compared to their cost in the [illegible]jab.

The reasons are not far to seek.

(*i*) In the Punjab *kapas* or raw-cotton is much cheaper than in the State. This raises the price of home spun yarn.

(*ii*) Customs duty and freight have to be paid on the yarn imported from British India and this adds to its price.

KHADDAR PLAIN AT MUTHI BARNAI (Jammu).

	Rs.	A.	P.
Tani 60 yards width 3/8 yards.			
Price of one packet of yarn ..	3	0	0
Wages to the weaver at 3 pice per yard	2	13	0
Price of oil and flour ..	0	1	0
Total ..	5	14	0

As the weaver himself disposes the cloth, his wages depend upon the sale price. It is very seldom that he is able to sell cloth at less than 10 yards for a rupee. Therefore, his wages have been calculated at that rate. Sometimes, however, the weaver has to sell at 11 yards or even 12 yards for a rupee and then his wages fall to 2 pice per yard.

2. Akhnoor, *Khes* from mill yarn. Size $5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ or $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$

Price of 2 5/8 seers yarn at Rs. 3-1-0 per bundle containing			
5 seers of yarn ..	1	9	0
Flour, *pan*, etc. ..	0	1	0
Wages ..	1	4	0
Total ..	2	14	0

3. COST OF PRODUCTION OF SUSI AT DAGORE AND SAMBA.

Tani 35 yards, superior quality.

	Rs.	A.	F.
Yarn	4	8	0
Dye	1	8	0
Flour, oil etc.	0	3	0
Reeling and warping	0	5	0
Total ..	6	8	0
Wages to the weaver	1	8	0
Grand Total ..	8	0	0

4. SAMBA. *Tani* 12 yards.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of production as above ..	5	8	0
Wages to the weaver	1	8	0
Total ..	7	0	0

5. Bed-sheets with coloured border at *Samba*.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Yarn	.. ..	1	3	0
Dyes	.. ..	0	4	0
Flour, oil, fuel, etc.	.. ..	0	1	0
Wages to the weaver	.. ..	1	0	0
Total	..	2	8	0

6. *Chhanni Julahan*. *Susi* 40 yards *Tani*.

Yarn 21 counts one packet	..	3	6	0
Dyeing charges	.. ..	0	12	0
Flour, fuel and oil	.. ..	0	1	0
Wages to the weaver	.. ..	1	6	0
Total	..	5	9	0

7. *Village Behari, Susi Tani* 100 *yards*.

Yarn 20 counts $2\frac{1}{2}$ packets at Rs. 4-6-0 per packet	.. ..	10	15	0
Wages	.. ..	2	0	0
Fuel and floor, etc.	.. ..	0	1	0
Total	..	13	0	0

8. *Ara* (*Mirpur*), Khaddar plain 100 × $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.

Yarn for warp 1 packet 20 counts	..	4	4	0
Weft $1\frac{1}{4}$ yds. of 27 counts at Rs. 3-10-0 per packet	.. ..	4	8	6
Flour and fuel	.. ..	0	2	0
Warping charges	.. ..	0	6	0
Reeling, etc. (generally done by children and housewife)	.. ..	0	10	0
Commission to the agent	..	0	3	0
Total	..	10	1	6

These are the scales of the cost of production of representative varieties of cloth in some of the villages. A detailed list of the cost of production of the various types of cloth has been given in Appendix G of this Report.

A perusal of the figures given above will show that the weaver is spending too much on dyeing, because he is ignorant of the modern scientific methods of dyeing. Even after incurring this expense the yarn dyed is not of good quality. The establishment of an institute of dyeing and calico-printing on the lines of the one at Shahdara in the Punjab is, therefore, highly desirable. If, however, this cannot be done, the appointment of an expert dyer in each of the four districts of the Jammu province seems necessary. They will give demonstration to the weavers in dyeing on modern

CHAPTER V.

The Calico-Printing Industry at Samba.

Past history ; causes of decline ; present position ; varieties of goods produced and their prices ; the earnings of the workers ; suggestion for its revival.

History.—It would not be out of place to mention, in this connection, the Calico Printing industry at Samba, which is closely associated with its sister industry of hand-loom weaving and for which a separate enquiry was conducted. In the absence of any record, the main sources of information were the traditional stories amongst the calico-printers, who trace the existence of this industry at Samba to a time, even earlier than that of His Highness the late Maharaja Gulab Singh Ji. "In his times", they say ", the printing of cocks and hens and similar other designs on the dyed or plain cloth had fully developed into a true popular art, called the calico-printing industry. At that time there were over 150 establishments of calico-printers with two to four workers in each.

According to another statement the number of such establishments was about 400, but the truth of this statement, when judged from subsequent facts and figures, is not borne out. By establishments they meant the number of workers. The goods were exported to almost all parts of India, and also to Kabul and China. Traders, from these places, themselves came over here and placed their orders with the local *Dalals* (commission agents), who arranged for the supply of goods and charged their commission at the rate of one pice to a rupee. Thus, according to the statements of the old people amongst the calico-printers, printed cloth worth over rupees 5 lacs was annually exported from Samba in addition to the home demand, which could well be estimated at about rupees one lac at that time.

Various designs were printed on cloth, which was used for shirts, *chaddars* and lady gowns (*kagras*). Amongst these was one called the *badami* sheet, which was used by the ladies of very rich families. But the chief speciality was the *masnad* or the floor cover which showed the highest skill of the workers, and which is still produced by some of them. These *masnads* were sold at very high prices and brought fame to the printers as well as to the province. On account of a great demand for printed cloth, the financial condition of the printers was quite enviable. A family of two or three workers, at that time, could earn about one thousand rupees in a year.

As they got the plain cloth from the local weavers the general financial condition of the weavers also was quite good and this accounts for the large number of weavers at and around Samba. The total number of weavers, at and around Samba, at present, is about 250. Enquiries in this respect showed that the number of weavers to-day has very much decreased owing to the decline of calico-printing industry. Even these 250 establishments of weavers are hard up, now-a-days, for want of any market for their cloth.

Dyes were prepared by them from such natural forest products as nuts, *chamai haldi*, *kambel*, *jaman* bark, *kasumba*, *kesar*, *harshinger*, *naspal*, *ratanjot*, *harar*, *behra*, *ambla*, *dandasa*, *reond*, *rasont*, *majoo*, *hermal*, *basma*, *medhi*, indigo, etc., which they could do very cheaply in those times. This was done without their having acquired any training in chemicals except that acquired by apprenticeship system in the workshop. Thus they could have dyes much cheaper and superior to the synthetic dyes available now-a-days. The use of chemical dyes is objected to on the grounds that it results in the loss of artistic taste of the people, that they are not so fast as those supplied from the natural herbs, and that they damage the fabric due to the harmful ingredients contained in them. As against these arguments, it may be pointed out that some of the artificial colours appeal more to artistic taste than the natural products. Cotton, wool and silk differ in their composition, therefore, the effect of dyes will be different on different fabrics. A particular dye-stuff may be harmful for a particular fabric but not for another. The dyer, in most cases, does not know the proper use of the synthetic dyes, and this gives the impression that the artificial colours are in themselves harmful. On the other hand, synthetic dyes are prepared under expert guidance in a laboratory. They can be had in standard qualities and their purity is guaranteed. The vegetable dyes cannot be standardized as they vary in their shade, composition and character. It is true that on account of war the prices of synthetic dyes have gone up, but under normal conditions they can be produced at a much less cost per unit. Nevertheless it is desirable that a laboratory may be set up for investigation in the problem of the various dye-stuffs, which can be produced on a commercial scale from the natural products available in the State.

With natural dyes, they printed the outer covers of quilts, bed-spreads, pillows, *masnads*, *dhoties*, *chaddars* and so on. The soldier design, the *patasa* design and the *bandhanu* design have been used by people even upto these days.

This went on for quite a large number of years till the earlier days of the late Maharaja Partapsingh ji Bahadur, when the industry had already begun showing signs of decline, along with the other cottage industries of India, on account of the import of mechanized goods of numerous designs including the sprayed sheets, which began to find favour with the people. The

Samba printer, who was sitting here quite complacent, cut off from the advancing world, could not keep pace with the times and the calico-printing industry at Samba vanished almost completely.

CAUSES OF DECLINE. 1. Change in the tastes of the people. With the advent of machinery people began to wear mill-made cloth, which was cheaper and not so coarse as the local sheets, which were printed on coarser cloth.

2. The foreign traders stopped the export of this cloth and the demand at home was not sufficient. Whatever little demand there was, it was satisfied by the import of foreign cloth.

3. Patronage of the courts also disappeared.

Howsoever keen the competition, the industry would not have suffered such a miserable decline, if some attempt had been made to organize this industry. The foreign printed cloth was not so cheap in those days as it is now, and had the industry been properly organized and financed, the crisis might have been averted.

PRESENT POSITION.—At present there are only fifteen families of calico-printers at Samba out of which only three are doing calico-printing. The total number of workers in all the three families is only 5. At present they do not do the printing work requiring high artistic skill but they only produce covers of *Razais* and *Talais* on piece-wage system. The charges for printing vary from 10 annas to Re. 1-4-0 per cover, according to the fineness of the design printed on it. Even when they produce the goods for market, only printing charges are added on to the actual price of the cloth. But this is very rarely done and only in cases when there is no wage work on hand. But such a contingency arises very seldom, because the Samba printers enjoy a reputation for this sort of work, even in their present stage of decadence. The popular designs now-a-days are, the soldier design, the *teran* design, the bush and the flower design.

The introduction of velveteens and mill-made satins for quilts and bedspreads has given a hard blow to this side of the industry also and this appears to be the main reason why 12 families, out of the 15 families inhabiting this area at present, have taken to other occupations. The rest of the calico-printers, of course, have left their native homes for good and are eking out their livelihood in the various towns of the Punjab. The *Chheetan Wala Shehar* as the town is called even now, no longer holds its previous position.

To these three families of calico-printers may be added one small establishment started by Mr. Sham Lal, an ex-student of the local technical school. The number of workmen engaged therein is

three and all of them are working on partnership basis. The firm has only very recently been started with a capital investment of Rs. 300 divided into three shares of Rs. 100 each. They have not, as yet, issued any profit and loss statement.

VARIETIES OF THE GOODS PRODUCED.—Mr. Sham Lal is producing satins of various kinds, table cloths, bed-covers, floor-sheets, pillow covers, *chaddars*, *dhoties*, borders of saris, etc. They also print petti-coats, gowns and lady jackets for sale as well as on piece-wage system. The following are the details of expenditure incurred in printing one piece of satin along with its sale price and profits :—

	Ks.	A.	P.
Price of cloth, 40 yards (Amritsar)	4	13	0
Customs duty	0	8	0
Freight and overhead charges	0	3	0
Cost of dyes	1	14	0
	7	6	0

This satin is sold in the market at 0-4-0 per yard. Total sale proceeds are thus Rs. 10. Profits including wages of the dyer amount to Rs. 2-10-0 The cost of production does not include depreciation charges on blocks, etc., nor does it include the rent of the shop.

A single man can print four such pieces in four or five days, if the season is favourable for drying, because they have to give coatings of four dyes to every roll (*thhan*) of cloth.

They charge 0-3-0 for printing a petti-coat and 0-8-0 for printing a *dhoti*. One worker can print fifty such *dhoties* in three or four days. In addition to cotton cloth they can print on silk, artificial silk and woollen cloth as well. They use synthetic dyes, no doubt, but these are quite as fast as the dyes extracted from natural products.

They import the blocks from Farrukhabad, because blocks, which are manufactured locally, are of an inferrior type.

The following are their chief difficulties :—

1. They cannot get cloth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard width locally. They import it from outside and have to pay the import duty on it. The local supply of this kind of cloth can be secured by introducing frame-looms at Samba.

2. They have also to pay customs duty on the import of [illegible]hetic dyes and blocks, as they cannot afford to purchase large [illegible]ities under customs-bond.

3. They have to face competition from Japan. The satins imported from Japan are printed on cloth sold at the rate 0-1-6 per yard and the satins printed on it are sold at the rate of 0-2-6 per yard. Thus in Japan the wages for printing are 0-1-0 a yard. Our printers cannot charge such low rates, because they have to pay a duty on the import of dyes and blocks.

In this connection it may be interesting to mention that the calico-printers, who use dyes of their own extracted from natural products, are also charging their wages for printing at the rate of 0-10-0 for 9 yards, which very nearly equals Japanese charges of printing.

To revive this industry at Samba the following few suggestions may prove helpful :—

1. Special protection should be granted to this industry by imposing heavy duties on the import of printed *dhoties*, *saries*, bed-covers and other printed cloth.

2. Custom duty on the import of synthetic dyes and the blocks imported by the printers may be remitted.

3. Apprenticeship system should be introduced for the training of the workers, who after preliminary training in the proposed dyeing institute, may be employed as apprentices by the master dyers. At present even the most ordinary work is being done by the master hands and so the charges for printing are very high and the printers cannot compete with the Japanese or Indian printers. These apprentices will do work of a minor nature for the dyer, whose output will thus increase and the cost of production will be lowered. The establishment of an institute for dyeing and calico-printing at Samba, on the lines of one at Shahdara in the Punjab, is necessary. This will prove helpful to the weavers and the calico-printers alike. Failing this a dyeing and printing section may be attached to the proposed Government weaving institute.

4. No cloth should go out of the State for printing purposes. In this connection it may be mentioned that a fairly large number of *saries* are annually exported from Kashmir to Bombay for being printed.

5. By introducing frame-looms the cloth required by the printers can be manufactured locally. This should be done as soon as possible. This will not only ensure a regular supply of plain cloth to the printers, but it will also serve as a boon to the weavers, who are finding it very difficult to sell their cloth, which cannot serve the purpose of the calico-printers.

6. The Government may establish a central sale depot for the marketing of the printed cloth for as long a time as the industry does not become well organized.

7. The Government should open, at some important places in the Punjab and British India, Kashmir Cottage Industries

Emporium and the finest products of the printers should be exhibited and sold there. In the Jammu and Kashmir State the products can be sold through agencies at all important places.

8. All the calico-printers of the State should be brought and made to work together at Samba. The building should be supplied by the Government as also the recurring expenditure required to set up the establishment and this may be recovered from them after the expiry of at least two years in instalments of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of their profits. A detailed scheme for this purpose can be worked out.

9. An experimental laboratory may be set up at Samba to manufacture dyes from the natural products that are found in very large quantities in our forests. This would not only help the printers in getting the dyes cheaper but would prove profitable to the Government also, as the prices of synthetic dyes have gone very high and a market will be available for their sale in British India.

10. The Government should appoint an expert to guide the printers in their work. A special officer may be appointed for this purpose for a short time and his services can be dispensed with, when the industry can stand on its own legs.

If the calico-printing industry is revived at Samba it will not only provide employment to so many hereditary printers of Samba, but it would also serve as a boon to the weavers who are starving on account of fall in the prices of cloth which is mainly due to the want of any variety in the cloth they produce. They will not have to go, for the disposal of their cloth, to the hilly areas as they now do, but find a ready market at home in the local calico-printing industry. Thus the efforts of the Government will serve the double purpose—the revival of calico-printing industry and the provision of a market for the cloth produced by the weavers.

In making any serious attempt to revive the calico-printing industry in the State, we should make a distinction between the two branches of calico-printing, namely the industrial and the artistic. The former requires the repetition of the same pattern after more or less regular intervals. This type of work can be done better and cheaper by machinery than even by the most skilled printer. The latter calls for artistic skill on the part of the worker on account of its complex designs and shades. Such a thing is difficult to produce with the help of machinery and in this sphere our printer can hold his own, provided he possesses the requisite skill. This type of work is done very extensively in the United Provinces, particularly in the districts of Farrukhabad, Bareilly and Lucknow. It will not be out of place to mention in this connection the necessity of importing some skilled printers from the United Provinces, in order to give necessary instructions to our printers. The tourists come to the State in large number every and the artistic products of our printers will find a market, at hand, for the sale of their goods.

CHAPTER VI.

The System of Marketing.

Causes of the lack of markets ; the present system of marketing and its disadvantages ; remedies suggested ; subsidiary recommendations.

Causes of the Lack of Markets.—One of the main difficulties in the way of the development of our weaving indutry is the absence of any marketing organization in the State. The weavers, almost every where in the State, are suffering for want of a market for the sale of their goods. Lack of variety in face of the changed tastes and habits of the people, mutual rivalry, and the influx of cheap mechanized goods, particularly from Japan, have reduced the demand for the products of our weaver to such an extent that there is no hope of his survival, unless a complete change is brought about in his ancestral occupation.

The weaver requires not only an increase in his production, but also an increase in his profits. An increase in the volume of production unaccompanied by an increase in the rate of profit, would compel most of the weavers to leave this work. Increase in profits would not be possible under the present state of affairs, when the market for the disposal of cloth is defective.

As regards the present method of marketing the cloth, it may be pointed out that most of the weavers are only wage-earners working up the handspun yarn of their neighbours. Even their earnings have decreased on account of the diminished demand for their services and the import of cheap mill-made cloth. The competition among them has become keen and their wages have fallen considerably. The cloth woven from the handspun yarn is generally dearer than the mill made cloth of the same design as is clear from an example given below.

In order to weave 28 yards of *khaddar* from handspun yarn three seers of yarn is required. The cost of production will be as per details given below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Price of $3\frac{1}{4}$ seers of cotton at 0-8-0 per seer ..	1	10	0
Wages for spinning at 0-5-0 per seer ..	1	0	0
Sizing and reeling charges	0	7	0
Wages to the weaver	1	0	0
Total ..	4	1	0

If we were to compare with this the price of 28 yards of Japanese or British Indian cheaper qualities, which are designed, striped and less coarse than this, we shall find that the mill made cloth is being sold in the market at about 0-2-6 per yard. Thus the price of 28 yards of imported cloth will be Rs. 4-6-0.

Add to this the other difficulties under which the weaver has to work, for example, going to the houses of people in search of work and then to return the finished goods to them at their places. In this respect he stands at a disadvantage in striking a bargain for his wages . Sometimes he has to accept one or two annas less than the customary wage.

PRESENT SYSTEM—Only at very few places the weaver works on commercial basis and produces cloth for the market. The methods for marketing the output at the different places are :—

The weaver buys one or two bundles of yarn from the bazar and prepares cloth at his pit-loom. He then rolls it into a *than* and takes it from village to village and from house to house, asking if anybody required cloth. If he happens to get a customer, he may be able to sell the cloth that very day, but this is not always the case. Sometimes he does not get any customer for two or three days and this not only reduces his profits, but also his daily out-turn. Tired of this day to day wandering, he tries to sell the cloth at whatever price he can get. Add to this the trouble he has to undergo in going from one village or house to another, with a load on his back. A very interesting example of this system of marketing was supplied by a weaver of Gura-Keran at a distance of about 3 miles from Jammu. He purchased one bundle of yarn for Rs. 3 and produced 60 yards of *Khaddar* from it in 8 days. When he went to sell it in the market, he could not find any customer for two days. On the third day he decided to sell it at whatever price was offered to him and he sold it at 0-1-6 per yard thus realizing Rs. 5-10-0 from its sale. Even if we include only two days that he wasted in selling the cloth, we shall find that his total earnings amount to Rs. 2-10-0 in the course of ten days. From this we must deduct 0-2-0 on account of the cost of flour and oil, etc. Thus his earnings come to 0-4-0 per day or Rs. 7-8-0 a month, if he could get work throughout the month. The quality of the cloth woven by him could easily be sold at 0-2-0 per yard had there been a more efficient system of marketing the cloth. What is still worse is, that the village people do not make prompt payments. *Kamins*, as the weavers are thought to be in these places, they cannot remain without work and have to sell the cloth on credit in the hope of realizing its price in instalments or getting the money converted into kind.

The second method of marketing the cloth is the one followed the *susi* and *khaddar* weavers of Samba, Dagore, Chhanni,

Behari, Balhar and Akalgarh. These people produce cloth during the winter season. In summer they go to the hilly areas to sell their cloth. Sometimes, however, the *beoparies* or the traders from the hilly areas come to these places themselves and purchase the cloth from the weavers through the *Kothiwala* or the commission agent, who charges his commission at the rate of one pice in the rupee or say at Re. 1-9-0 per cent. But such occasions are very rare. For the disposal of their cloth, they generally go to the rural areas of Udhampur, Reasi, Bhadarwah, Kishtwar, Basohli, Ramnagar, Rajouri and even pass on to the rural areas of the Kashmir valley. There they try, in the first instance, to get some big trader, who may be able to purchase the cloth at wholesale rates from them. If they do not find any, they have to sell it retail to the *Gujjars*, who are not always able to pay the price in cash and thus the weavers get most of their capital, locked up in the hands of those far off people. The cloth is, no doubt, sold at higher price, if it is sold on credit but the risk involved is still greater. On account of their relatively weak bargaining position the weavers are not always able to charge reasonable prices from the customers. Examples have already been given to show the prices realized by them in different localities.

The third system of marketing is that prevailing in Mirpur and the surrounding villages. The weavers buy their own yarn generally on credit and after weaving the cloth from it, they come to the bazar to sell it. There is only one commission agent at Mirpur for the sale of this cloth and is, therefore, the sole controller of prices. If the weavers do not agree to sell their cloth at that price, he does not purchase the cloth at all and the weaver, who is poor and cannot take back the cloth to his house, which may be at a distance of 1 to 8 miles from the town, goes from shop to shop in order to sell it elsewhere. The other shopkeepers know the fact that the cloth must have been refused by the *Dalal* and they offer still lower prices, because they generally know the prices offered by the *Dalal* for a particular quality of cloth.

The weaver now does not want to go to the *Dalal* again and sells the cloth even at a lower price. It is on very rare occasions that he is able to sell the cloth at a price higher than that offered by the *Dalal*. This has resulted in the lowering of prices and a corresponding deterioration in the quality of the goods. The *Khaddar* of one yard width is selling at Mirpur at 0-2-0 to 0-2-6 per yard.

Whereas the weavers, who take handspun yarn from the houses of the people, are getting their wages at 0-0-6 per yard, for *Khaddar* of 12″ to 15″ width, these people can only earn $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies per yard from *Khaddar* of 27″ width.

From whatever point it may be considered it is evident that

the present system of marketing the cloth by the weaver in the Jammu province is very defective. The weaver cannot realize a better price for his cloth and the evident result is that the standard of living of the weaver is coming down. Compelled, sometimes, to accept prices lower than even the cost of production, the weaver cannot pay off the price of the yarn, which he generally purchases on credit. The *Sahukar* begins to charge interest on the principal which goes on increasing and the weaver has to sell his house and, sometimes, even his loom to get out of the clutches of the moneylender. The following are some of the points that make the present system of marketing defective and thus render the poor weaver helpless.

1. Whatever little difference there may be, the central point in all the three methods of marketing prevailing in the Jammu province is that the weaver has to go out in search of a customer. This makes his bargaining position very weak and it is made still weaker, when the customer knows of his weak financial condition. The weaver has to accept whatever price is offered to him or, not to sell his cloth—the alternative which he cannot follow. If he does so he has to starve and bear the transport charges in addition.

2. Much time is lost in finding out the customers.

3. The prices are entirely controlled by the agent. The weaver may either accept the prices offered by him or go on hunting for other customers, which involves loss of time and the risk of losing the price offered by the agent, who may not offer the same price if the weaver refuses his price once and comes to him again after a thorough search of some other customer.

4. In cases where the weavers go to the hilly areas for the disposal of their cloth, they have to incur an additional expenditure by way of freight charges, which are high in these areas on account of the lack of facilities for transport. The *beoparies* of these places are in the know of these things and may compel the weaver to accept lower prices. Even if the weaver does bot yield and sells at retail prices to the *Gujjars* and the *Zamindars* there is again risk, because most of the *Zamindars* cannot pay the prices in cash on account of their poverty and to sell the cloth to them on credit is a very risky job. The weaver may not be able to realize the money soon and thus his capital may be locked up in these far off places. Considerable loss of time and money is involved in going from one customer to another. This fact compels the weaver to accept a lower price.

5. The weaver must sell the cloth for whatever price he ...et in order to enable him to buy more yarn from the sale ...ds of cloth, for further production. He cannot restart his ...nless and until he has sold the cloth, because he has no ... with him.

6. If the yarn already used is purchased on credit, he will have to pay interest on the money at the rate of 2 pice in the rupee, if he does not pay back the amount within a month. This compels him to rush through the sale and accept a low price.

The following schemes are suggested in order to remedy the present state of affairs :—

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.—The weaver should be reduced to the status of a wage-earner, because he has no money to finance the industry himself. The industry should either be financed by the Government or by a commercial syndicate either of whom should control the industry from the production or distribution of yarn to the sale of the finished product. If the Government is to finance the industry, it should do so in the following manner :

(*a*) Depots for the purchase of yarn and sale of cloth should be set up at Mirpur, Kathua, Samba and Jammu with a central organization at Jammu.

(*b*) The Government should appoint a textile expert for the training of the weavers in modern methods of production.

(*c*) The textile expert should be assisted by one weaver, one dyer and one designer in every tehsil.

(*d*) Supervising weaver, from amongst the weavers, should be appointed for every 20 looms on payment of 0-8-0 per day.

(*e*) The cloth dealers should then be summoned by the Department of Industries and asked to get the cloth of their choice prepared in the State through the textile expert, who may also be vested with the powers of a marketing officer for the weaving industry. The cloth dealers should then be asked to supply the yarn to the weavers through the depots already mentioned. The wages of the weavers may be settled with the textile expert.

(*f*) If, however, the cloth dealers are not able to show the designs that they may require, the textile expert should himself study new designs, with the help of his staff at the central depot, Jammu, and samples of the same should be got prepared for the choice of the cloth dealers.

(*g*) If, possible, the designing and the sizing charges should be fixed separately.

(*h*) If the weavers feel some difficulty in preparing the design they should report it to the supervising weaver, who shall come to their help or report it to the textile expert, who will render the necessary assistance.

(*i*) Frame-looms with single and double shuttles should be introduced amongst the weavers by the staff of the textile expert.

(*j*) The looms should be got prepared by the department of the textile expert and distributed amongst the weavers. The price of the loom should be realized from the weavers in instalments.

2. The second alternative is the formation of an Industrial Co-operative Association with i's head office at Jammu and branches at important places. It should control the industry from the purchase of raw cotton upto the sale of the finished product. The Association should function in the following manner :—

(*a*) It should take the form of a limited joint stock company and raise the required capital from within the State. The share capital may be divided into small shares, as the Zamindars, who will be the members of a primary society affiliated to the proposed Association, may be able to buy. The value of each share should not exceed Rs. 10. The maximum and the minimum number of shares, which a man *may* hold should also be fixed by the Government.

(*b*) After it has been done, it should elect its Board of Directors, as also a managing Director.

(*c*) If sufficient quantities of cotton be available in the State, it should set up a ginning and spinning plant of its own. It can also import raw cotton from the canal colonies in the Punjab. In consultation with the textile expert, it should produce as many varieties of yarn as are likely to be required by the weavers.

(*d*) The yarn should then be distributed by the Association amongst the weavers through the department of the textile expert or the primary society.

(*e*) Unless the Association appoints its own technician, the designs to be produced will be determined by the textile expert appointed by the Government.

(*f*) The looms of the improved type, *e.g.*, frame-looms, dobbies and jackards should be supplied to the weavers by the Association on hire-purchase system.

(*g*) The proposed Association should itself arrange for the marketing of cloth under the assistance and the guidance of the textile expert and the Department of industries and Commerce.

(*h*) It should also advise weavers with regard to the production of improved and easily marketable patterns and designs.

(*i*) It should also undertake finishing processses and dyeing and printing in connection with the handloom industry.

(*j*) It should also accept, on consignment account against partial payment, products from weavers.

3. The third alternative will be to open weaving sheds at important places, *e.g.*, Jammu, Samba, Kathua, and Mirpur. Improved looms and other appliances should be kept in those sheds for the use of the weavers. The Government shall have to incur all this expense. A textile expert, designer, dyer, etc., may be appointed by the Government. The Department of Industries, through the textile expert, should purchase the necessary raw material and arrange for the sale of goods. The weavers, who would work in these sheds, should be paid wages in proportion to the amount of work done by them. The scale of wages for each type of cloth may be fixed in advance. This will secure continuous work for the weavers and will also raise their earnings. The scheme has an advantage over the previous schemes in this respect that the weaver will be free from any financial responsibility and the Government will not have to risk its funds in providing appliances to him on the hire-purchase system. The great disadvantage associated with this scheme is that the weavers will be reduced from the position of master workmen to that of wage earners. But this arrangement is not recommended to be a permanent one. As soon as the finances of the weavers improve and they are fit to start work in an independent manner, they can go to their villages and start independent establishments of their own with some financial assistance from the Government. They will continue to enjoy the sympathy and the support of the Government and the textile expert will be ready to give them such advice and help as they may stand in need of.

The first of these schemes has been introduced in the Punjab and the results obtained so far, are very encouraging. A central depot at Amritsar controls the marketing organization under this

scheme. It works out designs and distributes them locally and to other areas through the Branch Depots. It also serves as a clearing house of industrial intelligence for the benefit of the industry. The weavers are kept informed of the current prices of raw-material and of finished goods. Buying agents have been appointed, who supply the raw-material and are bound to pay the wages fixed by the marketing officer. Under this scheme weavers have secured better wages and the quality of their product has also improved. The cloth dealer gets goods of uniform quality at reasonable prices. The use of fast colours has been encouraged and it has been demonstrated to the weavers that the use of fast colours increases the sale and they also prove to be less expensive in the long run. In order to make *khaddar* a marketable commodity, improved designs in printing have been introduced. It has been estimated that in certain parts of the Punjab the weavers used to get work for 125 to 150 days in the year, but under this scheme they are able to secure work for over 300 days during the year and their earnings in most cases have doubled. The goods are being sold at higher prices, partly because they have been standardized and bear the stamp of the marketing officer.

1. SUBSIDIARY RECOMMENDATIONS.—Such weavers as desire to maintain their individuality and would not like to work on the piece-wage system should be allowed to do so. The department of the textile expert should, however, extend its co-operation to them in the form of any technical assistance that they may require from time to time. The Textile Co-operative Association or the department of textile expert should also help them in the marketing of their product, if they so desire.

2. The Government should hold a regular industrial exhibition at Jammu in which the finer products of the weaver should be exhibited along with those of other cottage workers.

3. Dyes and any other articles that may be required by the weavers should be imported by the proposed Association of the textile expert and distributed amongst the weavers according to their requirements, at a fixed price. This would enable them to reap the advantages of buying in large quantities.

4. The weaving peripatetic party in the Jammu province should be amalgamated into the department of the proposed textile expert.

5. The All India Spinners' Association with its branch at Jammu can also be entrusted with the work proposed for the Association.

6. A permanent board to be known as the "Cottage Industries Welfare Board" be established in the State. The members

of the Board should consist of officials, preferably those who have a knowledge of economic problems, and non-officials with Director of Industries and Commerce as its president. The non-officials may be selected from amongst the members of the legislature and one or two business magnates. The proposed Board should consist of not less than 5 and not more than 7 members including the President. All the members of the board shall be honorary, but they will be entitled to such expenses as they may reasonably incur in attending the meetings of the Board.

All matters affecting the welfare of the cottage industries shall be referred to this Board and all applications for help under the State Aid to Industries Act, will be examined by this Board before they are submitted to the Government. This Board will also be in a position to give necessary advice to the Government in the matter of the promotion of cottage industries in the State. .

7. The private enterprise for the installation of power looms in Jammu may be encouraged, and, if necessary, subsidized. It will provide an opening for young men possessed of the necessary education and energy. Such a scheme can be made practicable on a limited partnership basis. The details of this scheme have been given on page 46 of this Report.

8. The establishment of depots at various centres for the purchase of yarn and the sale of finished product, on co-operative basis, can also help the weavers in the reduction of cost of production and realization of better prices for their cloth.

CHAPTER VII.

TARIFF.

The Tariff policy of the Government ; changes suggested ; conclusion.

THE TARIFF POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Attempts are already being made by His Highness' Government to make their tariff policy as favourable to the cottage industries of the State as possible. Duties have been imposed on the import of mill made cloth into the State. The customs duty on the import of yarn has been reduced to 3%. The following are the duties that are, at present, levied on the import of cotton and silk yarn and cotton and silk piece-goods :—

1. Indian cotton piece-goods	10% ad-valorem.
2. Silk raw	25% plus 0-14-0 per lb.
3. Cotton yarn	
(*a*) Indian	3%
(*b*) British	5%
(*c*) Foreign	$6\frac{1}{4}$%
4. Silk waste and noils	25%.
5. Fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 90% of artificial silk.	
(*a*) of British or Indian manufacture.	30% or $2\frac{1}{2}$ as. per sq. yd. whichever is higher.
(*b*) not of British or Indian Manufacture.	50% or 0-5-0 sq. yd. whichever is higher.
6. Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 90% of cotton.	
(*a*) grey piece-goods (excluding bordered grey chaddars, *dhoties*, saris and scarves).	
(*i*) of British manufacture	$12\frac{1}{2}$%
(*ii*) not ,, ,,	50% or $5\frac{1}{4}$ as. per lb. whichever is higher.
(*b*) cotton piece-goods not otherwise specified.	
(*i*) of British manufacture	$12\frac{1}{2}$%.
(*ii*) not ,, ,,	50%.

A cursory glance at the above figures will show that in

imposing duties, due regard has been paid to articles of necessity or of universal consumption and articles of luxury. The Government has, no doubt, levied a duty of 10% ad-valorem on the import of Indian cotton piece-goods but when we take into account the customs duty imposed on the import of yarn, *viz.*, 3%, the effective rate of duty is reduced to 7%. At this low rate of duty the hand-loom weaving industry in the State cannot compete with the products of the power-looms. To make the protection effective, it will, therefore, be necessary to abolish the duty on the import of yarn, failing which the customs duty on the import of Indian cotton piece-goods be raised to 12½% ad-valorem. If this is done, at a little sacrifice on the part of the consumers, the hand-loom weaving industry will get the necessary protection. If we add to this the cost of transport from India to the State, the State producer will have a clear advantage on the out-sider. Thus the development of this industry in the State can be encouraged to a very great extent. When this industry reaches that stage of development, which the British Indian industry has reached at present, the duty may gradually be reduced. The additional sacrifice, which the consumers have been asked to bear, will be more than compensate them, by the development of this industry in the State. The consumption of cloth in the State which is worth about Rs. 60 lacs fully justifies this sacrifice on the part of the consumers.

Conclusion.—The extent and importance of this industry are generally not appreciated. As has already been pointed out, this industry provides employment to 6660 whole-time workers and another 3128 persons follow this industry as subsidiary occupation. If we take each family, on the average, to consist of five persons this industry supports about 50,000 persons even in its present condition of decadence. But the weaver suffers from partial unemployment and a fall in his income. The revival of this industry in British India and Indian States is necessary in view of its great importance in our economic life. The Government of India have, in recent years, evinced keen interest in the promotion of this industry. The sixth Inter-Provincial Industries Conference held in July 1934 discussed various measures for the encouragement of this industry. The Government of India announced at that time its intention to spend Rs. 5 lacs on the development of this industry. The activities of the National Planning Committee are also likely to help in the revival of this industry. The problems in our State are similar to those in British India. They include the training of weavers in improved methods of production, the introduction of improved appliances, the establishment of sale depots and co-operative societies, and the marketing of the goods produced by our weavers. The interest, now being taken in the revival of cottage industries in the State, is calculated to speed up the pace of progress of all the cottage industries, as have reasonable chances of success, including the hand-loom weaving industry.

CHAPTER VIII.

Hand-loom Weaving of Wool.

Preliminary ; number of looms ; the raw-material and its supply ; suggestions for its improvement ; varieties of cloth produced ; wages for its weaving ; cost of production ; earnings ; the system of marketing ; suggestions for its improvement ; the workmen and their problems ; conclusion.

Preliminary.—Wool weaving is done in the hilly and the cooler regions of the Jammu province, more particularly in the districts of Udhampur and Reasi and in the Basohli tehsil in the Kathua district. The main occupation of the people at these places is agriculture, but the climate of the *ilaqa* being cold, particularly in the winter season, the woollen cloth is indispensable. They keep their own sheep and set up their own looms to meet their requirements of woollen cloth. About 50 % of the houses in these regions contain looms. The bigger and the richer a family the larger is the number of looms that it has. Weaving is not considered as low an occupation as it is thought to be in the plains.

They generally weave *pattus* and *pattis* for their shirts, coats and *pajamas*. Some of them can also weave good blankets. They work on their looms in their spare hours. The agricultural processes at these places require very hard labour and a close supervision. One can see these people keeping watch over their fields throughout the day and night. Even a moment's negligence on their part may result in the destruction of their crops by the wild beasts. It is, therefore, very seldom that they get time to weave for the market. They weave for themselves and may weave on wages, if they get time. The unit of work is the cottage of the poor inhabitant, where he works at his loom surrounded by the other members of his family.

The people are ignorant and backward. They are generally reluctant to give any information about their looms. The area being hilly and the population scattered a thorough and extensive survey of such an *ilaqa* requires sufficient time and involves considerable labour and inconvenience.

Number of Looms.—The total number of looms in the localities that were visited is 722. These were found in the various tehsils as follows :—

Name of the tehsil.	No. of villages surveyed.	No. of ~~tehsil~~ Comy.
1. Bhadarwah ..	52	274
2. Ramban ..	13	78
3. Ramnagar ..	7	227
4. Kishtwar ..	23	143
Total ..	95	722

A detailed statement showing the number of looms in various places is given in Appendix H.

The looms found in these places are all pit-looms. Most of them are working part-time. Those who have not got any loom of their own, weave on the looms of their neighbours, whenever they require woollen cloth. The necessity of getting the cloth woven on piece-wage system arises very seldom. Nevertheless the industry serves as a useful subsidiary occupation to the agriculturist during his spare time.

The average out-turn of a person is about 2 yards per day. The only class of people whose main occupation is weaving and not agriculture is that of Kashmiris, but they have also got their small pieces of land to till and look after. The average outturn of a Kashmiri is 3 to 4 blankets per month. They produce for sale and also weave cloth for people on piece wage system. But as their wages are a little higher than those charged by the *Gaddis* and the *Meghas*, therefore, they get very little of this business.

RAW MATERIAL.—There are 921,495 goats and sheep in the Jammu province, of which the largest number are found in the Bhadarwah, Bhimber, Kishtwar, Basohli, Ramban and Ramnagar tehsils as per statement given below :—

Jammu ..	..	..	39535
R. S. Pura	..	..	7814
Samba ..	..	..	35948
Akhnoor	..	..	38025
Udhampur	..	..	56019
Ramnagar	..	..	68032
Bhadarwah	..	..	100857
Jasmergarh	..	..	16870
Kishtwar	..	..	60400
Ramban ..	..	..	82264
Mirpur ..	..	..	74157
Kotli ..	..	..	63984
Bhimber ..	..	..	85787
Rajauree ..	..	..	60283
Reasi ..	..	..	77514
Kathua ..	..	..	17638
Basohli ..	..	..	36368

The best variety of wool, grown in the Jammu province, is probably that of Bhadarwah and Kishtwar. The material is first freed from dirt by beating it with a stick. It is then washed and is allowed to dry up. Finally it is pressed, spun and dyed before the process of weaving begins. Very few people know the proper use of dyes. The dyes are supplied by the village shopkeeper at very

NOTE.—Separate figures regarding the number of Sheep were not avilable.

high rates. The dyed wool has not got uniform shade. Sh. Mohd. Maqbul of Sri Amarsingh Technical Institute, Srinagar, conducted an experiment on the dyeing of different varieties of wool in Sambat 1990. His report reads :—

" It has been found that the various samples of wool contain different amounts of " wool grease " which, if not perfectly removed renders the wool liable to absorb the dye proportionate to the amount of the removed " wool grease ", and if the various samples are dyed in the same bath, the shades are different and uneven. If, however, the scouring is complete, *i.e.*, sufficient quantity of soap and soda is added to the scouring bath to remove all the " wool grease", there is no danger of the shades being uneven and different. The samples of various wools were scoured with sunlight soap—5% soda ash and 3% at 45 degrees C. for half an hour. After completing the process, some samples were given a second soap bath with 5% soap for 20 minutes at 45 degrees C. The samples thus treated were perfectly free from wool grease."

As regards the supply of wool, the weaver in the hilly areas, who works on piece-wage system, gets the wool quite cleansed, cut, combed and spun by the village people. Practically all the people in these localities have got their own sheep and goats which serve them in a two-fold manner. In the first place they supply them manure for the field and secondly they serve them as a source of wool and hair for preparing ropes. In village *Katwalta* and *Chakla Barfani* of tehsil Ramnagar alone there were as many as 19383 sheep distributed as follows :—

1. Village Katwalta	1439 sheep
2. *Chakla Barfani* (including Lahti, Chhappar, Basantgarh and Pattangarh)	17944 „
Total	19383 sheep.

The hair of the sheep are cut thrice a year and the average production from one sheep is one seer of wool per annum. From this we can form a rough idea of the total production of wool in this area during the year, which comes to 19383 seers or 484 md. Similar is the case in Bhadarwah. There, too, the people produce wool from their own sheep and make woollen cloth for themselves. Those who have any surplus, sell it to those, who may stand in need of it. The price at which wool is being sold in tehsil Ramnagar is 4 Kachcha seers or $1\frac{9}{16}$ seers for a rupee. In Bhadarwah tehsil also the price is round about this level. At the time of the payment of land revenue the price falls to 2 seers for a rupee. The normal price of wool is however Rs. 25 to Rs. 26 a md. [illegible]h the places. But as more than 50% of the people have [illegible]r own looms, and as everybody requires woollen cloth, for [illegible]nd his family, its sale to outsiders is limited. The

Kashmiris have often to go to the *Dhars* (the natural grazing grounds on the tops of the hills) to buy raw wool. The quality of the wool available in these areas is quite as good as that of Kashmir wool, and, if proper steps are taken to organize the wool trade in this area, the people of this *ilaqa* will be greatly benefitted.

The raw wool is combed at the rate of 0-2-6 per seer and the spinning charges are 0-10-0 per seer. Keeping all these things in view the price of woollen yarn comes to Re. 1-6-6 to Re. 1-8-0 per seer. But as the wool is spun by the women in their houses spinning charges are seldom paid.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RAW-MATERIAL. In order to improve the quality of the raw-material it is necessary, in the first place, to improve the local breed of sheep. The Veterinary Department can do a lot in this direction by selecting good rams. The quality of the wool will also improve by finding a remedy for the pests which spoil the texture of raw-wool.

Secondly, proper gradation of wool is also necessary. Female spinners distinguish between different grades of wool according to the length of the fibre.

Thirdly, wool should be thoroughly cleansed of all dirt.

Lastly, the local wool if properly treated will yield results in no way inferior to those obtained from Australian wool. The 'wool grease' should be thoroughly removed. If grease is not removed before dyeing, the results are bound to be unsatisfactory.

VARIETIES OF CLOTH PRODUCED.—In the absence of any technical education the weavers of these places do rough sort of work. They generally weave *lois*, *pattus* and *pattis*, which they require for their own use, and, if they have any surplus, they give it to the *sahukar*, as a part payment of their debt. A few Kashmiris or the advanced weavers weave blankets also but their number is small. The following are the different varieties of cloth, that they weave :—

Blanket	6 yards by 1½ yards.
Lois	,, ,,
Patti	

Wages, as has previously been stated, are paid on piece-wage system in the case of *patti* weavers but it is fixed in the case of blankets and *lois*. The following statement shows the wages paid at different places :—

Doda	.. *Lois* at Re. 1 per *Loi*.
Mathola	.. Re. 1-8-0 per blanket, and 0-0-9 per yd. of *Patti*.
Gatha	Blanket Re. 1-8-0, *Patti* at 0-1-0 per yard and *Loi* Re. 1.
Duddu and Basantgarh.	Blanket Re. 1-4-0 *Patti* 0-0-9 to 0-1-0 per yd.

Katawalta .. *Patti* at 0-0-9 per yard.
Padar .. *Patti* 9 × $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. at 0-8-0 per *patti*, and Blanket designed at Re. 1.
Kishtwar .. *Dobari* blanket at Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2. Wages differ with the quality of the work.

In Bhadarwah town the wages in some cases are as high as Rs. 3 per blanket.

As woollen cloth is a prime necessity with these people, everybody tries to have a loom of his own rather than pay wages to another man. As soon as a family becomes bigger in size the necessity of having a loom of its own becomes inevitable. With the increase in the number of looms and the reduction of demand for woollen cloth the wages have now considerably gone down. The following causes are responsible for a fall in the demand for this cloth :—

1. Change in fashions, tastes and habits. A few years back all the people in the hilly areas used *patti* for their shirts, caps and trousers. But its use at present is confined to the old or the very poor. The younger generation and the well-to-do get their clothes made of cotton fabrics. They use only one coat or a waistcoat made of *patti*.

2. The import of cheap foreign woollen piece-goods has thrown our coarser *pattis* into the back ground. Even those who weave these *pattis* do not like to have their clothes made of them, especially on festive occasions.

3. The imported cloth is more soft than the *patti*, and in some cases it is even cheaper.

Cost of Production, Profits and Earnings.—It is difficult to calculate with any accuracy the cost of production, because it is very seldom that the weaver buys the wool and produces for the market. Then the combing, spinning and the twisting of wool is also done by himself assisted by the labour of women and children. By taking the average price of wool and the traditional wages for the other processes the following table will give an idea of the cost of production of a blanket $5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ yards at Duddu.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wool 4 seers at 0-10-0 a seer	2	8	0
Ginning charges	0	10	0
Spinning ,, ...	2	8	0
Twisting ,, ...	1	14	0
Doubling ,, ...	0	10	0
Weaving ,, ...	1	4	0
Washing ,, ...	0	2	0
Total ..	10	0	0

The maximum price that a weaver can realize from the sale of this blanket is Rs. 10 and thus he can save only his wages. But, if all the functions are to be done by him he can hardly weave even one blanket in the course of one month. Thus excluding the price of wool and dyes, net monthly earnings of a weaver come to Rs. 7 p.m. This he can earn, if he keeps himself and his family busy throughout the month. . This is impracticable, because the family members have to attend to other domestic duties as well. Moreover, visitations of various diseases reduce his vitality and cause a loss in the number of working days in a month. If he were to get some of the work done by some other people on payment of wages, he cannot produce more than 3 blankets in a month. In this case, too, his earnings cannot exceed Rs. 5 p.m.

The *Gaddis* go on spinning and twisting the wool throughout the summer season and weave it during the winter, when the cold outside makes it difficult for them to do any other out-door work. They seldom sell the cloth, that they produce. The annual earnings can be calculated by the total qauntity of cloth produced throughout the year and the wages that they would have got had they woven so much cloth for the market. Their annual out-turn varies from individual to individual in proportion to the size of the family and it is quite impossible to make even an intelligent guess regarding the average out-turn per head.

MARKETING.—As has already been pointed out most of the people do not manufacture cloth for the market. If they do so, they sell it to the *sahukar* or the village shopkeeper in settlement of their dues. The marketing of woollen cloth is, therefore, exclusively done by the Kashmiris and some well-to-do people of these areas. The price that they generally get for a blanket varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, according to the quality and the size of the blanket. They sell the cloth either directly by striking a bargain with a customer or through the village shopkeeper. Sometimes the Kashmiris themselves go to the nearest plains or towns to sell their blankets and *lois*. The means of communication and transport are difficult and expensive, therefore, they seldom find outside customers at their houses. Under these conditions they are forced to sell their goods to the local dealer, who sends these goods to the plains for sale. The cost of transport, which is a heavy item makes these goods beyond the reach of the poorer classes of people from whom the demand for these coarser cloth usually arises. In order to make up for the high cost of transport, the trader tries to pay as low a price as possible to the weaver. The profits that ought to have gone to the weaver are pocketed by the shopkeeper and he wins the obligations of the weaver in addition. There are two or three main disabilities of the weaver :—

1. The weaver is poor and has nothing to fall back upon. He has either to sell his blanket at what the village shopkeeper offers him or to suffer starvation.

2. The area is hilly and generally unfrequented ; therefore, there is always a dearth of customers.

3. As he is ignorant and backward, he is not in the know of the prices prevailing even in the nearest town, nor is it convenient for him to go out in order to sell his small produce, because it involves waste of time and money in going from one place to another.

It is evident from what has been said that the present system of marketing is thoroughly unsatisfactory and requires a complete overhauling. As the people are ignorant, backward and conservative, there is no possibility of the formation of a co-operative sale depot or the marketing boards and the idea will have to be given up for the present. The formation of Government depots for the purchase and sale of their cloth can prove helpful to the weavers, but before this is done it is necessary that the volume of production should be increased and the product should be standardized. It requires efficient handling, proper grading, combing, spinning and dyeing. The following few suggestions may be found useful in this connection :—

Suggestions.—1. Wool markets should be organized at Duddu in Ramnagar tehsil, at Bhadarwah, at Bani in Basohli tehsil and at Doda. Duddu and Bhadarwah are the nearest places from "*Sewaj Dhar*", where the people graze their sheep during the summer season. Different prices should be fixed for different grades of wool and it should be purchased from the zamindars and the *Gaddis* and stored in depots. The Government should then itself, or through some other agency, arrange for the spinning of wool, because at present the spinning charges are very high. The difficulties of transport stand in the way of all improvement. A motor road is being constructed to Bhadarwah and its completion would serve as a boon to those people. It would help in the development of wool weaving industry. If, however, another motor road between Bhadarwah and Basohli, is constructed, it would pass through the important wool producing centres such as Bani, Duddu, etc. The transport of raw material and the finished product would be greatly facilitated. The cold and healthy climate of these places will increase their popularity as health resorts. The number of visitors will increase and this will indirectly help the industry.

2. Raw wool from these places can be brought to Jammu and spun on machinery. It may then be distributed amongst the cottage weavers throughout the Jammu province. Power can also be generated from the Tawi from near its source at *Sewaj Dhar* and it can help in the setting up of a spinning factory at Duddu.

3. The weaving peripatetic party has not so far visited , Duddu and Basantgarh. Even in the Bhadarwah tehsil the has not been able to achieve much. It is, therefore, necessary

that the weaving peripatetic parties, along with designers, should be deputed to these places to train the people in the art of modern weaving. At present the average out-turn per day of the weaver is very low and if the new fly-shuttle sleys or frame-looms are introduced the out-turn would greatly increase. The additonal cost of the new shuttle would not be much and the people would gladly purchase the new shuttle or would get them locally made.

4. The All India Spinners' Association (Kashmir Branch) should be asked to extend its activities to these areas also, for they serve as important wool-growing centres.

5. In the Punjab a marketing organization was set up in 1937-38 to help the small and cottage producers of woollen goods in the matter of design, finish and marketing. A finishing and designing depot has been established at Panipat—an important centre for the production of woollen fabrics in the Punjab. At the same time machinery has been ordered for setting up a similar finishing plant at Kulu, which is well known for the production of blankets and tweeds from finer quality wools, which, after finish, compare quite favourably with similar goods produced by mills. The advisability of setting up a similar organization in the State may be enquired into by a committee of experts.

THE WORKMEN.—The total number of workmen in the localities surveyed is 734. They have got 4741 non-working dependents and thus the total number of people dependent upon this industry is 5475. As has already been pointed out, they all carry on this industry as a spare time occupation, agriculture being their main source of living.

Generally they work on their looms during the winter season, when the extreme cold outside makes it quite impossible for them to work on the land. Few people out of them work for the market. The workers being illiterate, backward and conservative, there is no organization amongst them.

The more ignorant and backward the people the more do they spend on marriages and ceremonies. This accounts for their indebtedness. The people of this area are groaning under extreme poverty. The yield from land is very low and they have to depend on the local *sahukar* for the supply of their monetary needs. The total amount of indebtedness amongst the workers in the places that were surveyed is Rs. 779,231. The total number of people dependent upon this industry being 5967, indebtedness per capita comes to Rs. 24.

The following are some of the causes :—

1. LOW INCOME PER CAPITA. The main occupation of these people is agriculture. Land is not very fertile and its cultivation in

these places is very difficult. Most of their crops are destroyed by wild animals. The yield from land is, therefore, very low.

2. Exorbitant rates of interest charged by the money-lender.

3. Lavish expenditure on marriage and other ceremonies, which they cannot avoid under the existing social customs.

Compulsory primary education, adult education, social reform, provision of free dispensaries and the organization of subsidiary industries can have a beneficial effect in lessening the burden of indebtedness.

Conclusion.—There is a great scope for the development of this industry in the State as is clear from the following figures, relating to the import of woollen yarn and woollen piece-goods into the Jammu province during the last five years.

Import of Woollen Yarn.

Year.	Quantity maunds.	Value Rs.
1991-92	1884	1,21,611
1992-93	1613	1,27,440
1993-94	830	1,28,752
1994-95	1335	1,91,752
1995-96	1169	1,37,887

Import of Woollen Piece-goods.

Year	Quantity maunds.	Value Rs.	Quantity maunds.	Value Rs.
1991-92 ..	162	21,045	1885	3,29,193
1992-93 ..	266	30,408	2267	3,26,019
1993-94 ..	1177	35,402	1829	2,72,011
1994-95 ..	221	25,608	2441	3,37,262
1995-96 ..	202	26,563	2011	2,72,726

The total import of wool and woollen goods under bond in 1994-95 was valued at Rs. 10,37,710. If we add to this the imports not received under bond the total value will be about Rs. 12 lacs.

From this it is clear that the imports are fairly large and there is a reasonable scope for the development of this industry in the State. The Kashmir Province, however, will have an advantage over the Jammu province in the development of this industry. The existing revenue duty of 25 % on the import of woollen piece-goods is fairly high to serve as a protective duty for the indigenous industry. We have sufficient quantity of raw materials. What is required is the organization of the cottage workers and the provision of an efficient sales organisation. If this is done there is every hope that our woollen industry will prosper side by side with the cotton industry. A day might come when we shall be able not only to clothe ourselves from the native fabrics but also spare our woollen goods for export to the Punjab and other parts of India at favourable rates.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the different qualities of yarn along with its price, etc.

Quality of yarn.	Price.	Type of cloth.	Quantity of cloth produced from one bundle of yarn.	Sale price of cloth per yard.	Wages per yard	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2 (42) cotton (Japanese) ..	7 4 0 6 8 0 pre-war.	coating	45 yards.	0 5 6 or 0 6 0	0 1 0	Yarn bundle 10 Lb.
2 (60) „ ..	.. 9 0 0	shirting	60 „	0 5 6	0 1 3	„
2 (42) mercerized	.. 4 6 0 3 12 0 pre-war.	coating and shirting	45 „	0 9 0 or /10/ 0 6 0 shirting	0 1 6	5 lb.
2 (64) „	.. 5 12 0 5 0 0 pre-war.	„	60 „	ditto	ditto	ditto
2 (84) „	.. 7 0 0 6 8 0 pre-war.	shirting	„ „	0 8 0	0 1 9 or 0 2 0	
Fancy yarn	.. 14 0 0	shiting and coating	25 „	1 0 0	0 2 0	10 lb.
2 (40) staple yarn	.. 9 0 0	shirting	50 „	0 8 0	0 1 6	„
2 (60) „ „	.. 10 12 0	„	60 „	0 9 0	0 1 6	„

2 (80) „ ..	.. 12 8 0	„	65 „	0 10 0	0 1 6	„	
2 (60) woollen	.. 28 0 0 20 0 0 pre-war.	shirting and shawls.	40 „ ..	0 12 0 to 1 0 0 shirting 7 0 0 per seer, shawls.	0 1 9	„	
2 (64) „ ..	.. ditto	djtto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1 (64) ..	.. 31 0 0 20 0 0 pre-war.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
2 (40) woollen	.. 28 0 0 22 0 0 pre-war.	coating 54" width	13 yards.	3 0 0	0 3 0 or 0 3 6.		
2 (48) „ ..	.. ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto		
Artificial silk ..	.. 8 0 0	shirting	60 „	0 3 6	0 0 6	10 lb.	

Note :—The prices were taken at Amritsar in November, 1939.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number and types of looms visited.

No.	Name of the Locality.	1 No. of old pit looms. Working	Non-working.	Total	2 No. of looms with fly-shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks.
1	Jammu city ..	10	..	10	..	103+17 non working.	130	
2	Keran (Jammu) ..	10	..	10	..	..	10	
3	Barnai (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
4	Akhnoor (Jammu) ..	4	13	17	1	8	26	
5	Gurah (Jammu) ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
6	Khaink (Jammu) Sole ..	10	2	12	..	..	12	
7	Gharota (Jammu) ..	19	..	19	..	..	19	
8	Khaink near Gharota ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
9	Phatoli (Jammu) ..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
10	Umb (Jammu) ..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
11	Pandorian (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
12	Dhako Chak (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
13	Kalyanpur (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	

14	Bachyal (Jammu) ..	1	..	1	..	..	1
15	Sui and Pakhian (Jammu)	4	..	4	..	..	4
16	Central Jail (Jammu) ..	17	..	17	..	..	17
17	Ranbir Singh Pura ..	5	..	5	..	..	5
18	Samba with all its mandis ..	163	..	163	7	..	170
19	Dagore (tehsil Samba) ..	51	..	51	6	..	57
20	Gahar (Kathua) ..	5	..	5	..	..	5
21	Fattu Chak (Kathua) ..	14	..	14	..	..	14
22	Chhanni Arorian (Kathua)	77	..	77	2	..	79
23	Behari (Kathua) ..	53	8	61	..	..	61
24	Basian Danoe (Kathua) ..	65	..	65	..	..	65
25	Balahar (Kathua) ..	33	..	33	..	..	33
26	Kathua. ..	59	..	59	..	..	59
27	Basohli	5	..	5	..	4	9
28	Kagowal (Kathua) ..	29	..	29	..	..	29
29	Sanoora (Kathua) ..	3	..	3	..	..	3
30	Rajpura (Kathua) ..	1	..	1	..	..	1
31	Katra (Reasi) ..	6	..	6	..	..	6

APPENDIX B *Continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.	1 No. of old pit looms. working.	non working.	Total.	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks
32	Kun (Reasi)	5	..	5	..	..	5	
33	Reasi	4	..	4	..	..	4	
34	Nelloi Mohalla (Mirpur)	12	..	12	..	6	18	
35	Addi „ „	1	..	1	..	6	7	
36	Hyderabad „ ..	15	..	15	..	..	15	
37	Barbanni „ ..	7	..	7	..	59	66	
38	Ara (Mirpur)	1	..	1	..	25	26	
39	Chak Ghain (Mirpur) ..	4	..	4	..	22	26	
40	Tangar „ ..	..	..	..	..	5	5	
41	Gadal „ ..	..	..	..	..	4	4	
42	Akal Gharh ..	28	4	32	..	7	39	
43	Janganu (Udhampur) ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
44	Kalagam (Jammu) ..	13	..	13	..	..	13	
5	Dumana „ ..	10	..	10	..	..	10	

46	Sairla (Bhimbar)	..	29	42	71	..	..	71	
47	Rajal „	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	
48	Thil Hakiman „	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
49	Bagnoti „	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
50	Dandasar „	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
51	Nanyal „	..	15	..	15	..	..	15	
52	Chak Kripalpur (Akhnoor)		2	..	2	..	..	2	
53	Gurah Jagir „	..	14	..	14	..	..	14	
54	Gandharwan „	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
55	Barola „	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
56	Godhan „	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
57	Kolti (Akhnoor)	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
58	Parg Pur „	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
59	Palwal Bharat (Akhnoor)	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
60	Najowal „	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
61	Nekwal „	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
62	Pargwal „	..	12	2	14	..	..	14	
63	Anbaran „	..	29	..	29	..	..	29	

APPENDIX B *Continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.	1 No of old pit looms Working.	Non-working.	Total	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks
64	Balgara „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
65	Mira „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
66	Pian „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
67	Mandarian „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
68	Narri „ ..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
69	Gharatal „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
70	Palwan „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
71	Songal „ ..	13	..	13	..	..	13	
72	Pangari „ ..	9	..	9	..	..	9	
73	Manati „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
74	Jamuyan „ ..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
75	Badgal Khurd „ ..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
76	Badgal Kalan (Akhnoor) ..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
77	Doke Jajir „ ..	15	..	15	..	..	15	

78	Kangral Sangral	„	..	2	1	3	..	..	3
79	Bambal	„	..	1	1	2	..	..	2
80	Deni pur	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
81	Nadd	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
82	Fatwal	„	..	2	1	3	..	..	3
83	Kanak Jagir	„	..	8	2	10	..	..	10
84	Charah	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
85	Gangal	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
86	Kalrayal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3
87	Sanil	„	..	5	1	6	..	..	6
88	Dasgal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3
89	Bindhal Kalan	„	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
90	Pahrada Khurd	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
92	Pahrada Kalan	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
92	Manda	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
93	Balwal Rain	„	..	20	..	20	..	..	20
94	Jad	„	..	12	..	12	..	..	12
95	Biri Triai	(Akhnoor)	..	13	..	13	..	..	13

APPENDIX B *Continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality			1 No. of old pit looms Working.	Non-working.	Total.	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks.
96	Chak Najla	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
97	Kote	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
98	Gurah Barahman	„	..	2	2	4	..	..	4	
99	Mawakrora	„	..	4	4	8	..	..	8	
100	Dhara	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
101	Tattan Pur	„	..	13	..	13	..	..	13	
102	Rakh Plothi	„	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
103	Mothi	„	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
104	Chak Sikandar	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
105	Sadarwan	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
106	Gakhral	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
107	Latryal	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
108	Sandal	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
109	Hardomolora	„	...	4	..	4	..	..	4	

110	Rah	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
111	Salhote	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
112	Palanwala	„	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	
113	Bhagwana Chak	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
114	Dar (Akhnoor)		..	1	2	3	..	..	3	
115	Sarwal	„	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
116	Chhanni	„	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
117	Palatan	„	..	16	..	16	..	..	16	
118	Panjtat		..	9	..	9	..	..	9	
119	Mattu	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
120	Rajwal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
121	Dhoke Khalsa		..	10	2	12	..	..	12	
122	Rakh Dhoke	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
123	Dhangar	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
124	Malal Abjal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
125	Danwal	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
126	Taroi	„	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	
127	Chak Malal	„	..	11	2	13	..	..	13	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.	1 No. of old pit looms. working.	non working.	Total.	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks.
128	Kote Mera (Akhnoor) ..	43	..	43	..	..	43	
129	Paharlwala ,, ..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
130	Laham ,, ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
131	Merchangi ,, ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
132	Nandwal ,, ..	7	3	10	..	..	10	
133	Khour ,, ..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
134	Dhalan ,, ..	10	5	15	..	..	15	
135	Doban ,, ..	1	1	2	..	..	2	
136	Badwal ,, ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
137	Gigaryal ,, ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
138	Chhajowal ,, ..	17	..	17	..	..	17	
139	Kharah ,, ..	15	..	15	..	..	15	
140	Katyal Simbal ,, ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	

141	Nathal (Akhnoor)	..	10	..	10	..	..	10		
142	Pokharni „	..	15	..	15	..	..	15		
143	Mala „	..	6	..	6	..	..	6		
144	Dagbar „	..	7	..	7	..	..	7		
145	Dori „	..	3	..	3	..	..	3		
146	Majoor „	..	1	..	1	..	..	1		
147	Pagani „	..	1	1	2	..	..	2		
148	Hamirpur Nawan	..	4	1	5	..	..	5		
149	Hamirpur Khana	..	1	..	1	..	..	1		
150	Mawa Barahwa	..	2	1	3	..	..	3		
151	Basyara „	..	4	..	4	..	..	4		
152	Thandi Chuhi (Akhnoor)	..	7	..	7	..	..	7		
153	Badhan „	..	3	1	4	..	..	4		
154	Manchak „	..	7	..	7	..	..	7		
155	Andori „	..	2	..	2	..	..	2		
156	Chak Korn „	..	3	..	3	..	..	3		
157	Dodra „	..	1	..	1	..	..	1		
158	Sidhar „	..	4	..	4	..	..	4		

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.	No. of old pit looms working.	No. of old pit looms non-working.	Total.	No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	No. of looms	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks.
159	Chhanni Zawalpha ..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
160	Sri Ranbirsingh Puru ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
161	Jagwan (Akhnoor) ..	2	1	3	..	..	3	
162	Chalral ,, ..	1	1	2	..	..	2	
163	Sambwan ,, ..	4	3	7	..	..	7	
164	Kacharyal ,, ..	2	1	3	..	..	3	
165	Barel	14	..	14	..	..	14	
166	Mangari	9	..	9	..	..	9	
167	Palan	7	..	7	..	..	7	
168	Kattani	3	..	3	..	..	3	
169	Billawar	1	..	1	..	..	1	
170	Bhaddu	6	..	6	..	..	6	
171	Hamir Pur Sidhar ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
172	Thana (Rajouree) ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	

173	Shahdara	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	8
174	Rajouree	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
175	Balah	..	..	23	..	23	..	2	25
176	Fateh Pur	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	9
177	Munda	..	..	4	..	4	..	23	27
178	Bandli	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	6
179	Chakrohi	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	24
180	Bishnah	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5
181	Bhadyal Barahminan	..		7	..	7	..	..	7
	Grand total	..		1571	109	1680	16	300 plus 1 dobby.	1997

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the number of workers and their non-working dependents.

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
1	Jammu city	51	171	222
2	Keran (Jammu) ..	12	32	44
3	Gurah „ ..	8	36	44
4	Barnai „ ..	2	11	13
5	Akhnoor proper ..	4	17	21
6	Kalagam (Jammu) ..	13	72	85
7	Dumana „ ..	10	45	55
8	Khaink Sole „ ..	12+6 subsidiary workers.	63	75+6 subsidiary workers.
9	Gharota „ ..	19	70	89
10	Khaink „ ..	8	32	40
11	Phatoli „ ..	5	22	27
12	Amb „ ..	4	13	17
13	Pandorian „ ..	2	11	13
14	Dhako Chak „ ..	2	5	7
15	Kalyan Pur „ ..	2	7	9
16	Bachyal „ ..	1	4	5
17	Sui and Pakhian ..	4	16	20
18	Central Jail, Jammu ..	30	..	30
19	R. S. Pura „ ..	5	16	21
20	Samba with mandis ..	170	689	859
21	Dagore (Jammu) ..	57	249	306
22	Ghar (Kathua) ..	5	29	34
23	Fattu Chak „ ..	14	67	81

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
24	Chhanni Arorian ..	79	357	436
25	Behari (Kathua) ..	61	239	300
26	Basian and Danoe „ ..	55	308	363
27	Balahar „ ..	33	183	216
28	Kathua	59	261	320
29	Kagowal (Kathua) ..	29	143	172
30	Sanoora „ ..	3	13	16
31	Raj pura „ ..	1	9	10
32	Basohli „ ..	9	39	48
33	Reasi „ ..	4	15	19
34	Katra (Reasi) ..	5	30	35
35	Kun „ ..	3	19	22
36	Nelloi Mohalla (Mirpur)	18	58	76
37	Mohalla Addi ..	7	18	25
38	Hyderabad „ ..	14	53	67
39	Barbanni „ ..	63	253	316
40	Ara „ ..	19	66	85
41	Chak Ghaian ..	27	97	124
42	Tangar „ ..	5	18	23
43	Gadal „ ..	4	23	27
44	Akal Gharh „ ..	30	87	117
45	Janganun „ ..	8	45	53
46	Sairla (Bhimber) ..	72	219	291
47	Rajal „ ..	11	48	59
48	Thil Hakiman „ ..	2	10	12

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non- working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
49	Bagnoti (Bhimber) ..	1	5	6
50	Dandaser ,, ..	5	32	37
51	Nanyal ,, ..	15	64	79
52	Chak Kirpalpur (Akhnoor)	2	6	8
53	Gurah Jagir ,, ..	14	22	36
54	Gandharwan ,, ..	6	20	26
55	Barola ,, ..	4	16	20
56	Godhan ,, ..	2	20	22
57	Kotli ,, ..	2	12	14
58	Parag Pur ,, ..	3	18	21
59	Palwal Bharathi ,, ..	1	4	5
60	Najwal ,, ..	2	7	9
61	Nekwal ,, ..	1	4	5
62	Pargwal ,, ..	12	60	72
63	Anbaran ,, ..	29	119	148
64	Balgara ,, ..	2	3	5
65	Mira ,, ..	1	3	4
66	Pian (Akhnoor) ..	1	5	6
67	Mandarian ,, ..	2	7	9
68	Narari ,, ..	5	11	16
69	Gharatal ,, ..	2	8	10
70	Palwan	2	9	11
71	Songal ,, ..	13	42	55
72	Pingari	9	19	28
73	Planati ,, ..	1	5	6

APPENDIX C—*continued*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
74	Jamuiyan (Akhnoor) ..	3	8	11
75	Badgal Khurd „ ..	6	22	28
76	Badgal Kalan „ ..	3	8	11
77	Dhoke Jagir „ ..	15	55	70
78	Kagral Sangral „ ..	2	4	6
79	Bamhal „ ..	1	..	1
80	Devi Pur „ ..	2	10	12
81	Nadd „ ..	2	10	12
82	Tatwal „ ..	1	6	7
83	Kanak Jagir „ ..	8	42	50
84	Churah „ ..	2	5	7
85	Gangal „ ..	2	14	16
86	Kiryal „ ..	3	8	11
87	Sanil „ ..	6	27	33
88	Dasgal „ ..	3	17	20
89	Bindral Kalan „ ..	1	..	1
90	Paharda Khurd „ ..	2	12	14
91	Paharda Kalan „ ..	2	22	24
92	Manda „ ..	1	4	5
93	Balwal Raiyan „ ..	20	80	100
94	Jada „ ..	12	44	56
95	Biri Trinai „ ..	13	58	71
96	Chak Najla „ ..	2	7	9
97	Kote „ ..	4	14	18
98	Gura Barhman „ ..	2	5	7

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
99	Muwakrora (Akhnoor) ..	4	13	17
100	Dhara	2	10	12
101	Rattan Pur	13	79	92
102	Rakh Mothi	5	32	37
103	Mothi	5	30	35
104	Chak Sikandar	1	3	4
105	Saidarwan	2	8	10
106	Ghaghral	2	9	11
107	Labryal	1	5	6
108	Sandal	2	2	4
109	Hardo Malora	4	6	10
110	Rah	4	7	11
111	Salhote	4	8	12
112	Palanwala	10	21	31
113	Bhagwana Chak ..	2	8	10
114	Dhar	1	4	5
115	Sarwal	5	34	39
116	Chhanni Diwanun ..	6	26	32
117	Palatan	16	89	105
118	Panjtut	9	55	64
119	Mattu	2	9	11
120	Rajwal	3	9	12
121	Dhoke Khalsa	10	51	61
122	Rakh Dhoke	1	3	4
123	Dhangar	5	20	25

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
124	Malal Abjal Akhnoor) ..	3	18	21
125	Danwal „ ..	4	15	19
126	Taroti „ ..	10	30	40
127	Chak Malal „ ..	11	45	56
128	Kote Mira „ ..	43	152	195
129	Pahrlwala „ ..	4	21	25
130	Labam „ ..	1	5	6
131	Merchangi „ ..	2	9	11
132	Nandwal („ ..	7	22	29
133	Khour „ ..	6	19	25
134	Dhalan „ ..	10	17	27
135	Doban „ ..	1	5	6
136	Badwal „ ..	1	4	5
137	Gigaryal „ ..	1	3	4
138	Chhagwal „ ..	17	61	78
139	Kharah „ ..	15	40	55
140	Katyal Simbal „ ..	2	9	11
141	Nathal „ ..	10	31	41
142	Pukharni „ ..	15	72	87
143	Malah „ ..	6	20	26
144	Dagbar „ ..	7	23	30
145	Dori „ ..	3	15	18
146	Majoor „ ..	1	2	3
147	Pagani „ ..	1	8	9
148	Hamir Pur Nawan ..	4	20	24

APPENDIX C—*continued*.

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
149	Hamir Pur (Akhnoor) ..	1	3	4
150	Mawa Barahmnan ..	2	8	10
151	Basiara" „ ..	4	14	18
152	Thandi Chuhi ..	7	30	37
153	Badhan „ ..	3	10	13
154	Man Chak	1	4	5
155	Andasi „ ..	2	12	14
156	Chak Koru „ ..	3	13	16
157	Dodra „ ..	1	2	3
158	Sidhar „ ..	4	12	16
159	Chhanni Zawalphu ..	3	9	12
160	Sri Ranbir Singh Pura ..	1	5	6
161	Jogwan „ ..	2	3	5
162	Chapral „ ..	1	1	2
163	Sambwan „ ..	4	34	38
164	Kachryal (Akhnoor) ..	2	15	17
165	Hamir Pur Sidhar ..	8	44	52
166	Thanna (Rajouree) ..	8	31	39
167	Shahdara „ ..	8	29	37
168	Rajouree Proper „ ..	2	7	9
169	Bandli (Mirpur) ..	7	11	18
170	Balah „ ..	48	65	113
171	Fateh Pur „ ..	9	35	44
172	Munda „ ..	27	81	108
173	Barel (Basohli) ..	18	52	70

APPENDIX C—*concluded*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non- working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
174	Mangari	11	34	45
175	Palan	12	28	40
176	Kattani	11	14	25
177	Billawar	1	1	2
178	Bhaddu	6	33	39
179	Daduara	12	31	43
180	Chakrohi	31	124	155
181	Bishnah	7	26	33
182	Bhadyal Barahminan ..	13	21	34
	Grand Total ..	1906	7360	9266

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the subsidiary occupation of the weavers.

No.	Name of Locality.	Workers on land.	Religious priests.	Labourers.	Shopkeepers.	State service.	Other Industries.	Remarks.
1	Jammu proper ..	..	..	2	..	2 peons	..	A labourer can earn Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 P.M.
2	Keran and Muthi (Jammu)	5	..	..	..	..	..	They are all occupancy tenents and if the season is favourable each can supplement his earnings by Rs. 20 P. A.
3	Akhnoor ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
4	Khaink Sole ..	..	..	..	..	..	7 tailors and 6 iron smiths,	Earnings about Rs. 6 P.M. per head.
5	Dumana ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
6	R.S. Pura ..	..	4	..	..	..	1 chowkidar.	.. Earnings Rs. 6 P.M.
7	Reasi ..	..	..	..	3	..	1 teacher	.. getting Rs. 20 P.M.
8	Katra ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
9	Kun ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	.. Practically all the weavers of tehsil Jasmergarh and Kathua work as field

10	Samba	4	3	13	2	1 peon	1 mason	labourers in the months of June, July, August and September. They sow rice on contract basis. At Chhanni, Gahar and Fattuchak the weavers work on land on Batai system. They sow onions or chillies or tobacco and thus one man is able to supplement his earnings by Rs. 25 per annum.
11	Dagore	14	..	..	..	..	..	
12	Gahar	5	..	..	..	..	..	
13	Fattu Chak	14	..	..	..	..	..	
14	Chhanni Arorian ..	52 (3 Agriculturists.)	2	..	..	..	..	
15	Basian and Danoe ..	58	..	..	..	..	..	
16	Behari	4	1		2 forest contractors	..	..	
17	Kathua	24	2	2	..	..	..	They ply horses on hire.
18	Kagowal	14	..	..	..	..	..	A religious priest or Amam masjid gets grains from the houses of others. He is thus able to earn from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 P.M. A shopkeeper in a village can hardly earn more than Rs. 15 P.M.
19	Sanoora	3	..	..	..	..	..	
20	Rajpura	..	..	..	..	..	one rope maker.	
21	Kalagam	12	..	..	..	..	..	
22	Mirpore	..		3 water carriers.	..	..	..	
23	Barbanni	3	7	..	..	..	one oil miller.	
24	Chak Ghain	..	..	..	..	one chowkidar	..	

No.	Name of Locality.	Workers on land.	Religious priests.	Labourers	Shopkeepers.	State service.	Other Industries.	Remarks.
25	Akal Gharh	1	1	..	..		2 barbers	Total people working on land as subsidiary occupation. 320 Religious priests 16 Labourers. 27 Shopkeepers and contractors. 4 State service 16 Other industries. 13 396
26	Dhakochak	2	..	..	..	..	..	
27	Phatoli	6	..	..	..	..		
28	Kalayan Pur	2	..	..	..	..	..	
29	Sui and Pakhian ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	
30	Sairla	49	..	2	..	9 soldiers, 1 peon.		
31	Rajal	11	..	..	..	..	..	
32	Bagnoti, Dandasar and Nanyal.	23	..	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst those engaged in Hand-loom Weaving Industry.

No.	Name of Locality.	Total amount of indebtedness amongst weavers.	Total dependent upon weaving industry.	Indebtedness per capita.
		Rs. A. P.		
1	Jammu city	1,450 0 0	222	6·53
2	Keran village	65 0 0	44	1·5 approx.
3	Village Gurah	200 0 0	44	4·55 ,,
4	Village Baranai	50 0 0	13	3·85 ,,
5	Akhnoor proper	510 0 0	21	24·28 ,,
6	Kalagam	370 0 0	85	3·9 ,,
7	Dumana	430 0 0	55	7·82 ,,
8	Khaink Sole	1,190 0 0	81	14·69 ,,
9	Gharota	1,225 0 0	89	13·8 ,,
10	Khaink	230 0 0	40	5·75 ,,
11	Phatoli	230 0 0	27	8·51 ,,
12	Amb	240 0 0	17	14·11 ,,
13	Pandorian	90 0 0	13	6·92 ,,
14	Shako Chak	..	7	..
15	Kalyan Pur	200 0 0	9	22·22 ,,
16	Bachyal	200 0 0	5	40 ,,
17	Sui and Pakhian	260 0 0	20	13 ,,
18	Ranbir Singh Pura ..	620 0 0	21	29·5 ,,
19	Samba with mandis ..	21,505 0 0	859	25·03 ,,
20	Dagore	4,415 0 0	306	14.4 ,,
21	Gahar	400 0 0	34	11·76 ,,
22	Fattu Chak	..	81	..
23	Chhanni Arorian	4,246 0 0	436	9·7 ,,

APPENDIX E *continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	Indebtedness.	Dependents.	Indebtedness per capita.
		Rs. A. P.		
24	Behari	2,245 0 0	300	7·48 approx.
25	Basian and Sanoe ..	2,283 0 0	363	6·3 ,,
26	Balahar	2,715 0 0	216	12·57 ,,
27	Kathua proper	1,250 0 0	320	3·90 ,,
28	Basohli proper	250 0 0	48	5·20 ,,
29	Kagwal	2,173 0 0	172	30·18
30	Sanoora	..	16	..
31	Raipura	..	10	..
32	Katra	490 0 0	35	14 ,,
33	Kun	100 0 0	22	4·54
34	Reasi	..	19	..
35	Nelloi Mohalla Mirpur ..	2,935 0 0	76	38·61
36	Mohalla Addi Mirpur ..	810 0 0	25	32·4
37	Mohalla Hyderabad, Mirpur	1,450 0 0	67	21·64
38	Barbanni	7,050 0 0	316	22·31
39	Ara	1,815 0 0	85	21·35
40	Chak Ghaian	3,787 0 0	124	30·54
41	Tangar	610 0 0	23	26·52
42	Jadal	950 0 0	27	35·18
43	Akal Garh	3,775 0 0	117	32·26
44	Janganu	5,450 0 0	53	12·83
45	Sairla Bhimber	5,630 0 0	291	19·34
46	Rajal	950 0 0	59	15·34
47	Thil Hakiman	250 0 0	12	20·83
48	Bagnoti	150 0 0	6	25

APPENDIX E—*concluded.*

No.	Name of Locality.	Indebtedness.	Dependents.	Indebtedness per capita.
		Rs. A. P.		
49	Dandasar	690 0 0	37	18·65
50	Nanyal	815 0 0	79	10·31
51	Hamirpur Sidhar ..	100 0 0	52	
52	Thanna (Rajouree) ..	620 0 0	39	
53	Shahdara	230 0 0	37	
54	Rajouree	65 0 0	9	
55	Balah (Mirpur)	700 0 0	113	
56	Fateh Pur ,, ...	1,500 0 0	44	
57	Munda	1,155 0 0	108	
58	Barel (Basohli)	840 0 0	70	
59	Mangari	865 0 0	45	
60	Palan	280 0 0	40	
61	Kattani	25 0 0	25	
62	Bhaddu	50 0 0	39	
63	Daduara	1,030 0 0	43	
64	Chakrohi	2,512 0 0	155	
65	Bishnah	340 0 0	33	
66	Bhadyal Barahminan ..	500 0 0	34	
	Grand Total ..	97,516 0 0	6353	

Therefore, indebtedness per capita.....Rs. 15·30.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing varieties of cloth woven.

No.	Locality.	No. of looms weaving khaddar.	No. of looms weaving Susi.	No. of looms weaving Susi and khaddar.	No. of looms weaving art silk and coating and shirting cloth.
1	Jammu city ..	10	..	..	103
2	Village Keran (Jammu) ..	10	..	..	..
3	Village Burnai (Jammu) ..	2	..	..	..
4	Akhnoor proper	4	..	..	..
5	Village Gurah (Jammu) ..	8	..	..	..
6	Khaink Sole (Jammu)	10	..	..	..
7	Gharota (Jammu) ..	19	..	..	..
8	Khaink near Gharota	8	..	..	..
9	Phatoli ..	6	..	..	..
10	Amb. ..	4	..	..	..
11	Pandorian (Jammu)	2	..	..	..
12	Dhako Chak ..	2	..	..	..
13	Kalayan Pur ..	2	..	..	..
14	Bachyal ..	1	..	..	..
15	Sui and Pakhian ..	4	..	..	..
16	Ranbir Singhpura ..	5	..	..	..
17	Samba with all the mandis ..	70	80	20	..
18	Dagore ..	32	24	1	..
19	Ghar ..	5	..	..	..
20	Fattu Chak ..	14	..	..	..
21	Chhanni Arorian ..	45	30	4	..
22	Behari ..	18	29	4	2
[illegible]	Basian and Danoe ..	65	..	..	..
[illegible]	Balahar ..	25	8	..	..

APPENDIX F *concluded.*

No.	Locality.	No. of looms weaving khaddar.	No. of looms weaving Susi.	No. of looms weaving Susi and khaddar.	No. of looms weaving art silk and coating and shirting cloth.
25	Kathua ..	50	9	..	..
26	Basohli ..	5	..	..	4
27	Kagowal ..	29	..	..	..
28	Sanoora ..	3	..	..	..
29	Rajpura ..	1	..	..	..
30	Katra ..	6	..	..	..
31	Kun	5	..	..	..
32	Reasi ..	4	..	..	..
33	Dumana ..	10	..	..	..
34	Janganu ..	8	..	..	..
35	Kalagam ..	13	..	..	..
36	Sairla (Bhimbar) ..	29	..	..	..
37	Rajal ..	11	..	..	..
38	Thil Hakiman ..	2	..	..	..
39	Bagnoti ..	1	..	..	..
40	Dandasar ..	5	..	..	..
41	Nanyal ..	15	..	..	..
42	Mirpur (proper) ..	23	17	..	..
43	Barbanni ..	66	..	..	..
44	Ara	23	..	..	..
45	Chak Ghaian ..	26	..	..	..
46	Tangar ..	5	..	..	..
47	Jadal ..	4	..	..	..
48	Akal Garh ..	21	8	6	..
	Total ..	736	205	35	109

Note. The figures for the looms surveyed on the spot have been given.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing cost of production, sale price and profits.

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Cost of production.	Price per yard.	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1	Gurah Keran Jammu	Plain khaddar	One packet of yarn 3 0 0 Oil flour for sizing, etc. 0 1 0 Total 3 1 0	12 yards. for a rupee	5 0 0	1 15 0	$64\frac{7}{13}$%	This includes his wages as well.
2	Dagore, Samba	.. Susi cloth.	35 yards. Yarn. 4 8 0 Dye. 1 8 0 Oil and flour for sizing, etc. 0 3 0 Wages 1 8 0 Warping charges 0 5 0 Freight, etc. 1 0 0 Total 9 0 0	0 4 0 per yard or 0 5 0 per yard hilly areas	8 12 0 or 10 15 0	0 12 0 or 1 15 0	$9\frac{3}{8}$% or $21\frac{19}{38}$%	The profits in the case of sales in the hilly areas includes the wages as well as the cost of transport.
3	Samba proper.	.. Susi	42 yards. Cost of production 5 8 0 Wages. 1 8 0 Total 7 0 0 Freight if sold in hills 1 0 0 8 0 0	0 2 9 Local. 0 3 3 hilly.	7 3 6 or 8 8 6	0 3 6 or 0 8 6	$3\frac{1}{8}$% or $6\frac{41}{84}$%	

4 Samba	.. Double bed cover	Yarn 1 3 0 Dye 0 4 0 Oil and flour for sizing, etc. 0 1 0 Wages 1 0 0	2 12 0 per cover.		2 12 0	0 4 0	10%		
		Total 2 8 0							
5 Chhanni Arorian (Kathua)	Susi cloth .. Yarn	40 yards. Yarn. 3 6 0 Dye 0 12 0 Wages. 1 6 0	0 2 6 or		6 4 0	0 12 0	$13\frac{7}{11}$%	Profits include wages.	
		Total 5 8 0 Freight if sold in hills 1 0 0	0 3 0 per yard		or 7 8 0	or 1 0 0	or $15\frac{5}{13}$%		
		6 8 0							
6 Village Behari (Kathua)	.. Susi cloth.	100 yards. Yarn and dyes 10 15 0 Wages 2 0 0	0 2 6 or		15 10 0	2 11 0	$20\frac{100}{207}$%	Profits include wages.	
		Total 12 15 0 Freight if sold in hills. 2 0 0	0 3 0 per yard.		or 18 12 0	or 3 13 0	or $21\frac{81}{383}$%		
		14 15 0							
7 Samba	.. Plain Khaddar	Breadth 9 girahs; cost of production not available	12 yards per rupee.			0 1 6 in the rupee approx:	$9\frac{3}{8}$%	These profits include the wages of the weaver.	

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Costs of production.	Price per yard	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	Remarks.
8	Samba	.. Khaddar	Breadth 12 girhas; cost of production differs in the case of individuals.	0 2 3 to 0 2 9 per yard.	According to quality of the cloth.	¼ anna a yard in both cases.	12½% or 10%	These profits include the wages of the weaver.
9	Chhanni Arorian (Kathua) ..	Plain khaddar	Breadth 9 girahs; cost of production differs in the case of individuals.	14 yards for 1 1 0		0 1 0 in the rupee	6¼%	This includes the wages of the weaver.
10	Basohli proper	.. Check for coats.	0 8 0 per yard approximately.	0 9 0 per yard.		0 1 0 a yard.	12½%	Wages are included in the costs of production.
11	Chhani Arorian (Kathua)	.. Khaddar	Breadth 12 girahs; cost of production is different in the case of different weavers.	0 2 3 to 0 2 6 a yard.	According to the quality of the cloth.	One pice a yard.	12½% or 11⅑%	The profits include wages.
12	Basholi proper	.. Shirtings Sahgal design	0 5 6 per yard	0 6 6 per yard.	..	0 1 0 per yard.	18$\frac{2}{11}$% net.	

13	Mirpur proper	.. Plain khaddar	200×¾ yards										
			Yarn for warping 2 packets	8 8 0									
			wafting	6 8 0									
			flour, etc.	0 4 0	0 1 6 per			18 12 0 minus		3 6 3	22 $\frac{93}{241}$ %	This includes weaving charges. The reeling charges included in the cost of production also go to the weaver.
			warping	0 3 0	yard.			0 4 9		or		
			reeling	0 10 0				commission		say		
								18 7 3		3 6 0		
			Total	15 1 0								
14	Mirpur proper	.. Plain khaddar	200×1¼ yards										
			Warp 3 packets at 4 4 0 each	12 12 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per yard. average			28 2 0 minus 0 7 0 as commission		4 2 0	17½ %	Wages are to be paid from the profits.
			Waft 3 packets	9 12 0	0 2 3			27 11 0				
			flour and wood warping charges	0 4 0 0 3 0								
			reeling	0 10 0								
			Total	23 9 0								
15	Mirpur	.. Plain khaddar	200×1½ yards.										
			warping 4 packets	17 0 0									
			wafting 4 packets.	13 0 0				38 12 0 minus 0 10 0 as commission		6 10 0	21 % approx.	The wages are to be paid out of this.
			warping	0 4 0	0 3 0 a yard.			38 2 0				
			flour, etc.	0 4 0								
			reeling	1 0 0								
			Total	31 8 0								

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Costs of production.	Price per yard.	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	Remarks.
16	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Plain khaddar.	100×¾ yards. Warping yarn of 29 counts. One packet 4 4 0 wafting 1¼ packet of 27 counts at Rs. 3 6 0 Rs. 4 8 6 flour for sizing 0 2 0 warping 0 3 0 reeling 0 10 0 Total 9 11 6	0 2 0 per yard only this quality.	12 8 0 minus 0 3 0 commission to the agent. 12 5 0	2 9 6	26⅔⅓¼¼% or 27% approx.	The profits include wages. The Ara weavers sometimes do pay wages to other weavers who are engaged for this purpose. Reeling charges included in the cost of production also go to the weaver who gets this work done by his wife and children.

17	Village Ara (Mirpur)	Plain khaddar	100. $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. warping								
			2 packets at 4 4 0 each								
			wafting $2\frac{1}{2}$ packets of 27 counts at 3 10 0 per packet.	8 8 0			21 14 0		2 7 0	$12\frac{3}{4}$%	See note on item 16.
				9 1 0			minus 0 5 6 commission				
			flour etc.	4 6 0	Sale price		21 8 6				
			reeling	0 14 0	0 3 6 per						
			warping	0 6 0	yard.						
			Total	19 1 6							
18	Barbanni (Mirpur)	Plain khaddar	100×$\frac{3}{4}$ yards. warping								
			one packet.	4 4 0							
			wafting one packet	3 10 0	sale price		10 15 0		1 15 0	23%	This includes his wages.
			flour and fuel	0 2 0	0 1 9		minus 0 2 6				Reeling charges also go to him.
			warping	0 1 0	per yard.		commission				
			reeling	0 10 0			10 12 6				
			frieght from and to Mirpur.	0 2 6							
			Total	8 13 6							
19	Akal Garh (Mirpur)	Susi.	105 $\frac{5}{16}$ yards. Yarn including Halvan.	4 3 0							
			Red and black dye	1 2 0	14 yards for a rupee.		7 8 0		2 3 0	$41\frac{8}{17}$%	This includes wages.
			Total	5 5 0							
20	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Towel.	Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	0 3 0	0 4 0		..		0 1 0	$33\frac{1}{3}$%	Include wages.
21	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Dhoti.	Size $2\frac{3}{4}$. $1\frac{3}{4}$.	0 8 0	0 10 0		..		0 2 0	25%	,, ,,

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Costs of production.	Price per yard.	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	Remarks.
22	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Towel Size 2 yards	0 4 6	..	0 5 6	0 1 0	22⅔%	Profits in all these cases include wages.
23	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Poplain.	0 2 0 a yard.	..	0 3 0	0 1 0	50%	No commission is paid on their sale as they are sold one by one.
24	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Bed cover Size 2¾. 1¼	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	0 4 0	33⅓%	

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the number of looms engaged in wool weaving.

No.	Name of place.	No. of looms.	No.	Name of place.	No. of looms.
1	Katwalta (Ramnagar)	7	24	Paneja	6
2	Lahti „ ..	86	25	Sungli	4
3	Chappar „ ..	18	26	Nalthi	4
4	Pachound „ ..	54	27	Manda	2
5	Jakhed „ ..	7	28	Butla	16
6	Duddu	15	29	Bheja	7
7	Basant garh	40	30	Basti	3
8	Bhadarwha proper	6	31	Bamlakhi	2
9	Dalain (Bhadarwah) ..	1	32	Katyara	10
10.	Kansar „ ..	9	33	Thanda	3
11	Kolra „ ..	3	34	Gatha	4
12	Dadal „ ..	10	35	Drone	1
13	Baburi „ ..	3	36	Hanga	2
14	Kakoli „ ..	1	37	Thuba	2
15	Dandi „ ..	11	38	Kilotran	18
16	Rainda „ ..	1	39	Samai	7
17	Pwara „ ..	4	40	Chancer	5
18	Malaini	4	41	Chochlu	3
19	Mathola	13	42	Gurekra	8
20	Chaka	4	43	Porapani	6
21	Chanta	4	44	Mandhan	3
22	Sankhoja	1	45	Thaloran	4
23	Banjila	1	46	Dhariori	9

APPENDIX H (*Concluded*).

No.	Name of the place.	No. of looms.	No.	Name of the place.	No. of looms.
47	Gwalu	5	71	Atholi (Padar Circle, Kishtwar)	5
48	Halore	2	72	Sol „ ..	9
49	Shingni	5	73	Gulab Garh „ ..	4
50	Gwari	4	74	Matti „ ..	8
51	Batara	5	75	Kaban „ ..	13
52	Trithlu	5	76	Chato „ ..	7
53	Gandoh	3	77	Laddar „ ..	8
54	Kaka	8	78	Tattoni „ ..	4
55	Dhosa	14	79	Kundal „ ..	7
56	Bharthi	7	80	Aphani „ ..	6
57	Dadwar	7	81	Jarr „ ..	5
58	Changa	6	82	Kadail „ ..	3
59	Doda	9	83	Galhar „ ..	4
60	Maitra	2	84	Ohli „ ..	6
61	Dengole	1	85	Kishtwar	22
62	Changru	9	86	Matta (Kishtwar Mandal) ..	3
63	Dolegam	23	87	Hutta „ ..	8
64	Bankput	5	88	Pushal „ ..	7
65	Gur Thathar	2	89	Kulid „ ..	4
66	Thathar	11	90	Barlgam „ ..	1
67	Charil	7	91	Hullar „ ..	6
68	Nogam	2	92	Bundarna „ ..	2
69	Kaskut	2	93	Poca „ ..	1
70	Gund Adal	3			
				Grand total ..	722

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of workers and non-working dependents of wool weavers.

No.	Name of the village.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents (non-working).	Total No. of those dependent upon handloom weaving.
1	Katwalta (Ramnagar) ..	7	44	51
2	Lahti	86	396	482
3	Chappar	18	68	86
4	Pachound	54	223	277
5	Jakhed	7	23	30
6	Duddu	15	87	102
7	Basantgarh	40	195	235
8	Bhadarwah Proper.. ..	6	18	24
9	Kansar	9	52	61
10	Kolra	3	24	27
11	Hadal..	10	70	80
12	Bahari	3	25	28
13	Kakole	1	10	11
14	Dandi	11	54	65
15	Rainda	1	24	25
16	Dalain	1	4	5
17	Pwara	4	17	21
18	Malain	4	24	28
19	Mathola	13	77	90
20	Chaka	4	10	14
21	Chanote	4	26	30
22	Sankhoja	1	8	9
23	Banjla	1	7	8
24	Paneia	6	43	49

APPENDIX I (*Continued*).

No.	Name of the village.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents (non-working.)	Total No. of those dependent upon handloom weaving.
25	Sungli	4	15	19
26	Nalthi	4	19	23
27	Monda	2	15	17
28	Butla	16	145	161
29	Bheja	7	77	84
30	Basti	3	37	40
31	Bamlakhi	2	14	16
32	Katyara	10	123	133
33	Thanala	3	28	31
34	Dhaloa	1	4	5
35	Gutha	4	25	29
36	Drone	1	6	7
37	Hanga	2	12	14
38	Thuba	2	24	26
39	Kilotran ..	18	256	274
40	Samai	7	36	43
41	Chancer	5	79	84
42	Chochlu	3	26	29
43	Gurekra	8	60	68
44	Pora Pani	6	49	55
45	Mandhan	3	37	40
46	Thaloram	4	35	39
47	Dhriori	9	128	137
48	Gwalu	5	43	48

APPENDIX I—(*Continued*).

No.	Name of place.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents.	Total.
49	Halore	2	11	13
50	Shingni	5	55	60
51	Gwari	4	27	31
52	Batara	5	58	63
53	Trithlu	5	50	55
54	Gandoh	3	51	54
55	Kaku	8	59	67
56	Dhosa	14	73	87
57	Bharthi	7	41	48
58	Dadwar	7	83	90
59	Changa	6	64	70
60	Doda	9	57	66
61	Maitra (Ramban) ..	2	12	14
62	Dengole	1	10	11
63	Chanju	9	52	61
64	Dolegam	23	117	140
65	Bankut	5	23	28
66	Gunthathar	2	21	23
67	Thathar	11	92	103
68	Charil	7	31	38
69	Nogam	2	19	22
70	Kaskut	2	10	12
71	Gund Adilkut	3	17	20
72	Atholi (Padar, Kishtwar) ..	5	25	30
73	Sol „ ..	9	41	50
74	Gulab Garh	4	29	33

APPENDIX I—*concluded.*

No.	Name of Place.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents.	Total.
75	Matti	8	46	54
76	Kaban	13	62	75
77	Tattoni	4	23	27
78	Chato	7	34	41
79	Laddar	8	43	51
80	Kundal	7	41	48
81	Aphani	6	29	35
82	Jarr	5	43	48
83	Kadail	3	23	26
84	Galhar	6	32	38
85	Ohli	6	25	31
86	Kishtwar	31	140	171
87	Matta (Kishtwar).. ..	3	16	19
88	Hutta	8	56	64
89	Pushal	7	64	71
90	Kulid	4	23	27
91	Barlgam	1	6	7
92	Hullar	6	60	66
93	Bandarna	2	20	22
94	Poca	1	5	6
	Total ..	734	4741	5475

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst wool weavers.

No.	Name of locality.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.	Amount of debt.	Indebtedness per capita.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1	Katwalta (Ramanagar) ..	51	3,300 0 0	65 approx :
2	Lahti	482	35,670 0 0	74 „
3	Chappar	86	7,810 0 0	91 „
4	Pachound	277	10,820 0 0	39 „
5	Jakhad	30	525 0 0	17½ „
6	Duddu	102	4,570 0 0	45 „
7	Basant garh	235	6,135 0 0	26 „
8	Bhadarwah	24	352 0 0	14 5/16 „
9	Kansar	61	860 0 0	14 „
10	Kolra	27	50 0 0	2 „
11	Dalain	5	50 0 0	10 „
12	Hadal	80	1,210 0 0	15 „
13	Bahari	28	100 0 0	3 7/16 „
14	Kakola	11	120 0 0	11 „
15	Dandi	65	1,450 0 0	22 „
16	Rainda	25	100 0 0	4 „
17	Pwara	21	nil.	nil
18	Mailini	28	..	..
19	Mathola	90	3,050 0 0	34 „
20	Chak	14	170 0 0	12 „
21	Chanote	30	300 0 0	10 „
22	Sankhoja	8	250 0 0	31¼ „
23	Banjila	8	150 0 0	18¾ „

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

No.	Name of locality.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.	Amount of debt.	Indebtedness per capita.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.
24	Baneja	49	1,150 0 0	23 approx :
25	Sungli	19	500 0 0	26 ,,
26	Nalthi	23	230 0 0	10 ,,
27	Monda	17	800 0 0	47 ,,
28	Butla	161	1,560 0 0	$9\frac{3}{4}$,,
29	Bheja	84	1,280 0 0	15 ,,
30	Basti	40	450 0 0	$11\frac{1}{4}$,,
31	Banlakhi	16	100 0 0	$6\frac{1}{4}$,,
32	Katyara	133	3,020 0 0	$22\frac{1}{16}$,,
33	Thanala	31	1,100 0 0	$36\frac{1}{2}$,,
34	Dhaloa	5	100 0 0	20 ,,
35	Gatha	29	..	..
36	Drone	7	150 0 0	$21\frac{3}{7}$,,
37	Hanga	14	450 0 0	$32\frac{1}{7}$,,
38	Thuba	26	300 0 0	$11\frac{7}{13}$,,
39	Kilotram	274	4,300 0 0	$15\frac{1}{16}$,,
40	Samii	43	820 0 0	19 ,,
41	Chancer	84	..	..
42	Chochlu	29	..	..
43	Gurekra	68	810 0 0	12 ,,
44	Pora Pani	55	1,100 0 0	20 ,,
45	Mandhan	40	..	..
46	Thaloram	39	1,100 0 0	28 ,,
47	Dhriori	137	2,150 0 0	$15\frac{5}{8}$,,

APPENDIX J (*continued*).

No.	Name of Locality.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.	Amount of debts.	Indebtedness per capita.	
			Rs. A. F.	Rs.	
48	Gwalu	48	1,100 0 0	23	aprox.
49	Halore	13	160 0 0	$12\frac{4}{13}$	,,
50	Shingni	60	467 0 0	$7\frac{47}{60}$	,,
51	Gwari	31	540 0 0	$17\frac{15}{31}$	,,
52	Batara	63	380 0 0	6	,,
53	Trithlu	55	200 0 0	$3\frac{7}{11}$	,,
54	Ganhoh	54	260 0 0	5	,,
55	Kaka	67	1.060 0 0	16	,,
56	Dhosa	87	1,605 0 0	$18\frac{1}{2}$	,,
57	Bharathi	48	2,000 0 0	$41\frac{2}{3}$	,,
58	Dadwar	90	1,500 0 0	$16\frac{2}{3}$	,,
59	Changa	70	2.200 0 0	$31\frac{3}{7}$	,,
60	Doda	66	1,970 0 0	30	,,
61	Maitra	14	400 0 0	$28\frac{4}{7}$	,,
62	Dengol	11	30 0 0	3	,,
63	Chenja	61	620 0 0	10	,,
64	Dolegam	140	10,32 0 0	7	,,
65	Bankut	28	240 0 0	$8\frac{4}{7}$	,,
66	Ganthalthar	23	80 0 0	3	,,
67	Thathar	103	475 0 0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	,,
68	Charil	38	215 0 0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	,,
69	Nogam	21	240 0 0	11	,,
70	Kaskut	12	400 0 0	$33\frac{1}{3}$	,,
71	Gand Adilkut	20	240 0 0	12	,,

APPENDIX J (*concluded*).

No	Name of locality.			Total No. of people depcnd-ent upon this industry.	Amount of debt.	Indebtedness per capita.	
						Indebtedness per capita.	
72	Aphani (Kishtwar)	..	..	35	15 0 0		
73	Jarr	..	..	48	710 0 0		
74	Kadail	..	..	26	45 0 0		
75	Galhar	,,	..	38	680 0 0		
76	Aholi	..	..	31	525 0 0	24 approx.	
77	Kishtwar	,,	..	171	1,525 0 0		
78	Matta	,,	..	19	390 0 0		
79	Hatta	..	..	64	650 0 0		,,
80	Kulid	..	..	27	610 0 0		
81	Barlgam	,,	..	7	30 0 0		
82	Hullar	..	..	66	125 0 0		
	Grand total	..	..	4967	119231 0 0		

Note :—For rate of interest, causes and suggested remedies see the main report.

K UNIVERSITY LIB.
X. DIVISION
Acc No. 78387
Date 18.3.72

HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, JAMMU & KASHMIR.

HAND-LOOM WEAVING INDUSTRY

IN THE

JAMMU PROVINCE

(J. & K. State)

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION

OF

MR. PANNA LALL, M.A.,

Prof. of Economics,

P. W. COLLEGE, JAMMU.

PUBLISHED BY

Department of Industries & Commerce.

Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.

REPORT

ON THE

Economic Survey of Hand-Loom Weaving of Cotton

WITH A

Chapter on the Hand-Loom Weaving of Wool

SURVEY CONDUCTED BY

MR. VIDYA SAGAR SHARMA, B.A.,
MR. HIRA NAND ISSAR, B.A.,
MR. FAZAL KARIM, B.A.,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

MR. PANNA LALL, M.A.,
Prof. of Economics,
PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE, JAMMU.

1941.

Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.

K UNIVERSITY LIB.
K. DIVISION
Acc No 78380
Date 18.3.72

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Introduction .. .. PAGE i-ii

CHAPTER I.

THE RAW-MATERIAL.

Hand-spinning of yarn ; supply of yarn and its prices ; suggestions regarding its supply to the weaver ; desirability of installing a ginning and spinning plant ; the dyes and the process of dyeing .. .. 1—8

CHAPTER II.

THE LOOM AND ITS WORKING.

Requisites of various looms ; number of looms ; outturn on each loom ; relative merits and demerits of various looms ; the process of weaving .. 9—15

CHAPTER III.

THE WEAVER

Total number of weavers ; the system of training ; earnings of the various classes of weavers ; their subsidiary earnings ; indebtedness .. .. 16—29

CHAPTER IV.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Varieties of cloth ; *khaddar*, *susi*, bed-covers, *dhotis*, towels ; coatings, shirtings and ladies' suitings ; cost of production of the different varieties at various places .. .. 30—34

CHAPTER V.

THE CALICO-PRINTING INDUSTRY AT SAMBA.

Past history : causes of decline ; present position ; varieties of goods produced and their prices ; the earnings of the workers ; suggestions for its revival 35—40

CHAPTER VI.

THE SYSTEM OF MARKETING.

Causes of the lack of markets ; the present system of marketing and its disadvantages ; remedies suggested ; subsidiary recommendations .. .. 41—49

CHAPTER VII.

TARIFF.

Rates of custom duty on the import of cotton yarn and cotton piece goods ; changes suggested ; conclusion. .. .. 50—51

CHAPTER VIII.

Hand-loom Weaving of Wool.

Pages

Preliminary ; number of looms ; the raw material and its supply ; suggestions for its improvement ; varieties of cloth produced ; wages for its weaving ; cost of production ; earnings ; the system of marketing ; suggestions for its improvement ; the workmen and their problems ; conclusion .. .. 52—61

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing different qualities of yarn along with its price, etc. .. ii-iii

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number and types of looms visited .. .. iv—xv

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the number of workers and their non-working dependents. .. .. xvi—xxiii

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the subsidiary occupation of the weavers. .. .. xxiv—xxvi

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst those engaged in Hand-loom Weaving Industry .. .. xxvii—xxix

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the varieties of cloth woven .. .. .. xxx-xxxi

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing cost of production, sale price and profits .. xxxii—xxxviii

APPENDIX H.

Wool Weaving.

Statement showing the number of looms. .. .. .. xxxix—xl

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of workers and their non-working dependents .. .. xli—xliv

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst the workers .. xlv—xlviii

REPORT

ON

The Hand Spinning & Hand-Loom Weaving of Cotton

IN THE

JAMMU PROVINCE.

INTRODUCTION.

Introduction.—Hand spinning and hand-loom weaving which had been at certain times the pride of British India and Indian States and brought fame to her people, are at present in a very neglected condition. Hand spinning has been the worst sufferer and the use of the old spinning wheel, in spite of the efforts of the All India Spinners' Association to revive its use, has been for the most part silenced. It is a well-known fact that the muslins produced by the Indian weavers were once coveted by what are now industrially the most advanced countries of the world. But intensive competition from machine made fabrics from the West was to a great extent responsible for the gradual deterioration and partial ruination of the indigenous cotton industry in this country. The Industrial Revolution in England had its repercussions in India and the Indian weaver, faced with the competition of foreign mill made cloth and the loss of Asiatic markets, could not hold his own. This industry supplied subsidiary occupation for the workers and the loss of this calling increased the pressure of population on land. In the absence of a mechanized cotton-mill industry in the State the situation here has become all the more serious. The weavers thrown out of work have no other occupation to follow and have, therefore, either to work on the minimum possible earnings in their old profession or to starve. In spite of the efforts made by the Demonstration Peripatetic Party, it has not been possible for the Department of Industries and Commerce to achieve a visible measure of success in this direction. Ignorant and poor as they are, the weavers are unable to take any material advantage from the benefits conferred upon them by the State Aid to Industries Act and the utility of the weaving peripatetic parties has been more than nullified by the difficulties under which they have to work. Some of these difficulties will be dealt with in the course of this report.

Hand-loom weaving still occupies an important position among the cottage industries of the province. According to the Census Report of 1931 the industry of cotton spinning, sizing and weaving provided employment to 6660 whole-time workers and to 3128 part-time workers, who regarded cotton weaving as a subsidiary occupation. The economic condition of the hand-loom weaver

is, however, poor and his earnings low. In recent years the cotton weaver has suffered most from the effects of falling prices and the competition of cheap imported goods from Japan and British India. The weaving of coarser varieties, specially *Khaddar*, is no longer a paying proposition for the hand-loom worker.

The unit of work is the indigenous weaver, who is seen working at his loom in his own house assisted by the labour of other members of the family. The weaver does not keep any apprentices, because his profession is hereditary and moreover it is not a paying concern, nor does he hire any labourers because he cannot afford them. In some cases, however, where the weaver is without any friend to assist him, he gets the reeling done by some neighbouring woman for a small remuneration of two pice per seer.

In certain places like Mirpur, the weavers have installed the new frame-loom and have thereby increased their average outturn per day but the return is not very large for the simple reason that there is no organization near at hand. The necessity of a marketing system along with other problems vital to the interest of this industry will be discussed in this report with special reference to local conditions.

CHAPTER I.

The Raw-materials.

Hand spinning of yarn ; supply of yarn and its price ; suggestions regarding its supply to the weaver ; desirability of installing a ginning and spinning plant ; the dyes and the process of dyeing.

In the hand-loom weaving industry yarn is the major or the only raw-material that counts the most in determining the cost of production of the finished product. Other raw-materials are dyes, flour, etc.

Yarn is obtained by our weavers from two sources. Hand spun yarn is used by those, who are merely wage earners. They get the yarn from the houses of the people and return the finished product, be it a bed-cover, or plain *Khaddar*, after getting their wages, which are generally settled in advance. This yarn is spun by the ladies in their spare hours and the average daily production is from one to two chhataks per head. Thus about 8 spinners produce as much yarn as is just sufficient for a single weaver, for one day. This yarn is, however, very rarely sold in the market. Those who spin the yarn, generally, get the cloth made for their use on payment of a fixed wage to the weaver.

Hand spinning.—The old spinning-wheel is still used extensively in the rural areas of the State, by the womenfolk, for the spinning of cotton and wool. The old pit loom is adapted to the use of hand-spun yarn, but its use on the frame loom is limited. In the places surveyed by us spinning is nowhere followed as main occupation by men. It is only the women-folk in the country side, who take to spinning during their leisure hours.

According to Mahatma Gandhi, the great preacher of the gospel of *Charkha*, it is a means of achieving economic, political and spiritual greatness. It does not require the use of large amount of capital and no great skill is needed in working at it. It also leads to the profitable employment of the labour of men, women and children under the congenial atmosphere of domestic life. It is also likely to provide a regular flow of income to the agriculturist.

Whatever may be the moral or political value attached to the spinning of yarn, it cannot be denied that it is not an economic proposition. In spite of the recent decision of the Congress to include hand spinning in the Independence Pledge, as a measure of discipline, self-sacrifice and restoration of old village economy, it cannot be denied that the reversion to the old village economy of self-sufficiency is neither desirable nor practicable. The cult of *Charkha* may be taken as a matter of *Yukti or Dharma*, but we

cannot recommend its use to those persons, whose energies can be usefully employed in other directions. The improved spinning wheel can be introduced in rural areas for the use of those who are unfit for any other work. The output of *Charkha* in such cases will supplement the earnings of the poor labourers and cultivators, particularly in the hilly districts of the State. It is admittedly a home occupation and one of the household duties of the women folk and can only be revived in that form unless there is a complete revolution in our morals and aesthetic tastes. It is true that at one time India clothed herself completely out of home-made cloth (made from hand spun yarn), but since then wants particularly in urban areas have greatly increased. The consumption of cloth per capita is bound to increase with the growth of population and the spread of civilization, and it will not be possible for the supply of hand spun yarn to meet the increased demand. The output of the spinning wheel is so small, that, if imports of yarn from British India and foreign countries were to be stopped, the price of cloth produced in the State would rise and the quantity would not be sufficient for the requirements of the growing population. The spinning wheel certainly has its place, as has been pointed out above, but it cannot serve as a specific for all our economic ills, as it is represented to be. Moreover, the annual savings from this source are hardly sufficient to hold out any inducement to hand spinning. The use of *Charkha* is better than doing nothing whatever and it is only on this ground that its use can be defended. It is not likely to solve the problem of rural poverty or to provide increasing employment to the people on favourable terms.

The second source from which the weavers get the yarn is the town or the village shopkeepers, who sell the yarn to weavers mostly on credit. The prices differ from individual to individual according to the nature of the security that the purchaser can furnish. The following table gives an idea of the different qualities of yarn which are used by our weavers along with their respective prices per bundle of 10 ℔. :—

Counts.	Price at Chhanni.	Price at Amritsar.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
20 ..	4 6 0 or Rs. 4-8-0 at Samba.	4 1 0
10½ ..	3 0 0	2 10 0
12½ ..	4 0 0	3 10 0
29 ..	4 4 0	Not available.
21 ..	3 4 0	,, ,,
16 ..	4 8 0	,, ,,
27 ..	3 10 0	,, ,,
10½ Lion Brand..	3 1 0 at Akhnoor	,, ,,
10½ Bijli Brand ..	2 15 0	,, ,,

These are the prices at which yarn is sold for cash. Credit prices are however different. It depends exclusively upon the discretion of the dealer or the shopkeeper to charge whatever price he can from weavers, who cannot pay in cash. From some he makes an additional charge of one anna per bundle while from others he may demand 0-2-0 more per bundle. This additional charge may go up to 0-4-0 or even 0-6-0 per packet according to the credit of the weaver. The well-to-do weavers of Chhanni, Samba and Mirpore purchase the yarn from Amritsar at whole-sale rates. In their case the following are the prices at which they can get it at Behari near Chhanni after paying the freight and customs duty, etc.

Yarn.	Amritsar rate.	Customs duty.	Freight.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
20 counts ..	4 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 6
10½ „ ..	2 10 0	0 1 3	0 1 6
12½ „ ..	3 10 0	0 1 9	0 1 6

The savings effected in the case of these three qualities are thus 0-2-0, 0-3-3 and 0-2-9 respectively per bundle. Even the well-to-do weavers cannot command so much capital as to be able to reap fully the advantages of buying in large quantities. They can only purchase one or two bundles of yarn at a time and this cannot prove very profitable. Thus we can see that our weaver is suffering for want of material on account of lack of capital resources. The purchase of yarn on co-operative basis can under such conditions, prove very helpful. The advance of capital from the Government for this purpose would involve a great risk and trouble, hence our efforts in this respect are also bound to fail. The following few suggestions may prove helpful in this connection :—

Suggestions Regarding the supply of Yarn. 1. The Government should establish weaving centres at important places throughout the province. A minimum number of looms (the number to be fixed by the Government) in and around a village should determine the desirability or otherwise of its being declared a weaving centre. Such centres should be established by the active co-operation of the weavers though initiative in this respect shall have to be taken by the Government.

2. The Government should, then, calculate the quantity and the quality of yarn to be consumed at each centre throughout the year.

3. This having been done, the Government should, through its marketing officer (to be appointed for this purpose) invite cloth merchants or their agents to supply yarn to the weavers on a piece wage system—the wages to be fixed by the marketing officer

according to the quality and design of the cloth required to be produced. If, however, the required number of persons are not forthcoming for the supply of yarn and sale of cloth the marketing officer may fix the price at which these capitalists should supply yarn to the weavers.

The best thing, however, would be to form the weavers into a co-operative society for the purchase of yarn and other requirements. An attempt was made to form a society for this purpose at Mirpur but it did not achieve substantial results. This was partly due to the hostile attitude adopted by the local shopkeepers and partly due to mismanagement and indifference on the part of the weavers themselves. These associations of weavers formed on co-operative basis can also supply appliances for warping and reeling. They can form themselves into a Provincial Association of Weavers. The latter can buy the yarn in large quantities for the various societies affiliated to it, and can distribute it to the weavers through the primary scoieties, which may be established at important weaving centres. In this way the weavers will secure the advantages of buying in large quantities. The capital of the said Provincial Society can be raised by the issue of shares to the primary societies, to the Government and to the public spirited gentlemen of means. These societies will not only arrange for the sale of yarn at cash or slightly higher credit prices to the members but also supply the capital needs of the weavers. A common ware-house may be established under the guidance and supervision of the Provincial Society, where the cloth woven by the members could be stored for sale on commission, retaining the right of the weavers to sell their cloth to outsiders, if they so choose.

The weavers can pay the share capital in monthly instalments of 0-2-0 or 0-3-0. The society should be managed by a committee elected from amongst the weavers. The activity of the Government should be confined to one of sympathy and guidance. The membership should be confined to men of good character as in these societies the moral gain is as great as the economic.

As has been pointed out, the supply of handspun yarn is very much restricted; therefore, the weavers have to buy mill made yarn both Indian as well as foreign. The following tables give an idea of the total quantity of cotton twist and yarn imported into the Jammu province during the last five years :—

Year.	Quantity in maunds.		Value in Rs.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1991-92 ..	10,420	681	3,15,752	43,889
1992-93 ..	10,445	277	3,19,314	22,290
1993-94 ..	9,694	107	3,15,472	9,990
1994-95 ..	12,134	157	3,55,817	13,736
1995-96 ..	16,197	187	4,16,076	13,949

Thus in 1995-96 yarn of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,30,025 was imported into the Jammu province. In Kashmir province, cotton yarn valued at Rs. 1,46,081 was imported in 1994-95. Thus we import yarn worth about Rs. 6 lacs every year from British India and other foreign countries. About 5% of the imported yarn is of European or Japanese origin and the remaining 95% is the product of Indian mills.

It is clear from the data given above that the quantity of yarn consumed is fairly large to justify the establishment of a spinning mill in the State. With the development of hand-loom weaving industry the demand for yarn is bound to increase. We have ample scope for the development of hand-loom weaving as is clear from the following figures relating to the import of cotton piece-goods in the State :—

JAMMU PROVINCE.

Year.	Quantity in Maunds.		Value in Rs.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1991-92 ..	42,873	13,853	21,23,622	10,84,108
1992-93 ..	42,560	14,784	20,72,244	11,85,458
1993-94 ..	43,520	10,455	22,66,454	9,76,052
1994-95 ..	51,483	12,135	27,36,891	11,26,535
1995-96 ..	58,630	13,789	28,79,683	12,04,122

KASHMIR PROVINCE.

Year.	Quantity in Maunds.		Value in Rs.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1992-93 ..	29,218	8,668	14,61,987	6,87,692
1993-94 ..	30,603	7,146	17,80,751	6,02,966
1994-95 ..	30,097	7,940	17,30,349	5,92,379

It is clear from the data given above that we import on the average cotton piece-goods worth more than Rs. 60 lakhs every year, out of which imports from India account for Rs. 45 lakhs.

Desirability of Installing a Spinning Plant.—As the hand-loom weaving industry in the State goes on developing, the demand for yarn would go on increasing. Therefore the installation of a ginning and spinning plant in the State will not only enable us to supply yarn to the weavers at cheaper rates but it will also help to some extent in solving the acute problem of unemployment. As for raw-cotton required for this purpose it can either be imported or produced in the State. The following is the draft scheme for the manufacture of yarn in the State :—

1. The Department of Agriculture should be requested to conduct experiments to find out places where cotton can be grown. It should then divert its attention to the production of cotton on an increased and improved scale, by distributing to the cultivators the improved cotton seeds at as low a price as possible. Instructions, if considered necessary, should also be given to the cultivators by means of magic lantern shows for the cultivation of cotton and they should be made fully acquainted with the diseases that often visit these plants and the methods of combating them. Attempts should be made to make the State, as far as possible, self-sufficient in its requirements of raw cotton. To achieve this end the activities of the Department of Agriculture shall have to be extended, and more staff will be required, but the results will justify the incurring of extra expenditure. This would ameliorate the condition of the cultivator by raising his margin of profit.

2. Cotton being made available, a joint-stock company might be floated to raise capital for the installation of a ginning and spinning plant.

3. The Government should exempt the plant from the payment of any customs duty.

4. This limited concern should purchase cotton, through its agents, from the cultivator. The price of cotton should be regulated by the Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board after due consideration of the different grades of cotton, their relative demand and the prices prevailing for those in British India.

5. The yarn when produced can be supplied to the weavers individually at a fixed price or through the proposed weavers' associations. The proposed spinning company can also arrange for the sale of the finished product of the weavers by having a sale depot. The prices at which the various types of cloth are to be purchased from the weavers may be fixed by the Government in consultation with the marketing officer. The proposed company may be allowed to charge from the public 5% over and above its purchase prices, out of which the company after retaining 3% for itself, may distribute the remaining as bonus to the weavers in proportion to the value of their cloth sold through this company.

This would, no doubt, give the company a monopoly over the spinning and weaving industry of the State and there might be some danger of the evil consequences of the monopoly system but the Department of Industries and Commerce could reserve to itself the power to safeguard the interests of the weavers and the consumers by fixing a minimum rate of profit, as has been suggested above.

It would be necessary to study in greater detail the first point, which is the most difficult problem to be solved. The soil of the State being rocky and irrigation difficult, there is very little chance for the State to be self-sufficient in its requirements of raw-cotton. In certain areas of Jammu, Mirpur and Kathua districts, cotton is already being cultivated in sufficient quantities, but the yield per acre is very low as compared with other countries, *e.g.*, U.S.A., Egypt, and the Punjab canal colonies. Moreover, the cotton which is grown is of very ordinary quality. There is practically no scope for the growth of long-staple cotton. Therefore, in the near future we shall have to depend on the Indian markets for the supply of raw cotton. We can arrange for the organized purchase of raw cotton in the Punjab canal colonies and if necessary, we can also import it from Egypt and U. S. A. for spinning of yarn of higher counts. The following figures give some idea of the import of raw cotton into the Jammu province during the last five years:

Year.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.
1991-92 ..	3095	40,038
1992-93 ..	3229	44,836
1993-94 ..	2605	34,526
1994-95 ..	6104	70,289
1995-96 ..	5158	58,820

The Government should not levy any duty on the import of raw cotton from British India and Indian States.

6. If the proposal for the establishent of a spinning company does not materialize, the required quantities of yarn should be imported from Japan under customs-bond or from British India customs-free. It would, however, be more economical to import it from Japan, as in this case the Government income from customs duty would not suffer.

The Dyes and the Dyeing of Yarn.—The material next in importance, required in the textile industry, is the dyes. At

present the weavers in the State produce only plain *Khaddar* and *Susi*. The dyes required by the *Susi* weavers are purchased from the shopkeepers, who import them under bond. The dyes used are of German manufacture and their prices have gone very high on account of the present unsettled international situation. Although the prices now prevailing are not as high as they were immediately after the outbreak of war, yet they are much higher than the pre-war prices. As a result of this the imports of foreign dyes into the State have declined. Now the dyes are mostly imported from Bombay and His Highness' Government has granted a rebate on their import into the State.

With the development of the calico-printing industry at Samba, however, the demand for natural as well as synthetic dyes will increase. The suggestions regarding their supply have been made in the chapter on the Calico Printing Industry.

There are no dyeing experts in the State. Yarn is still dyed by the primitive methods of dyeing, either by the weaver himself or by the local dyer. The rates charged by the dyer for dyeing in *Kachha* colour vary from 0-7-0 to 0-10-0 per bundle of 10 lbs. yarn while for fast dyes the charges vary from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 per bundle. But even after such high charges the dyeing is not found to be very satisfactory.

The weaver puts the dye in a big iron vesselwhich is full of water. An equal or sometimes double the quantity of soda is also put along with the dye and the water is then placed on the fire and allowed to boil. The yarn is then put into the vessel and mixed with the boiling dye with the help of a rod. After two or three hours the yarn is taken out of the vessel and is spread in the open to enable it to dry up . The process followed by the dyer is almost the same.

In villages like Samba, Chhanni, Behari and all the villages in Mirpur vicinity the weavers themselves do the dyeing whereas in the Jammu city the yarn is dyed by the local dyer. The rates for the dyeing of the staple yarn are higher, because of the greater skill required in the process of dyeing.

———

CHAPTER II.

The loom and its working.

Requisites of various looms; number of looms; outturn on each loom; relative merits and demerits of various looms: the process of weaving.

The appliances of a weaver consist of the loom and its requisites. These may be enumerated as under:

Pit-loom—1. The comber. 2. Reed. 3. Heald. 4. Shuttle. 5. Reed-sticks for warping and wooden sticks for sizing.

Pit-loom fitted with Fly-shuttle—This loom also requires the same articles in addition to the fly-shuttle and the fly-shuttle sley.

Frame-loom—The requisites of a frame-loom are:—

The shuttle, the reed, the heald, the handle, the warping machine, sizing stand, bobbins and drums.

In addition to the above mentioned articles a weaver requires, in each case, some brass or other utensils for dying the yarn and also for applying flour to it.

The cost of a pit-loom may be estimated at Rs. 10; that of a loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley at Rs. 20; and of a frame-loom at about Rs. 40 as per details given below:—

Cost of wood	..	18	0 0
Labour	..	7	0 0
Reed and heald ..	..	5	0 0
Nali (Bobbins) ..	..	10	0 0
Total ..		40	0 0

This figure does not include the cost of warping-creel- which is seldom purchased by every weaver. An ordinary pit-loom can also be fitted with the fly-shuttle arrangement at an extra cost of about Rs. 5. On this type of loom one is able to do twice the work, that is possible on a pit-loom. The ordinary pit-loom with the fly-shuttle sley is suited to the requirement of the village weaver. The frame-looms can, with advantage, be introduced in the urban areas.

Number of looms—The total number of looms at the places visited is 1997, *vide* Appendix A of the report. As it was not possible for the surveyors to visit all the places in the province, an attempt was made to find out the number of looms in each tehsil from the revenue records. The following table gives an idea of the number of looms in each tehsil :—

Jammu	336
Ranbirsinghpura	850
Akhnoor	619
Samba	772
Udhampur	236
Ramban	302
Bhadarwah	775
Kishtwar	1002
Ramnagar	803
Kathua	402
Basohli	1169
Jasmergarh	598
Mirpur	972
Kotli	709
Bhimber	563
Reasi	687
Rajouri	785
Total ..	11,580

Out of the total number of looms surveyed 16 are pit-looms fitted with the fly-shuttle sleys, 300 are frame-looms, and the rest 1680 are pit-looms. The looms with the fly-shuttle sley are found in places where the weaving peripatetic parties have given demonstration to the weavers while the frame-looms are found in Jammu city, Mirpur and the adjoining villages and Basohli. The frame-looms are found in the localities that are situated near the important

towns of the Punjab, Mirpur and Jammu being two such places. The most important centres of cotton weaving in the Jammu province are: Samba in the Jammu district, Chhanni, Julahan and the adjoining few villages in the Kathua district and Mirpur proper and the adjoining villages in the Mirpur district. The statement given in Appendix A about the number of looms at each particular place will show the importance of these places as centres of hand-loom weaving industry. Out of these Samba had also been an important centre for the production of printed cloth, though at present, the Calico-Printing Industry at that place has suffered a considerable decline and has met the fate of its sister-industry of hand-loom weaving.

For the past few months, however, the importance of Jammu proper as a centre of hand-loom weaving is rapidly increasing. In addition to the 57 looms that already existed 63 frame-looms and one dobby have been installed by 5 firms in the year 1940. Of these five, The Rajkumar Woollen and Silk Mills intend to install 16 power-looms as well and the requisite machinery has already been ordered.

Average outturn on each loom—The average daily outturn on a pit-loom is 8 yards of plain *Khaddar*. On a pit-loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley the average production of *Khaddar* is 12 yards a day and the same is the average daily production on a frame-loom. This average is only for a day of 8 working hours but in certain cases, the weavers, in order to increase their earnings, work from the early hour of morning till very late in the evening and can thus weave about 12 yards on the pit-loom and 18 yards on the loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley and on the frame-loom.

Mostly the weavers in the Jammu province work on the pit-loom except at a few places, where the weavers have installed frame-looms. The number of pit-looms fitted with fly-shuttle sleys is negligible although the weaving peripatetic parties have been trying hard for the last 8 years to introduce these looms. The weaver still clings to his pit-loom in spite of all the efforts of the Department of Industries to fit it with the fly-shuttle sley. These looms have the following defects :—

1. The average outturn of cloth on this loom is very low. The loom works very slowly as the weaver has to throw the shuttle, to pull the handle and also to move his feet.

2. Cloth of more than $\frac{3}{4}$ yard width cannot be woven on it. If the width of the cloth is increased the functioning of the loom becomes difficult.

3. The work is very tedious in nature as the worker has first to move his right hand, then his feet, and after that his left hand.

4. The coarser cloth, that can only be woven on it, has gone out of fashion and this is one of the reasons why our weavers are finding it difficult to make their both ends meet.

The question now arises as to which looms should be substituted instead ? Power-looms are quite out of the question, because " power " is not available in the localities where the weavers are found in large numbers. We give below a scheme for the installation of power looms in Jammu on a limited partnership basis. The Government can help the enterprise by purchasing its debentures and also by giving the necessary facilities relating to the import of raw-material and the sale of the finished product.

A moderate establishment having 16 power looms and 50 hand-looms can be started with an initial capital of about Rs. 50,000. The main items of expenditure on the basis of pre-war prices are :—

	Rs.
Power looms	8,000
Bobbins winder (German) ..	3,000
Twisting machine (Ludhiana) ..	400
Drum winder (Ludhiana) ..	300
Motor 10 H. P.	600
Cost of fittings	4,000
50 Hand-looms	1,700
Bobbins, warping-creel and other accessories.	7,000
Total on machinery ..	25,000
Working capital to begin with ..	25,000
Grand Total ..	50,000

Sixteen looms will consume on an average 100 units of power, if each loom works for 9 hours a day. The establishment required for this purpose, besides that necessary for clerical work and superintendence, is as follows :—

One operator at Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 p.m.

16 weavers at Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 p.m.

The weavers for hand-looms can be employed on piece-wage system. The establishment, with advantage, can produce woollen cloth, on account of the heavy import duty of 25 % on its import. The statement given in Appendix B will give an idea of the quality of yarn, which can be used on these looms along with their prices, the type of cloth woven, the sale price per yard at Amritsar and the wages, which have to be paid to the weavers. The quantity of cloth which can be woven from each bundle of yarn is also given in the said Appendix.

The other looms that can be introduced are :—

1. The loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley.
2. The frame-loom with single and double fly shuttle.
3. The dobby.
4. The jacquard
5. The automatic loom.

Of these the introduction of the first is already being tried by the weaving peripatetic party of this province and the slow progress made by the party in this connection reveals the fact that the fly-shuttle sleys have not found favour with our weaver. Special enquiries were made from the weavers in this respect and the following facts were noted regarding the working of these looms :—

1. '*The Japani Khaddi*, as the weavers call it, has got a bad name, because it goes out of order very soon and once it happens, the weavers at once take to their pit-loom for want of some one to set it right as the peripatetic party after giving demonstrations at one place leaves for another.

2. The warping and similar other processes remain the same and so the outturn in these respects is very nearly the same.

Next in order come the frame-looms, and these can be introuced with greater success than has been the case with the fly-shuttle sleys on account of the following reasons :—

1. The mere fact that as many as 300 looms have already come into existence in the Jammu Province without any propaganda on their behalf, explains that these looms have found favour with our weavers.

2. Our weavers are in the habit of copying others and as these looms are being extensively installed in the Punjab now-a-days, the use of these looms is becoming popular in the State also.

3. There is economy of space as these looms can be installed in a smaller area than any other.

4. It is easier to handle them after a period of brief training.

5. The out-turn on these looms is comparatively greater.

6. Cloth of a better quality and larger width can be woven on these looms.

7. It is easier to weave cloth of new designs on this loom than on the other two.

The facts mentioned above clearly show that the frame-loom is decidedly the best and can be introduced amongst our weavers at a greater speed than the fly-shuttle sleys. It, therefore, seems desirable that the peripatetic parties should suspend their activities in connection with the fly-shuttle sleys and start giving demonstrations for the introduction of frame-looms. The Government should also, in addition to the parties, start a weaving institute at Jammu, where training in weaving should be imparted to adults and the sons of hereditary weavers by providing stipends for them. The parties may also, if desirable, be amalgamated with the institute. If this is done, the Government shall have to incur much less extra expenditure. The weaving institute should get orders from the Government departments as well as from the wholesale cloth-dealers for such goods as can be made on improved looms by the weavers of the village. A batch of instructors should be sent to the villages for imparting necessary training to the weavers. After finishing their work, the party can return to the central institute and thus keep the central establishment in touch with the hand-loom weaving industry of the province.

For weaving the more intricate designs training in the use of dobbies and jacquards should also be imparted. It is also necessary to impart training in dyeing, sizing and designing.

The work in the villages can be done by the students, who are trained in this institute. They may be paid an allowance in lieu of the services that they may render in imparting training to their fellow-weavers in the villages. A detailed scheme for this will be discussed later in this report. As regards the automatic loom it may be said that its introduction is not possible for the present on account of the following reasons :—

1. It is very costly and the weavers, who are poor cannot afford to buy it.

2. Its handling requires sufficient amount of skill, which our weaver is yet lacking.

3. Automatic looms have not been very successful even in the Punjab.

In view of all that has been said above the introduction of frame-looms with single as well as double shuttles is highly desirable and the sooner it is done in the manner suggested above, the better would it be for the consumers in general and the weavers in particular.

Process of Weaving.—The process of weaving on a pit loom is very simple. Yarn, after it has been obtained, is swung round the drums on the drum-creel and these are then taken for warping. To prepare a warp the weaver has first of all to find some open ground and to measure it according to the length of the warp required. The drums are then applied one by one to a pair of sticks (one in each), which the weaver holds in his hands and as he runs, the yarn from the drums is transferred to the reed-sticks which are already pegged in the ground for this purpose. The warp is then put in the water and after that the sizing is done. Then the warp is again brought and spread in the open air on four wooden pillars (two on each side) and it is then combed and after it gets dry it is taken to the loom. Yarn is then reeled on the purns and bobbins and the weaver begins working on his loom. For this the purn is put in the shuttle and thrown from right to left and from left to right, the weaver striking the handle to his side every time the shuttle is thrown. The fineness or thickness of the cloth depends on the skill with which the weaver strikes the handle.

On the frame-loom also the same process is followed except as regards warping, sizing and throwing of shuttle. Here the shuttle is thrown along by means of a string, which is tied to the handle that the weaver holds in his hand and pulls it both ways.

Improvement in the Process.—The introduction of the improved loom will not solve the problem of the weavers. Although the loom is a very important appliance of the weavers, yet the improvements in the various processes connected with weaving are equally important. In the first place the frame-looms and the fly-shuttle sleys cannot achieve any substantial results unless fairly long warps are used, failing which avoidable delay will be caused by joining the threads with each other. The use of short warps causes loss of material as well as loss of time. Warps should be properly wound on a wooden roller to ensure continuous weaving of cloth. If possible, some arrangement, either on co-operative basis or by the proposed weaving institute, may be made for the supply of yarn, warped for a required pattern, sized and wound on wooden rollers. One objection that can be taken to this is, that the labour of wife and children, which is employed for this purpose at present, will be wasted. But they can assist the weaver in several other ways.

At present sizing is done by the weaver himself, after the yarn has been warped. Flour boiled with water is usually used for this purpose. Boiled rice is very seldom used. Sometimes chalk or lime is added to the sizing material to increase the weight of the cloth or to give it a thickened appearance. The use of the sizing material of good quality is necessary. This matter may be gone into by some expert and if possible a sizing machine suitable for use by the hand-loom weaver may be introduced.

CHAPTER III.

The Weaver.

Total number of weavers ; standard of living ; the system of training ; earnings of the various classes of weavers ; their subsidiary earnings ; indebtedness.

The total number of actual workers in the localities surveyed is 1906. They have as many as 7360 non-working dependents. Thus the total number directly or indrectly dependent on this industry in 182 different places comes to 9266 as per statement given in Appendix C. In spite of the rapid decline of this industry due partly to the import of mill made cloth and partly to internal competition, the industry still occupies an important place in the economic life of the province.

The village weaver owns the simple tools of his trade and has in most cases to depend on the neighbouring money-lender for the supply of raw-material and the sale of the finished product. He may be found working independently with his own tools but he is generally only a labourer working up his customer's material. His earnings as will be explained later on, are very low and do not provide him even with the bare necessaries of life. The conditions under which the weavers have to work are far from being satisfactory. His house consists of one or at the most two rooms. Generally the same room serves as his workshop, the kitchen, the sleeping room and the cattle yard. One can see the smoke oozing out of the primitive fireplace on one side and the weaver working at his loom on the other. For fear of feeling cold in the winter he generally keeps no windows or ventilators. In this suffocating atmosphere he is seen toiling on his loom from sunrise till sunset with intervals for meals and prayers. He works in his own house for longer hours than the factory labourer and has also the advantage of getting assistance from the women in the family, when they are free from their domestic duties. This he does at the cost of his health. His profession being hereditary he does not keep any apprentices nor has he any assistants because he cannot afford to employ them. The warping, sizing and reeling is done for him by his wife and children. If he happens to be single, he gets this done with the help of his neighbours. In this case he has to pay for the reeling of the yarn on bobbins at the rate of two pice per seer.

He is often content with his small margin of profit as his standard of comfort is low. The food that he takes is very simple and contains very little of nutritious matter. Milk and ghee are

the luxuries of life, which are denied to him. If he happens to have a cow or a buffalo he would sell the milk or *ghee* and be contented with *Lassi* himself. In place of *ghee* he uses some vegetable oil or even simple water in which the thing is boiled. His low standard of living is mainly responsible for his inefficiency. He does not live but only exists. His clothing is the scantiest and consist of a *Khaddar* shirt and a *Khaddar taimat*, even in winter. His children are often seen running about in the streets insufficiently clad. All this is due to his low productive capacity, ignorance and conservatism.

System of Training.—A large majority of the weavers still work on the pit-loom. Thus the training is hereditary, the father passing the business knowledge and the secrets of the business to his son. For some years back, however, the Government, in order to train the weavers in the modern methods of production and the handling of improved looms, have opened weaving classes in technical schools at Mirpur, Samba and Jammu. They have also started, in the Jammu province, a weaving peripatetic party, which gives demonstrations to weavers in the working and handling of pit-looms fitted with fly-shuttle sleys. But in spite of so much pains taken by the Demonstrator of the weaving peripatetic party, it has to be admitted that the party has not been able to achieve any great measure of success. The difficulties of the party and the weavers are :—

1. The staff of the party is limited. There is only one weaver and one *Khalasi* attached to a demonstrator. They cannot at a time give training to a large number of weavers.

2. As the party cannot stay for long in a locality no sooner it leaves a place where it has introduced new fly-shuttle sleys, than the weavers, with nobody to guide them in the handling of the new sleys, leave it altogether when it goes out of order and take again to their pit-loom. Some weavers do send applications to the demonstrator to come again to these places and set the sleys in order but this he is unable to do, firstly because his work in the other locality suffers, and, secondly the Government cannot incur an additional expense of sending the party to the same place again and again. In the absence of a trained weaver in the locality the work done by the party is practically nullified.

The training imparted in the technical schools is defective and the students do not take sufficient interest in the work. The appointment of a textile expert and his staff consisting of designers, dyers and weavers at important centres is necessary in order to ameliorate the condition of the weavers to any appreciable extent and to impart the necessary training.

Earnings.—To calculate their earnings the weavers in the

Jammu Province, have been divided into five distinct classes as follows :—

1. **The skilled weaver.**—Weaver working on the frame loom and weaving cloth of modern designs.

2. **The trading weaver.**—He does himself only the warping and the sizing and gets the cloth woven from other weavers on a piece wage system.

3. **Independent worker.**—Independent weaver who weaves the cloth himself, buying his own raw-materials and selling the finished goods in the market. Sometimes he sells his goods to the trading weaver, who sells it in the hilly areas of the State.

4. **Weavers working on a piece-wage system.**

(*a*) Those who weave *Susi* for the trading weaver.

(*b*) Those who weave *Khaddar* or *kheses* from the hand-spun yarn of the people.

The Skilled Weaver.—As is clear from the statement of looms given in the appendix, the number of frame-looms in the Jammu Province is limited. Most of these are found in Mirpur proper and the adjoining villages but the weavers there generally weave plain *Khaddar* and arrange for its marketing themselves. The only places where the skilled weavers are found at work are Jammu and Basohli. At Basohli a gentleman has started a small weaving establishment under the name 'The Krishna Weaving Factory'. In Jammu we have about a dozen such establishments. These weavers weave shirtings and coatings of modern designs under the supervision and control of the proprietors of the establishments. The wages are settled by mutual bargaining between the weavers and the proprietors according to the design of the cloth. Generally the wages vary from 0-1-3 per yard to 0-2- 6 a yard. If the design is simple the wages are 0-1-3 a yard and if the design is more complex higher wages are paid. The average out-turn of the weavers depends upon the quality and simplicity, or otherwise, of the design. If the design is simple and quality low, they may be able to weave 10 to 12 yards a day, but if the design is more complex, they can only weave 5 to 6 yards a day. Thus their average daily earnings are 0-8-0 a day. As they work for the proprietor, who supplies them the yarn and arranges for marketing of the cloth himself, the work of these weavers is more or less regular. Thus the average monthly earnings of these weavers are Rs. 15.

The lot of these weavers is, therefore, better than those of any other class in the State. On an average they can earn 15 rupees per month, which is higher than that earned by any other class of

weaver. They are also saved the trouble of purchasing the yarn or arranging for the sale of cloth.

The number of such weavers in the Jammu province is only 106 and they are divided as follows :—

1.	The Rajput Cloth House, Jammu	10
2.	The Kashmir Dyeing and Weaving Factory, Jammu.	7
3.	The Krishna Weaving Factory, Basohli ..	4
4.	The establishment owned by L. Muni Lal, Jammu	9
5.	The National Weaving Factory, Jammu ..	9
6.	Chaman Lal Textile Works, Jammu ..	20
7.	Kharati Lal & Bros., Jammu	10
8.	The Rajkumar Woollen and Silk Mills, Jammu ..	9
9.	The Shanti Weaving Factory, Jammu ..	7
10.	Ch. Abdul Wahid & Co., Jammu	21
	Total ..	106

In addition to the skilled weavers the establishments in Jammu have also employed one designer each whom they pay a monthly remuneration varying from Rs. 20 p.m. in the case of National Weaving Factory to Rs. 65 p.m. in the case of the Rajkumar Woollen and Silk Mills. Some of the establishments have employed separate sizing men also who are paid Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 p.m.

The Trading Weaver.—Some weavers of Samba, Dagore, Behari, Bilahar and Chhanni Julahan, who have got some capital at their command, work as traders for the sale of *Susi*, *Khoddar* and other *Gujjar* cloth. They purchase yarn from Amritsar at wholesale rates, do the warping and sizing themselves and get the cloth woven from other weavers on a piece wage system. The length of the *Tani* and the wages paid for it differ at different places. When summer comes, they set out to the hilly areas for the disposal of this cloth. Sometimes merchants of the hilly areas come to their places and purchase the cloth from them, through the *dalal* or the *Kohtiwala*, who charges his commission at the

rate of one pice per rupee. The following statement shows the length of the *Tani* and the wages paid for it at different places :—

Name of the place.	Length of Tani.	Wages to the weaver. Rs. A. P.
Samba	.. 42 yards	1 8 0
Dagore	.. 50 yards (*susi* superior).	1 8 0
Bed sheet, Samba	.. 10 yards	1 0 0
Chhanni Julahan	.. 40 yards	1 6 0
Village Behari	.. 100 yards (*susi* superior).	2 0 0

The following figures show their earnings per *Tani* at different places :—

Dagore Tani 35 yards.—Cost of production including wages per details given in Appendix F. Rs. 8-0-0.

Local sale at 0-4-0 per yard.
Sale price in the hilly areas 0-5-0 per yard.

	Rs. A. P.
Total sale proceeds in the hilly areas ..	10 15 0
Total sale proceeds, if sold locally ..	8 12 0
Profit from local sale (per Tani) ..	0 12 0

Out of Rs. 2-15-0 about one rupee is the cost of transport to the hilly areas. The net profit, therefore, in this case amounts to Re. 1-15-0.

Samba Tani 42 yards.—Cost of production including wages as per details given in Appendix F. Rs. 7 0 0

	Rs. A. P.
Cost of transport to hilly areas	1 0 0
Total sale proceeds (local)at 0-2-9 per yard ..	7 3 6
Net profit from local sale 0-3-6 per Tani.	
Total sale proceeds in hilly areas at 0-3-3 per yard.	8 8 6
Net profit from sale in the hilly areas ..	0 8 6

Samba, bed-sheets.

Cost of production including wages	2 8 0
Sale price	2 12 0
Profit	0 4 0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chhanni Julahan, 40 yds. *Susi.*			
Cost of production	5	8	0
Sale proceeds (local) at 0-2-6 a yard ..	6	4	0
Profit from local sale	0	12	0
Sale proceeds in the hilly areas at 0-3-0 a yard ..	7	8	0
Net profit from the above Rs. 2 less Re. 1 as frieght, etc.			
Village Behari, *Tani* 100 yards.			
Cost of production	12	15	0
Local sale proceeds at 0-2-6 a yard ..	15	10	0
Net Profit	2	11	0
Sale proceeds in the hilly areas at 0-3-0 per yard	18	12	0
Profit, less Rs. 2 as cost of transport ..	3	13	0

It is, however, very difficult to calculate, even approximately, the monthly earnings of this class of weavers. Their earnings differ firstly with the number of *Tanis* prepared and sold by them. This differs from month to month, from season to season and from one individual to another. For two to three months, when they are out in the hilly areas for the sale of their cloth, further production is stopped and allowance has to be made for this loss of time in calculating their earnings. On some occasions they have to sell even below their cost of production on account of the intensity of competition, although such occasions are very rare. Allowance must also be made for any special expenses that they may bave to incur, when proceeding to the hilly areas for the sale of their cloth. For example the monthly expenses of a weaver on food may come to about Rs. 2 or 3 a month, when he is at his own place, but when he is out, he has to spend Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 a month. These considerations make it difficult to attempt an estimate of his monthly earnings.

The Independent Workers.—These weavers produce their own cloth and arrange for its marketing themselves. To estimate their earnings the most reliable method is to calculate the profits that accrue to them from the sale of their cloth. The earnings of such weavers, therefore, vary according to the quality and the quantity of the cloth produced and the social status or the credit enjoyed by them. If a weaver is well-to-do he gets the yarn slightly cheaper than his poor brethren, who has to buy on credit. The higher price represents the extra risk to which the shopkeeper is put in selling the yarn to a man, who is not credit worthy.

The following schedule will show their earnings at different places :—

Susi Weavers at Dagore.

Length 35 yards.

Costs of production.	Rs.	A.	P.
Price of yarn	4	8	0
Cost of dyes	1	8	0
Cost of flour, warping and reeling, etc. ..	0	8	0
Total ..	6	8	0
Sale proceeds at 0-4-0 per yard	8	12	0
Profit	2	4	0
Thus wages per yard work out to	0	1	0

Average outturn per month is 4 *tanis*, because he has to prepare warp, etc., and has also to bring fodder for his cow. Thus his monthly earnings come to Rs. 9.

Susi Weavers at Samba.

Length 42 yards.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of production	5	8	0
Sale proceeds at 0-2-9 per yd.	7	3	6
Net profit including wages	1	11	6

Average outturn per month is 6 *tanis*, because he has no other work except to work on his loom.

Thus average monthly earnings amount to Rs. 11 0 0

Double bed cover.

Cost of production	1	8	0
Sale proceeds	2	12	0
Profit	1	4	0

Average monthly output is 9.

Monthly earnings	11	4	0

Chhanni Julahan tani 40 yds.

Cost of production	4	2	0
Local sale at 0-2-6 per yd.	6	4	0
Profit	2	2	0

Average monthly output is 5 *tanis*, if they go on working for the whole month.

Earnings	10	10	0

Village Behari. Tani 100 yards. (inferior quality).

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of production	10	15	0
Sale proceeds at 0-2-6 per yd.	15	10	0
Profit	4	11	0
Average monthly outturn is 2 *tanis*.			
Earnings	9	6	0

Such weavers do not go to the hilly areas for the sale of their cloth. They generally sell their cloth locally to the trading weaver.

Mirpur, Khaddar 100 × $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.

Cost of production	10	1	6
Sale price at 0-2-0 per yard	12	8	0
Profit	2	6	6

100 yards can be woven in about 8 days, thus the monthly earnings amount to Rs. 8-6-9.

Mirpur, Khaddar 100 × $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

Cost of production including sales commission ..	19	7	0
Sale proceeds at 0-3-6 per yard	21	14	0
Net profit	2	7	0

Monthly earnings amount to about Rs. 9. In addition to this they are able, sometimes, to save some yarn from the weft.

Barbani, Khaddar 100 × $\frac{3}{4}$ yards (inferior quality).

Cost of production including commission ..	9	0	0
Sale price at 0-1-9 per yard	10	15	0
Net profit	1	15	0
Monthly earnings	7	0	0

Akal Garh. Susi 105 × 5/16 yards.

Price of yarn	3	3	0
,, ,, *halvan*	1	0	0
Cost of dyes	1	2	0
Total ..	5	5	0
Sale at 14 yards for a rupee	7	8	0
Commission	0	1	9
Net profit	2	0	9
Monthly earnings for three *Tanis*	6	8	0

If we take the average of the earnings of all the workers mentioned above, it comes to about Rs. 9 per mensem. To this

may be added another Rs. 1 which is included in the cost of production for reeling and warping, because the weaver seldom pays for this work. The warping is done with the help of his brethren on the warping machine and the reeling by the house-wife. It should not, however, be concluded, from what has been said above that the earnings of all the weavers are uniform. Reduction in the working days due to illness or so many other causes and changes in the prices also affect their income.

Weavers weaving Susi on piece wage system.—Some weavers cannot afford to buy their own yarn. These weavers get themselves attached to a trader. They get from him the designed and the sized *Tani* as also the yarn for wefting and do the weaving on their own looms. When the *Tani* is finished, they take it to the weaver and get their wages for that part of the work. The earnings of these weavers can very easily be estimated from their daily outturn. The regularity, or otherwise, of the work affects their monthly earnings to a very large extent. The following table shows the earnings of such weavers at different places :—

Name of the place.	Length in yards.	Outturn per day.	Wages per length.	Monthly outturn.	Earnings.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. Dagore*	35	6 yards.	1 8 0	5 tanis or 175 yards.	7 8 0
2. Samba†	42	7 ,,	1 8 0	5 tanis or 210 yards.	7 8 0
3. Chhanni Arorian	40	7 ,,	1 6 0	5 tanis or 200 yards.	6 14 0
4. Behari‡	100		2 0 0	2½ tanis or 250 yards.	5 0 0

The average earnings of a weaver of this class come to Rs. 6-12-0 per month.

The Wage-earner Weaver.—The last but not the least important and equally unfortunate class of workers among the weavers is that weaving cloth from the handspun yarn for the towns people or the country zamindar on a piece wage system. Quite unaffected by the modern improvements, that are being introduced in his profession, this weaver goes on working quietly in a

* The weavers generally maintain a cow or a buffalo and they have to spend some time in bringing fodder for the animal.

† The cloth is of inferior quality hence the daily outturn is slightly higher.

‡ The cloth is inferior in quality. There are about 80 weavers in this village. Therefore, internal competition is very keen and wages are low.

corner of the town or some central place in a village. The wages which are fixed by tradition and custom differ from tehsil to tehsil and sometimes from village to village in the same tehsil. The only two varieties woven by this weaver are the coarse plain Khaddar and the bordered or unbordered bed-sheets. Their earnings differ at different places.

In Jammu these weavers generally weave bed-sheets only. The size of a bed-sheet is generally $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$ yards and the wages paid for it are Re. 1. The weaver can finish the various processes, twisting, reeling, warping, sizing and weaving in three days and if he gets work regularly, he may be able to earn Rs. 10 a month. But unfortunately this is not so. As is usual, the weaver has to go out in search of work. After he has finished one *Khes*, there may be a period of enforced idlencss extending over two to three days or even more. Thus his monthly earnings hardly exceed Rs. 7 on account of the irregular nature of the work. With this small earning he can hardly support himself and his family in a city like Jammu, where the cost of living is high.

In the suburbs the weavers weave cloth for the zamindars. The workers generally belong to the depressed class (Harijan). They are the village *Kamins*. Their earnings mostly depend on their customary rights in the village. The weaver is paid Re. 1 plus 2 seers of grain for 25 yards of cloth, which he is able to finish in 6 days. Thus in a month of 28 working days he may be able to weave 5 such *Tanis*. The cost of 2 seers of grain at the time of this enquiry (April 1939) was 0-2-0 and so his monthly earnings under normal conditions may be estimated at Rs. 5-10-0. If, however, he works harder he may be able to finish 6 *Tanis* and raise his earnings to Rs. 6-12-0 per month.

In the Akhnoor tehsil the wages paid for 104 yards of *Khaddar* are Rs. 3. The weaver can only weave about 160 yards in a month and thus his wages come to Rs. 4-8-0 p. m. For a *Khes* measuring $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$ yards he gets Re. 1-4-0. But the demand for *Khesses* in the villages is very low. Thus his monthly earnings can seldom exceed Rs. 5.

In Samba and its suburbs as also in Dagore the wages are Re. 1 for 28 yards and Re. 1 for a *Khes* measuring $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$ yards. Here also the weavers can earn about Rs. 7 per month. In all other places of the Kathua district the wages are Re. 1 for 27 yards, and the monthly earnings of the weavers are the same as in the case of Samba and Dagore workers.

In Mirpur and its suburbs as in the villages of tehsil Kotli the wages fixed for such weavers are 2 pice per yard, which are comparatively lower than those earned by the workers at Samba.

In Bhimber also the wages are the same except at certain places, where wages are Re. 1-8-0 per 40 yards of cloth. Here the weavers are able to earn more than Rs. 6 per month but the irregularity of work again stands in their way and reduces their net earnings for the month. Assuming the average out-turn of a weaver to be 8 yards per day, he may be able to earn Rs. 7 per month, but the average of 8 yards per day is very rarely reached by him. The wages for a bed-sheet in Mirpur and its suburbs are one anna per yard, and thus come to 0-10-0 per sheet. These wages are 62½% of the wages per bed-sheet earned in Jammu or Samba and 50% of the wages got at Akhnoor.

Whatever may be said in favour of this system, the fact stands out, that the weaver, desirous of getting some work, has to go from house to house in search of work. This has developed into a tradition and the people do not take their yarn to the houses of the weavers even when they are in urgent need of cloth. The following are the drawbacks of this system :—

1. In the first place the weaver is at a disadvantage in bargaining for his wage, which is generally fixed by custom. The people want to reduce it still further by taking advantage of the uneconomic competition which exists among them. The weaver for fear of losing his work for that day, will sometimes accept lower wages than even his customary wage.

2. There is a waste of time in going from one house to another to find work for himself. The time which he thus loses could better be utilized in increasing his earning capacity, if he were to get work at his own house.

3. Lastly, there develops in him a moral degradation and a sense of inferiority, which mars such good qualities as hopefulness, cheerfulness, honesty and sobriety.

His subsidiary earnings.—The weavers in most cases have nothing to fall back upon, when they do not get any work. They possess no land except the *Meghas* who work as field labourers or occupancy tenants in some cases. The Mohammedan weavers are not registered as agriculturists. It is mainly due to this fact that most of the weavers in tehsil Kotli have given up their weaving profession. They have destroyed their looms and have begun calling themselves as *Bhatti* Rajputs. The number of such weavers could not be ascertained owing to the prejudice that they have got against calling themselves weavers.

The Mohammedan weavers in Katra, Reasi and Akhnoor also get some land to cultivate on *Sath* basis, but their earnings from this source are not much as yield from the land in the *Kandi* and hilly areas is very small.

The depressed class weavers, who work as field labourers cannot give even a rough idea of their earnings from this source. Those who are occupancy tenants say, that, if the season is favourable and the rains set in at the proper time, they may be able to earn Rs. 10 per annum from one *Ghumaon* of land after the payment of land revenue. At Samba the depressed class weavers work on the brick kiln and are thus able to earn 0-6-0 a day.

The weavers of Chhanni, Fathuchak, Gahar and Dagore supplement their earnings by taking some land on yearly lease from the zamindars and sowing onions or some other vegetables in it or by going out for work in the *Andar*, paddy fields. Thus they are able to supplement their earnings by Rs. 20 per annum, after paying the lease money. A detailed statement showing the main subsidiary occupations is given in Appendix D, of this Report.

Indebtedness.—The financial condition of the workers is far from being satisfactory. The work being irregular and the earnings small, the weaver finds it very difficult to make both ends meet. The pressure on land being already very great, to work as field labourer or a tenant does not pay and there is no other industry to fall back upon in order to supplement ones earnings. Dejected and disappointed, the weaver, in order to feed himself and his family, has to fall into the clutches of the moneylender. A statement given in Appendix E of this Report gives an idea of the extent of indebtedness among the weavers. The total indebtedness amounts to Rs. 97,516. The number of those dependent upon this industry being 6353 exlcuding the villages in the Akhnoor tehsil, the average indebtedness per capita comes to Rs. 15·30. Keeping in view the general poverty of the masses and the low level of their earnings, it appears to be a very high figure. The highest amount of debt was in the case of *Naloi Mohalla*, a suburb of Mirpur. The total debt was Rs. 2,935 and the indebtedness per capita worked out to Rs. 38·61. Next to this comes Akal Garh, a suburb of Mirpur.

The rate of interest at which he borrows money varies from Re. 1 % per month to $3\frac{1}{8}$ % per month. The law of the State has fixed Re. 1 p.m. as the maximum rate of interest to be charged by those who lend money, but for fear of losing his source of borrowing, the weaver very rarely allows the money lender to go to the law courts for the realization of his loan. To this may be added several other mal-practices that are prevalent amongst the village *Sahukars*. Taking advantage of the poverty and the helplessness of the weaver, the *Sahukars* genrally enter in their registers higher sums than those actually lent. The result is that the poor weaver finds it impossible to come out of the debt. At some places the weavers had to sell their houses and their looms in order to pay off the debt.

The security furnished by the weavers are the ornaments, if they happen to have some, or their house or the looms.

The following are the main causes of indebtedness :—

1. In places like Samba, Dagore, Behari,Bilahar and Mirpur indebtedness is due to the fluctuations in the market. Ignorant as they are, they cannot study the market conditions and have, therefore, to suffer loss on several occasions.

2. In the case of average families the main cause of indebtedness is high expenditure on ceremonies. The weavers of all classes spend the same amount of money on their social ceremonies irrespective of their income. In the case of the Hindu weavers also the main cause of indebtedness is the proportionately higher expenditure on marriages and other social ceremonies.

3. In low class families the main cause of indebtedness is their low income. They borrow money for the purchase of the necessaries of life.

4. Weavers, who have taken to agriculture as their subsidiary occupation, borrow money for the purchase of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements.

5. They buy yarn on credit at comparatively higher prices. They get lower prices for their cloth and so their earnings are low. The sale proceeds of cloth are spent by the weaver on his daily needs and the amount due from him on account of the purchase of yarn goes on accumulating. After the expiry of one month it becomes a loan and the dealer begins to charge interest on this sum. Moreover, his credit decreases with the increase in the amount of his debt and the yarn dealer charges him more for every bundle of yarn that he purchases. In certain cases the weavers reported, that they had paid 0-4-0 per bundle of 5 seers in addition to the price of yarn.

6. The exorbitant rate of interest charged by the money-lender renders the weavers incapable of clearing away the debt. They go on paying whatever they can spare from their small earnings, but no decrease in the debt is noticeable. At last the dealer comes with a warrant of attachment and takes possession of their houses and even their looms.

7. In some cases the ancestral debt has increased to such an extent that the weaver finds it practically impossible to repay it.

8. Ignorance, poverty and conservative habits are also responsible for the present state of affairs.

From the account given above, it is clear that the regeneration of the weaver cannot be hoped for until a system of cheap and controlled credit is substituted for the present arrangement provided by the village money-lender. The weaving profession has degenerated into a mode of living. It is no longer a paying profession. Before credit can be made freely available to the weaver he should be made credit-worthy. The most suitable agency for

supplying credit is a Co-operative Society, because it has an educative value in addition to its business side. Th Co-operative movement should be reconstructed and revitalized, so as to serve not only as an effective credit agency, but also a motive power for the improvement of the condition of the weaver. In order to make the weaver credit-worthy, it is necessary to increase his productive capacity. An attempt will be made in the following pages to suggest some measures with this object in view.

Although the condition of the weaver in all the places that have been surveyed is miserable, yet he possesses a certain degree of vitality. He is everywhere ignorant and impoverished. He can hardly earn a bare subsistence. In spite of his most unsatisfactory economic condition, he still continues to occupy an important position in the economic life of India. The causes which keep him and his occupation alive are :—

1. The growth of Swadeshi Movement and the stress laid on the use of *Khaddar* by the Congress.

2. Khaddar is considered to be more durable.

3. The pit-loom is adapted to the use of low grade hand-spun yarn.

4. A weaver can turn out many designs which appeal to particular tastes. This is particularly true in the case of tapestry cloth and coloured bed-sheets.

5. It serves as a subsidiary occupation to the agriculturists and thus supplements their earnings.

6. There is no waste of labour, as women and children work along with the master-weaver at home. The weaver thus has the advantage of working in the congenial atmosphere of home life.

7. On account of his conservative habits, he is content with lower earnings in his ancestral occupation. He is not very ambitious.

Some of the points mentioned above work to his disadvantage. As has already been explained, his productive capacity is low ; he is generally ignorant and is overwhelmed with debt. The weavers form a considerable section of the industrial population of the Jammu province. In order to improve their condition materially it is necessary to make some provision for the purchase of raw-material and appliances for their use and also to arrange for the sale of their goods.

CHAPTER IV.

Cost of Production.

Varieties of cloth :—*Khaddar*, *susi*, bed-covers, *dhoties*, towels, coatings, shirtings and ladies' suitings.

Cost of production of the different varieties at various places.

Though plain *khaddar* is woven by most of the weavers, some of them weave *susi* and bed-covers also. Some advanced weavers at Mirpur and Jammu city produce shirtings from cotton as well as artificial silk. The Krishna Weaving Factory at Basohli and the new weaving factories at Jammu produce plain as well as striped and checked cloth for shirtings, coatings, and ladies' and gents' suitings. They also weave *dhotis*, *dupattas* and *lachas* from staple yarn. Some of them weave towels also but as the demand for local towels in the market is limited, the production is very low. The following are the chief varieties of *khaddar* that the weavers produce :—

1.	*Khaddar* width	5/16	yards	woven	on	the	pit-loom.
2.	,,	,,	3/8	,,	,,	,,	,,
3.	,,	,,	7/16	,,	,,	,,	,,
4.	,,	,,	3/4	,,	,,	,,	frame-loom.
5.	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
6.	,,	,,	$1\frac{1}{4}$	,,	,,	,,	,,
7.	,,	,,	$1\frac{1}{2}$	,,	,,	,,	,,
8.	,,	,,	$1\frac{3}{4}$	,,	,,	,,	,,

Whereas *khaddar* of the first three qualities is woven by the weavers all over the Jammu province except the hilly areas, the production of the last five qualities is confined to Mirpur and its suburbs, where the weavers have set up a large number of frame-looms. The durability of *khaddar* depends upon the quality of yarn, the number of threads in a warp and the skill of the weavers.

Susi. *Susi* is a kind of cloth used by the Muhammadan ladies in general, and the *Gujjar* ladies in particular for making their trousers. The fineness and the durability of *susi* cloth depends upon the number and the quality of dyes used in its make, its thickness, which depends upon the number of threads in a warp,

the kind of yarn used, and the skill of the weavers. This cloth is exclusively produced for the *Gujjars* and the rural *Kashmiri Mussulmans* at the following places :—

1. Samba, a big centre for the production of *Gujjar* cloth.
2. *Chhanni Julahan* in the Kathua district.
3. Mirpur proper.
4. Akalgarh (Mirpur).

Along with this they produce the following kinds of *Gujjar* cloth :—

POTIS. A kind of cloth, generally of red warp, yellow and black weft used by the *Gujjars* for making turbans or *chaddars*. The edge is of dark black or blue colour.

NILAK.—A kind of dark blue cloth generally used by the *Gujjars* as *Taimat*.

SILARA.—Coloured cloth used by the *Gujjars* as head garment or *chaddar*. This is of various colours. The dyes are mixed in the warp. The weft is also dyed in various colours.

KHESSES.—The edge is generally dark red or dark blue. The *khes* may either be plain, or marked by blue lines, one across the other. Sometimes the *khesses* are also of dark red colour the squares being made on them with other dyes.

These kinds of cloth do not find a market at the localities, where they are produced and the weavers carry the cloth away to the hilly areas to sell it to the *Gujjars*. This will be explained fully under the marketing system.

Bed covers are produced all over the province and disposed locally. Generally people give their own handspun yarn to the weaver and get the *khes* after paying the weaver the wages that are fixed in advance. It is only at a very few places that the weavers produce the goods for market, for really speaking, there is no sales organization. The chief varieties of *khesses* woven at present are :—

1. Plain *khesses*.
2. *Khesses* with the edges red or black.
3. *Khesses* with squares marked by lines one across the other.
4. *Superior khesses* which have squares made on their surface by mixing of yarns of different colours in the warp and the weft.

Towels, *dhoties*, shirtings, coating and *lungies*, are woven at Jammu, Mirpur and Basohli only.

The chief designs are :—

SHIRTINGS :—SAHGAL design, plain *boski*, striped *boski*.

Dhoties plain as well as coloured, *dupattas* and *lachas*.

COATINGS :—Check and plain.

At Mirpur the weavers weave the simplest designs of *dhoties*, towels and shirtings. They, however, do not find any market for their cloth in the face of easily available cheaper cloth. Some weavers at Samba also produced '*Daryai*'—artificial silk, but now, they have given up weaving this cloth on account of the high price of this yarn. There are no other designs. One of the main causes of the poverty of our weaver is lack of variety in the cloth woven by him. Plain *khaddar* has practically gone out of fashion. There is no stimulus for the printing of cloth in spite of our forests being rich in products from which fast dyes could easily be manufactured.

COST OF PRODUCTION.—It is only at very few places that the weavers produce for the market. In almost all the villages weavers get the handspun yarn from the houses of the people and return the cloth after getting their wages. The price of handspun yarn, which is very rarely sold, is very difficult to ascertain and hence the cost of production of the cloth that is manufactured from it. The only cloth which is prepared from handspun yarn is the *khes* or the bed-covers and 5/16 to 1/2 yard width of *khaddar*. An attempt has, however, been made in the following statement to give approximate cost of a bed-sheet prepared from hand-spun yarn at Jammu :—

1. SIZE $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$ YARDS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Cotton local handspun $2\frac{1}{4}$ seers at $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer for a rupee.	..	1	8	0
Tarai or unfolding of the spinning wheel reels into *attis*.		0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Wheat flour $\frac{1}{4}$ seer	..	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Wages to the weaver	..	1	0	0
Total	..	2	9	6

The weavers themselves get the yarn from the houses of the people and return the bed-sheet to them. There are no middlemen between the weaver and the consumer. The cost of production of these bed-sheets is higher as compared to their cost in the Punjab.

The reasons are not far to seek.

(*i*) In the Punjab *kapas* or raw-cotton is much cheaper than in the State. This raises the price of home spun yarn.

(*ii*) Customs duty and freight have to be paid on the yarn imported from British India and this adds to its price.

KHADDAR PLAIN AT MUTHI BARNAI (Jammu).

		Rs.	A.	P.
Tani 60 yards width 3/8 yards.				
Price of one packet of yarn	..	3	0	0
Wages to the weaver at 3 pice per yard		2	13	0
Price of oil and flour	..	0	1	0
Total	..	5	14	0

As the weaver himself disposes the cloth, his wages depend upon the sale price. It is very seldom that he is able to sell cloth at less than 10 yards for a rupee. Therefore, his wages have been calculated at that rate. Sometimes, however, the weaver has to sell at 11 yards or even 12 yards for a rupee and then his wages fall to 2 pice per yard.

2. Akhnoor, *Khes* from mill yarn. Size $5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ or $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$

Price of 2 5/8 seers yarn at Rs. 3-1-0 per bundle containing 5 seers of yarn	..	1	9	0
Flour, *pan*, etc.	..	0	1	0
Wages	..	1	4	0
Total	..	2	14	0

3. COST OF PRODUCTION OF SUSI AT DAGORE AND SAMBA.

Tani 35 yards, superior quality.

		Rs.	A.	F.
Yarn	.. ..	4	8	0
Dye	.. ..	1	8	0
Flour, oil etc.	.. ..	0	3	0
Reeling and warping	.. ..	0	5	0
Total	..	6	8	0
Wages to the weaver	.. ..	1	8	0
Grand Total	..	8	0	0

4. SAMBA. *Tani* 12 yards.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of production as above	..	5	8	0
Wages to the weaver	.. ..	1	8	0
Total	..	7	0	0

5. Bed-sheets with coloured border at *Samba*.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Yarn	.. ..	1	3	0
Dyes	.. ..	0	4	0
Flour, oil, fuel, etc.	.. ..	0	1	0
Wages to the weaver	.. ..	1	0	0
Total	..	2	8	0

6. *Chhanni Julahan*. *Susi* 40 yards *Tani*.

Yarn 21 counts one packet	..	3	6	0
Dyeing charges	.. ..	0	12	0
Flour, fuel and oil	.. ..	0	1	0
Wages to the weaver	.. ..	1	6	0
Total	..	5	9	0

7. *Village Behari, Susi Tani* 100 *yards*.

Yarn 20 counts $2\frac{1}{2}$ packets at Rs. 4-6-0 per packet	.. ..	10	15	0
Wages	.. ..	2	0	0
Fuel and floor, etc.	.. ..	0	1	0
Total	..	13	0	0

8. *Ara* (*Mirpur*), Khaddar plain 100 × $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.

Yarn for warp 1 packet 20 counts	..	4	4	0
Weft $1\frac{1}{4}$ yds. of 27 counts at Rs. 3-10-0 per packet	.. ..	4	8	6
Flour and fuel	.. ..	0	2	0
Warping charges	.. ..	0	6	0
Reeling, etc. (generally done by children and housewife)	.. ..	0	10	0
Commission to the agent	..	0	3	0
Total	..	10	1	6

These are the scales of the cost of production of representative varieties of cloth in some of the villages. A detailed list of the cost of production of the various types of cloth has been given in Appendix G of this Report.

A perusal of the figures given above will show that the weaver is spending too much on dyeing, because he is ignorant of the modern scientific methods of dyeing. Even after incurring this expense the yarn dyed is not of good quality. The establishment of an institute of dyeing and calico-printing on the lines of the one at Shahdara in the Punjab is, therefore, highly desirable. If, however, this cannot be done, the appointment of an expert dyer in each of the four districts of the Jammu province seems necessary. They will give demonstration to the weavers in dyeing on modern lines.

CHAPTER V.

The Calico-Printing Industry at Samba.

Past history ; causes of decline ; present position ; varieties of goods produced and their prices ; the earnings of the workers ; suggestion for its revival.

History.—It would not be out of place to mention, in this connection, the Calico Printing industry at Samba, which is closely associated with its sister industry of hand-loom weaving and for which a separate enquiry was conducted. In the absence of any record, the main sources of information were the traditional stories amongst the calico-printers, who trace the existence of this industry at Samba to a time, even earlier than that of His Highness the late Maharaja Gulab Singh Ji. "In his times", they say ", the printing of cocks and hens and similar other designs on the dyed or plain cloth had fully developed into a true popular art, called the calico-printing industry. At that time there were over 150 establishments of calico-printers with two to four workers in each.

According to another statement the number of such establishments was about 400, but the truth of this statement, when judged from subsequent facts and figures, is not borne out. By establishments they meant the number of workers. The goods were exported to almost all parts of India, and also to Kabul and China. Traders, from these places, themselves came over here and placed their orders with the local *Dalals* (commission agents), who arranged for the supply of goods and charged their commission at the rate of one pice to a rupee. Thus, according to the statements of the old people amongst the calico-printers, printed cloth worth over rupees 5 lacs was annually exported from Samba in addition to the home demand, which could well be estimated at about rupees one lac at that time.

Various designs were printed on cloth, which was used for shirts, *chaddars* and lady gowns (*kagras*). Amongst these was one called the *badami* sheet, which was used by the ladies of very rich families. But the chief speciality was the *masnad* or the floor cover which showed the highest skill of the workers, and which is still produced by some of them. These *masnads* were sold at very high prices and brought fame to the printers as well as to the province. On account of a great demand for printed cloth, the financial condition of the printers was quite enviable. A family of two or three workers, at that time, could earn about one thousand rupees in a year.

As they got the plain cloth from the local weavers the general financial condition of the weavers also was quite good and this accounts for the large number of weavers at and around Samba. The total number of weavers, at and around Samba, at present, is about 250. Enquiries in this respect showed that the number of weavers to-day has very much decreased owing to the decline of calico-printing industry. Even these 250 establishments of weavers are hard up, now-a-days, for want of any market for their cloth.

Dyes were prepared by them from such natural forest products as nuts, *chamai haldi*, *kambel*, *jaman* bark, *kasumba*, *kesar*, *harshinger*, *naspal*, *ratanjot*, *harar*, *behra*, *ambla*, *dandasa*, *reond*, *rasont*, *majoo*, *hermal*, *basma*, *medhi*, indigo, etc., which they could do very cheaply in those times. This was done without their having acquired any training in chemicals except that acquired by apprenticeship system in the workshop. Thus they could have dyes much cheaper and superior to the synthetic dyes available now-a-days. The use of chemical dyes is objected to on the grounds that it results in the loss of artistic taste of the people, that they are not so fast as those supplied from the natural herbs, and that they damage the fabric due to the harmful ingredients contained in them. As against these arguments, it may be pointed out that some of the artificial colours appeal more to artistic taste than the natural products. Cotton, wool and silk differ in their composition, therefore, the effect of dyes will be different on different fabrics. A particular dye-stuff may be harmful for a particular fabric but not for another. The dyer, in most cases, does not know the proper use of the synthetic dyes, and this gives the impression that the artificial colours are in themselves harmful. On the other hand, synthetic dyes are prepared under expert guidance in a laboratory. They can be had in standard qualities and their purity is guaranteed. The vegetable dyes cannot be standardized as they vary in their shade, composition and character. It is true that on account of war the prices of synthetic dyes have gone up, but under normal conditions they can be produced at a much less cost per unit. Nevertheless it is desirable that a laboratory may be set up for investigation in the problem of the various dye-stuffs, which can be produced on a commercial scale from the natural products available in the State.

With natural dyes, they printed the outer covers of quilts, bed-spreads, pillows, *masnads*, *dhoties*, *chaddars* and so on. The soldier design, the *patasa* design and the *bandhanu* design have been used by people even upto these days.

This went on for quite a large number of years till the earlier days of the late Maharaja Partapsingh ji Bahadur, when the industry had already begun showing signs of decline, along with the other cottage industries of India, on account of the import of mechanized goods of numerous designs including the spray-printed sheets, which began to find favour with the people. The

Samba printer, who was sitting here quite complacent, cut off from the advancing world, could not keep pace with the times and the calico-printing industry at Samba vanished almost completely.

CAUSES OF DECLINE. 1. Change in the tastes of the people. With the advent of machinery people began to wear mill-made cloth, which was cheaper and not so coarse as the local sheets, which were printed on coarser cloth.

2. The foreign traders stopped the export of this cloth and the demand at home was not sufficient. Whatever little demand there was, it was satisfied by the import of foreign cloth.

3. Patronage of the courts also disappeared.

Howsoever keen the competition, the industry would not have suffered such a miserable decline, if some attempt had been made to organize this industry. The foreign printed cloth was not so cheap in those days as it is now, and had the industry been properly organized and financed, the crisis might have been averted.

PRESENT POSITION.—At present there are only fifteen families of calico-printers at Samba out of which only three are doing calico-printing. The total number of workers in all the three families is only 5. At present they do not do the printing work requiring high artistic skill but they only produce covers of *Razais* and *Talais* on piece-wage system. The charges for printing vary from 10 annas to Re. 1-4-0 per cover, according to the fineness of the design printed on it. Even when they produce the goods for market, only printing charges are added on to the actual price of the cloth. But this is very rarely done and only in cases when there is no wage work on hand. But such a contingency arises very seldom, because the Samba printers enjoy a reputation for this sort of work, even in their present stage of decadence. The popular designs now-a-days are, the soldier design, the *teran* design, the bush and the flower design.

The introduction of velveteens and mill-made satins for quilts and bedspreads has given a hard blow to this side of the industry also and this appears to be the main reason why 12 families, out of the 15 families inhabiting this area at present, have taken to other occupations. The rest of the calico-printers, of course, have left their native homes for good and are eking out their livelihood in the various towns of the Punjab. The *Chheetan Wala Shehar* as the town is called even now, no longer holds its previous position.

To these three families of calico-printers may be added one small establishment started by Mr. Sham Lal, an ex-student of the local technical school. The number of workmen engaged therein is

three and all of them are working on partnership basis. The firm has only very recently been started with a capital investment of Rs. 300 divided into three shares of Rs. 100 each. They have not, as yet, issued any profit and loss statement.

VARIETIES OF THE GOODS PRODUCED.—Mr. Sham Lal is producing satins of various kinds, table cloths, bed-covers, floor-sheets, pillow covers, *chaddars*, *dhotics*, borders of saris, etc. They also print petti-coats, gowns and lady jackets for sale as well as on piece-wage system. The following are the details of expenditure incurred in printing one piece of satin along with its sale price and profits :—

	Ks.	A.	P.
Price of cloth, 40 yards (Amritsar)	4	13	0
Customs duty	0	8	0
Freight and overhead charges	0	3	0
Cost of dyes	1	14	0
	7	6	0

This satin is sold in the market at 0-4-0 per yard. Total sale proceeds are thus Rs. 10. Profits including wages of the dyer amount to Rs. 2-10-0 The cost of production does not include depreciation charges on blocks, etc., nor does it include the rent of the shop.

A single man can print four such pieces in four or five days, if the season is favourable for drying, because they have to give coatings of four dyes to every roll (*thhan*) of cloth.

They charge 0-3-0 for printing a petti-coat and 0-8-0 for printing a *dhoti*. One worker can print fifty such *dhoties* in three or four days. In addition to cotton cloth they can print on silk, artificial silk and woollen cloth as well. They use synthetic dyes, no doubt, but these are quite as fast as the dyes extracted from natural products.

They import the blocks from Farrukhabad, because blocks, which are manufactured locally, are of an inferrior type.

The following are their chief difficulties :—

1. They cannot get cloth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard width locally. They import it from outside and have to pay the import duty on it. The local supply of this kind of cloth can be secured by introducing frame-looms at Samba.

2. They have also to pay customs duty on the import of synthetic dyes and blocks, as they cannot afford to purchase large quantities under customs-bond.

3. They have to face competition from Japan. The satins imported from Japan are printed on cloth sold at the rate 0-1-6 per yard and the satins printed on it are sold at the rate of 0-2-6 per yard. Thus in Japan the wages for printing are 0-1-0 a yard. Our printers cannot charge such low rates, because they have to pay a duty on the import of dyes and blocks.

In this connection it may be interesting to mention that the calico-printers, who use dyes of their own extracted from natural products, are also charging their wages for printing at the rate of 0-10-0 for 9 yards, which very nearly equals Japanese charges of printing.

To revive this industry at Samba the following few suggestions may prove helpful :—

1. Special protection should be granted to this industry by imposing heavy duties on the import of printed *dhoties*, *saries*, bed-covers and other printed cloth.

2. Custom duty on the import of synthetic dyes and the blocks imported by the printers may be remitted.

3. Apprenticeship system should be introduced for the training of the workers, who after preliminary training in the proposed dyeing institute, may be employed as apprentices by the master dyers. At present even the most ordinary work is being done by the master hands and so the charges for printing are very high and the printers cannot compete with the Japanese or Indian printers. These apprentices will do work of a minor nature for the dyer, whose output will thus increase and the cost of production will be lowered. The establishment of an institute for dyeing and calico-printing at Samba, on the lines of one at Shahdara in the Punjab, is necessary. This will prove helpful to the weavers and the calico-printers alike. Failing this a dyeing and printing section may be attached to the proposed Government weaving institute.

4. No cloth should go out of the State for printing purposes. In this connection it may be mentioned that a fairly large number of *saries* are annually exported from Kashmir to Bombay for being printed.

5. By introducing frame-looms the cloth required by the printers can be manufactured locally. This should be done as soon as possible. This will not only ensure a regular supply of plain cloth to the printers, but it will also serve as a boon to the weavers, who are finding it very difficult to sell their cloth, which cannot serve the purpose of the calico-printers.

6. The Government may establish a central sale depot for the marketing of the printed cloth for as long a time as the industry does not become well organized.

7. The Government should open, at some important places in the Punjab and British India, Kashmir Cottage Industries

Emporium and the finest products of the printers should be exhibited and sold there. In the Jammu and Kashmir State the products can be sold through agencies at all important places.

8. All the calico-printers of the State should be brought and made to work together at Samba. The building should be supplied by the Government as also the recurring expenditure required to set up the establishment and this may be recovered from them after the expiry of at least two years in instalments of about ¼ of their profits. A detailed scheme for this purpose can be worked out.

9. An experimental laboratory may be set up at Samba to manufacture dyes from the natural products that are found in very large quantities in our forests. This would not only help the printers in getting the dyes cheaper but would prove profitable to the Government also, as the prices of synthetic dyes have gone very high and a market will be available for their sale in British India.

10. The Government should appoint an expert to guide the printers in their work. A special officer may be appointed for this purpose for a short time and his services can be dispensed with, when the industry can stand on its own legs.

If the calico-printing industry is revived at Samba it will not only provide employment to so many hereditary printers of Samba, but it would also serve as a boon to the weavers who are starving on account of fall in the prices of cloth which is mainly due to the want of any variety in the cloth they produce. They will not have to go, for the disposal of their cloth, to the hilly areas as they now do, but find a ready market at home in the local calico-printing industry. Thus the efforts of the Government will serve the double purpose—the revival of calico-printing industry and the provision of a market for the cloth produced by the weavers.

In making any serious attempt to revive the calico-printing industry in the State, we should make a distinction between the two branches of calico-printing, namely the industrial and the artistic. The former requires the repetition of the same pattern after more or less regular intervals. This type of work can be done better and cheaper by machinery than even by the most skilled printer. The latter calls for artistic skill on the part of the worker on account of its complex designs and shades. Such a thing is difficult to produce with the help of machinery and in this sphere our printer can hold his own, provided he possesses the requisite skill. This type of work is done very extensively in the United Provinces, particularly in the districts of Farrukhabad, Bareilly and Lucknow. It will not be out of place to mention in this connection the necessity of importing some skilled printers from the United Provinces, in order to give necessary instructions to our printers. The tourists come to the State in large number every year and the artistic products of our printers will find a market, ready at hand, for the sale of their goods.

CHAPTER VI.

The System of Marketing.

Causes of the lack of markets ; the present system of marketing and its disadvantages ; remedies suggested ; subsidiary recommendations.

Causes of the Lack of Markets.—One of the main difficulties in the way of the development of our weaving indutry is the absence of any marketing organization in the State. The weavers, almost every where in the State, are suffering for want of a market for the sale of their goods. Lack of variety in face of the changed tastes and habits of the people, mutual rivalry, and the influx of cheap mechanized goods, particularly from Japan, have reduced the demand for the products of our weaver to such an extent that there is no hope of his survival, unless a complete change is brought about in his ancestral occupation.

The weaver requires not only an increase in his production, but also an increase in his profits. An increase in the volume of production unaccompanied by an increase in the rate of profit, would compel most of the weavers to leave this work. Increase in profits would not be possible under the present state of affairs, when the market for the disposal of cloth is defective.

As regards the present method of marketing the cloth, it may be pointed out that most of the weavers are only wage-earners working up the handspun yarn of their neighbours. Even their earnings have decreased on account of the diminished demand for their services and the import of cheap mill-made cloth. The competition among them has become keen and their wages have fallen considerably. The cloth woven from the handspun yarn is generally dearer than the mill made cloth of the same design as is clear from an example given below.

In order to weave 28 yards of *khaddar* from handspun yarn three seers of yarn is required. The cost of production will be as per details given below :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Price of $3\frac{1}{4}$ seers of cotton at 0-8-0 per seer	..	1	10	0
Wages for spinning at 0-5-0 per seer	..	1	0	0
Sizing and reeling charges	..	0	7	0
Wages to the weaver	..	1	0	0
Total	..	4	1	0

If we were to compare with this the price of 28 yards of Japanese or British Indian cheaper qualities, which are designed, striped and less coarse than this, we shall find that the mill made cloth is being sold in the market at about 0-2-6 per yard. Thus the price of 28 yards of imported cloth will be Rs. 4-6-0.

Add to this the other difficulties under which the weaver has to work, for example, going to the houses of people in search of work and then to return the finished goods to them at their places. In this respect he stands at a disadvantage in striking a bargain for his wages . Sometimes he has to accept one or two annas less than the customary wage.

PRESENT SYSTEM---Only at very few places the weaver works on commercial basis and produces cloth for the market. The methods for marketing the output at the different places are :---

The weaver buys one or two bundles of yarn from the bazar and prepares cloth at his pit-loom. He then rolls it into a *than* and takes it from village to village and from house to house, asking if anybody required cloth. If he happens to get a customer, he may be able to sell the cloth that very day, but this is not always the case. Sometimes he does not get any customer for two or three days and this not only reduces his profits, but also his daily out-turn. Tired of this day to day wandering, he tries to sell the cloth at whatever price he can get. Add to this the trouble he has to undergo in going from one village or house to another, with a load on his back. A very interesting example of this system of marketing was supplied by a weaver of Gura-Keran at a distance of about 3 miles from Jammu. He purchased one bundle of yarn for Rs. 3 and produced 60 yards of *Khaddar* from it in 8 days. When he went to sell it in the market, he could not find any customer for two days. On the third day he decided to sell it at whatever price was offered to him and he sold it at 0-1-6 per yard thus realizing Rs. 5-10-0 from its sale. Even if we include only two days that he wasted in selling the cloth, we shall find that his total earnings amount to Rs. 2-10-0 in the course of ten days. From this we must deduct 0-2-0 on account of the cost of flour and oil, etc. Thus his earnings come to 0-4-0 per day or Rs. 7-8-0 a month, if he could get work throughout the month. The quality of the cloth woven by him could easily be sold at 0-2-0 per yard had there been a more efficient system of marketing the cloth. What is still worse is, that the village people do not make prompt payments. *Kamins*, as the weavers are thought to be in these places, they cannot remain without work and have to sell the cloth on credit in the hope of realizing its price in instalments or getting the money converted into kind.

The second method of marketing the cloth is the one followed by the *susi* and *khaddar* weavers of Samba, Dagore, Chhanni,

Behari, Balhar and Akalgarh. These people produce cloth during the winter season. In summer they go to the hilly areas to sell their cloth. Sometimes, however, the *beoparies* or the traders from the hilly areas come to these places themselves and purchase the cloth from the weavers through the *Kothiwala* or the commission agent, who charges his commission at the rate of one pice in the rupee or say at Re. 1-9-0 per cent. But such occasions are very rare. For the disposal of their cloth, they generally go to the rural areas of Udhampur, Reasi, Bhadarwah, Kishtwar, Basohli, Ramnagar, Rajouri and even pass on to the rural areas of the Kashmir valley. There they try, in the first instance, to get some big trader, who may be able to purchase the cloth at wholesale rates from them. If they do not find any, they have to sell it retail to the *Gujjars*, who are not always able to pay the price in cash and thus the weavers get most of their capital, locked up in the hands of those far off people. The cloth is, no doubt, sold at higher price, if it is sold on credit but the risk involved is still greater. On account of their relatively weak bargaining position the weavers are not always able to charge reasonable prices from the customers. Examples have already been given to show the prices realized by them in different localities.

The third system of marketing is that prevailing in Mirpur and the surrounding villages. The weavers buy their own yarn generally on credit and after weaving the cloth from it, they come to the bazar to sell it. There is only one commission agent at Mirpur for the sale of this cloth and is, therefore, the sole controller of prices. If the weavers do not agree to sell their cloth at that price, he does not purchase the cloth at all and the weaver, who is poor and cannot take back the cloth to his house, which may be at a distance of 1 to 8 miles from the town, goes from shop to shop in order to sell it elsewhere. The other shopkeepers know the fact that the cloth must have been refused by the *Dalal* and they offer still lower prices, because they generally know the prices offered by the *Dalal* for a particular quality of cloth.

The weaver now does not want to go to the *Dalal* again and sells the cloth even at a lower price. It is on very rare occasions that he is able to sell the cloth at a price higher than that offered by the *Dalal*. This has resulted in the lowering of prices and a corresponding deterioration in the quality of the goods. The *Khaddar* of one yard width is selling at Mirpur at 0-2-0 to 0-2-6 per yard.

Whereas the weavers, who take handspun yarn from the houses of the people, are getting their wages at 0-0-6 per yard, for *Khaddar* of 12″ to 15″ width, these people can only earn $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies per yard from *Khaddar* of 27″ width.

From whatever point it may be considered it is evident that

the present system of marketing the cloth by the weaver in the Jammu province is very defective. The weaver cannot realize a better price for his cloth and the evident result is that the standard of living of the weaver is coming down. Compelled, sometimes, to accept prices lower than even the cost of production, the weaver cannot pay off the price of the yarn, which he generally purchases on credit. The *Sahukar* begins to charge interest on the principal which goes on increasing and the weaver has to sell his house and, sometimes, even his loom to get out of the clutches of the moneylender. The following are some of the points that make the present system of marketing defective and thus render the poor weaver helpless.

1. Whatever little difference there may be, the central point in all the three methods of marketing prevailing in the Jammu province is that the weaver has to go out in search of a customer. This makes his bargaining position very weak and it is made still weaker, when the customer knows of his weak financial condition. The weaver has to accept whatever price is offered to him or, not to sell his cloth—the alternative which he cannot follow. If he does so he has to starve and bear the transport charges in addition.

2. Much time is lost in finding out the customers.

3. The prices are entirely controlled by the agent. The weaver may either accept the prices offered by him or go on hunting for other customers, which involves loss of time and the risk of losing the price offered by the agent, who may not offer the same price if the weaver refuses his price once and comes to him again after a thorough search of some other customer.

4. In cases where the weavers go to the hilly areas for the disposal of their cloth, they have to incur an additional expenditure by way of freight charges, which are high in these areas on account of the lack of facilities for transport. The *beoparies* of these places are in the know of these things and may compel the weaver to accept lower prices. Even if the weaver does bot yield and sells at retail prices to the *Gujjars* and the *Zamindars* there is again risk, because most of the *Zamindars* cannot pay the prices in cash on account of their poverty and to sell the cloth to them on credit is a very risky job. The weaver may not be able to realize the money soon and thus his capital may be locked up in these far off places. Considerable loss of time and money is involved in going from one customer to another. This fact compels the weaver to accept a lower price.

5. The weaver must sell the cloth for whatever price he can get in order to enable him to buy more yarn from the sale proceeds of cloth, for further production. He cannot restart his work unless and until he has sold the cloth, because he has no money with him.

6. If the yarn already used is purchased on credit, he will have to pay interest on the money at the rate of 2 pice in the rupee, if he does not pay back the amount within a month. This compels him to rush through the sale and accept a low price.

The following schemes are suggested in order to remedy the present state of affairs :—

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.—The weaver should be reduced to the status of a wage-earner, because he has no money to finance the industry himself. The industry should either be financed by the Government or by a commercial syndicate either of whom should control the industry from the production or distribution of yarn to the sale of the finished product. If the Government is to finance the industry, it should do so in the following manner :

(*a*) Depots for the purchase of yarn and sale of cloth should be set up at Mirpur, Kathua, Samba and Jammu with a central organization at Jammu.

(*b*) The Government should appoint a textile expert for the training of the weavers in modern methods of production.

(*c*) The textile expert should be assisted by one weaver, one dyer and one designer in every tehsil.

(*d*) Supervising weaver, from amongst the weavers, should be appointed for every 20 looms on payment of 0-8-0 per day.

(*e*) The cloth dealers should then be summoned by the Department of Industries and asked to get the cloth of their choice prepared in the State through the textile expert, who may also be vested with the powers of a marketing officer for the weaving industry. The cloth dealers should then be asked to supply the yarn to the weavers through the depots already mentioned. The wages of the weavers may be settled with the textile expert.

(*f*) If, however, the cloth dealers are not able to show the designs that they may require, the textile expert should himself study new designs, with the help of his staff at the central depot, Jammu, and samples of the same should be got prepared for the choice of the cloth dealers.

(*g*) If, possible, the designing and the sizing charges should be fixed separately.

(*h*) If the weavers feel some difficulty in preparing the design they should report it to the supervising weaver, who shall come to their help or report it to the textile expert, who will render the necessary assistance.

(*i*) Frame-looms with single and double shuttles should be introduced amongst the weavers by the staff of the textile expert.

(*j*) The looms should be got prepared by the department of the textile expert and distributed amongst the weavers. The price of the loom should be realized from the weavers in instalments.

2. The second alternative is the formation of an Industrial Co-operative Association with its head office at Jammu and branches at important places. It should control the industry from the purchase of raw cotton upto the sale of the finished product. The Association should function in the following manner :—

(*a*) It should take the form of a limited joint stock company and raise the required capital from within the State. The share capital may be divided into small shares, as the Zamindars, who will be the members of a primary society affiliated to the proposed Association, may be able to buy. The value of each share should not exceed Rs. 10. The maximum and the minimum number of shares, which a man *may* hold should also be fixed by the Government.

(*b*) After it has been done, it should elect its Board of Directors, as also a managing Director.

(*c*) If sufficient quantities of cotton be available in the State, it should set up a ginning and spinning plant of its own. It can also import raw cotton from the canal colonies in the Punjab. In consultation with the textile expert, it should produce as many varieties of yarn as are likely to be required by the weavers.

(*d*) The yarn should then be distributed by the Association amongst the weavers through the department of the textile expert or the primary society.

(*e*) Unless the Association appoints its own technician, the designs to be produced will be determined by the textile expert appointed by the Government.

(*f*) The looms of the improved type, *e.g.*, frame-looms, dobbies and jackards should be supplied to the weavers by the Association on hire-purchase system.

(*g*) The proposed Association should itself arrange for the marketing of cloth under the assistance and the guidance of the textile expert and the Department of industries and Commerce.

(*h*) It should also advise weavers with regard to the production of improved and easily marketable patterns and designs.

(*i*) It should also undertake finishing processses and dyeing and printing in connection with the hand-loom industry.

(*j*) It should also accept, on consignment account against partial payment, products from weavers.

3. The third alternative will be to open weaving sheds at important places, *e.g.*, Jammu, Samba, Kathua, and Mirpur. Improved looms and other appliances should be kept in those sheds for the use of the weavers. The Government shall have to incur all this expense. A textile expert, designer, dyer, etc., may be appointed by the Government. The Department of Industries, through the textile expert, should purchase the necessary raw material and arrange for the sale of goods. The weavers, who would work in these sheds, should be paid wages in proportion to the amount of work done by them. The scale of wages for each type of cloth may be fixed in advance. This will secure continuous work for the weavers and will also raise their earnings. The scheme has an advantage over the previous schemes in this respect that the weaver will be free from any financial responsibility and the Government will not have to risk its funds in providing appliances to him on the hire-purchase system. The great disadvantage associated with this scheme is that the weavers will be reduced from the position of master workmen to that of wage earners. But this arrangement is not recommended to be a permanent one. As soon as the finances of the weavers improve and they are fit to start work in an independent manner, they can go to their villages and start independent establishments of their own with some financial assistance from the Government. They will continue to enjoy the sympathy and the support of the Government and the textile expert will be ready to give them such advice and help as they may stand in need of.

The first of these schemes has been introduced in the Punjab and the results obtained so far, are very encouraging. A central depot at Amritsar controls the marketing organization under this

scheme. It works out designs and distributes them locally and to other areas through the Branch Depots. It also serves as a clearing house of industrial intelligence for the benefit of the industry. The weavers are kept informed of the current prices of raw-material and of finished goods. Buying agents have been appointed, who supply the raw-material and are bound to pay the wages fixed by the marketing officer. Under this scheme weavers have secured better wages and the quality of their product has also improved. The cloth dealer gets goods of uniform quality at reasonable prices. The use of fast colours has been encouraged and it has been demonstrated to the weavers that the use of fast colours increases the sale and they also prove to be less expensive in the long run. In order to make *khaddar* a marketable commodity, improved designs in printing have been introduced. It has been estimated that in certain parts of the Punjab the weavers used to get work for 125 to 150 days in the year, but under this scheme they are able to secure work for over 300 days during the year and their earnings in most cases have doubled. The goods are being sold at higher prices, partly because they have been standardized and bear the stamp of the marketing officer.

1. SUBSIDIARY RECOMMENDATIONS.—Such weavers as desire to maintain their individuality and would not like to work on the piece-wage system should be allowed to do so. The department of the textile expert should, however, extend its co-operation to them in the form of any technical assistance that they may require from time to time. The Textile Co-operative Association or the department of textile expert should also help them in the marketing of their product, if they so desire.

2. The Government should hold a regular industrial exhibition at Jammu in which the finer products of the weaver should be exhibited along with those of other cottage workers.

3. Dyes and any other articles that may be required by the weavers should be imported by the proposed Association of the textile expert and distributed amongst the weavers according to their requirements, at a fixed price. This would enable them to reap the advantages of buying in large quantities.

4. The weaving peripatetic party in the Jammu province should be amalgamated into the department of the proposed textile expert.

5. The All India Spinners' Association with its branch at Jammu can also be entrusted with the work proposed for the Association.

6. A permanent board to be known as the "Cottage Industries Welfare Board" be established in the State. The members

of the Board should consist of officials, preferably those who have a knowledge of economic problems, and non-officials with Director of Industries and Commerce as its president. The non-officials may be selected from amongst the members of the legislature and one or two business magnates. The proposed Board should consist of not less than 5 and not more than 7 members including the President. All the members of the board shall be honorary, but they will be entitled to such expenses as they may reasonably incur in attending the meetings of the Board.

All matters affecting the welfare of the cottage industries shall be referred to this Board and all applications for help under the State Aid to Industries Act, will be examined by this Board before they are submitted to the Government. This Board will also be in a position to give necessary advice to the Government in the matter of the promotion of cottage industries in the State.

7. The private enterprise for the installation of power looms in Jammu may be encouraged, and, if necessary, subsidized. It will provide an opening for young men possessed of the necessary education and energy. Such a scheme can be made practicable on a limited partnership basis. The details of this scheme have been given on page 46 of this Report.

8. The establishment of depots at various centres for the purchase of yarn and the sale of finished product, on co-operative basis, can also help the weavers in the reduction of cost of production and realization of better prices for their cloth.

CHAPTER VII.

Tariff.

The Tariff policy of the Government ; changes suggested ; conclusion.

The Tariff Policy of the Government.—Attempts are already being made by His Highness' Government to make their tariff policy as favourable to the cottage industries of the State as possible. Duties have been imposed on the import of mill made cloth into the State. The customs duty on the import of yarn has been reduced to 3%. The following are the duties that are, at present, levied on the import of cotton and silk yarn and cotton and silk piece-goods :—

1.	Indian cotton piece-goods	10% ad-valorem.
2.	Silk raw	25% plus 0-14-0 per lb.
3.	Cotton yarn	
	(*a*) Indian	3%
	(*b*) British	5%
	(*c*) Foreign	$6\frac{1}{4}$%
4.	Silk waste and noils	25%.
5.	Fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 90% of artificial silk.	
(*a*)	of British or Indian manufacture.	30% or $2\frac{1}{2}$ as. per sq. yd. whichever is higher.
(*b*)	not of British or Indian Manufacture.	50% or 0-5-0 sq. yd. whichever is higher.
6.	Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 90% of cotton.	
(*a*)	grey piece-goods (excluding bordered grey chaddars, *dhoties*, saris and scarves).	
(*i*)	of British manufacture	$12\frac{1}{2}$%
(*ii*)	not ,, ,,	50% or $5\frac{1}{4}$ as. per lb. whichever is higher.
(*b*)	cotton piece-goods not otherwise specified.	
(*i*)	of British manufacture	$12\frac{1}{2}$%.
(*ii*)	not ,, ,,	50%.

A cursory glance at the above figures will show that in

CHAPTER VIII.

Hand-loom Weaving of Wool.

Preliminary ; number of looms ; the raw-material and its supply ; suggestions for its improvement ; varieties of cloth produced ; wages for its weaving ; cost of production ; earnings ; the system of marketing ; suggestions for its improvement ; the workmen and their problems ; conclusion.

Preliminary.—Wool weaving is done in the hilly and the cooler regions of the Jammu province, more particularly in the districts of Udhampur and Reasi and in the Basohli tehsil in the Kathua district. The main occupation of the people at these places is agriculture, but the climate of the *ilaqa* being cold, particularly in the winter season, the woollen cloth is indispensable. They keep their own sheep and set up their own looms to meet their requirements of woollen cloth. About 50 % of the houses in these regions contain looms. The bigger and the richer a family the larger is the number of looms that it has. Weaving is not considered as low an occupation as it is thought to be in the plains.

They generally weave *pattus* and *pattis* for their shirts, coats and *pajamas*. Some of them can also weave good blankets. They work on their looms in their spare hours. The agricultural processes at these places require very hard labour and a close supervision. One can see these people keeping watch over their fields throughout the day and night. Even a moment's negligence on their part may result in the destruction of their crops by the wild beasts. It is, therefore, very seldom that they get time to weave for the market. They weave for themselves and may weave on wages, if they get time. The unit of work is the cottage of the poor inhabitant, where he works at his loom surrounded by the other members of his family.

The people are ignorant and backward. They are generally reluctant to give any information about their looms. The area being hilly and the population scattered a thorough and extensive survey of such an *ilaqa* requires sufficient time and involves considerable labour and inconvenience.

Number of Looms.—The total number of looms in the localities that were visited is 722. These were found in the various tehsils as follows :—

Name of the tehsil.		No. of villages surveyed.	No. of tehsil.
1. Bhadarwah	..	52	274
2. Ramban	..	13	78
3. Ramnagar	..	7	227
4. Kishtwar	..	23	143
Total	..	95	722

A detailed statement showing the number of looms in various places is given in Appendix H.

The looms found in these places are all pit-looms. Most of them are working part-time. Those who have not got any loom of their own, weave on the looms of their neighbours, whenever they require woollen cloth. The necessity of getting the cloth woven on piece-wage system arises very seldom. Nevertheless the industry serves as a useful subsidiary occupation to the agriculturist during his spare time.

The average out-turn of a person is about 2 yards per day. The only class of people whose main occupation is weaving and not agriculture is that of Kashmiris, but they have also got their small pieces of land to till and look after. The average outturn of a Kashmiri is 3 to 4 blankets per month. They produce for sale and also weave cloth for people on piece wage system. But as their wages are a little higher than those charged by the *Gaddis* and the *Meghas*, therefore, they get very little of this business.

Raw Material.—There are 921,495 goats and sheep in the Jammu province, of which the largest number are found in the Bhadarwah, Bhimber, Kishtwar, Basohli, Ramban and Ramnagar tehsils as per statement given below :—

Jammu ..	..	..	39535
R. S. Pura	..	..	7814
Samba ..	..	..	35948
Akhnoor	..	..	38025
Udhampur	..	..	56019
Ramnagar	..	..	68032
Bhadarwah	..	..	100857
Jasmergarh	..	..	16870
Kishtwar	..	..	60400
Ramban ..	..	..	82264
Mirpur ..	..	..	74157
Kotli ..	..	..	63984
Bhimber ..	..	..	85787
Rajauree..	..	..	60283
Reasi ..	..	..	77514
Kathua ..	..	..	17638
Basohli ..	..	..	36368

The best variety of wool, grown in the Jammu province, is probably that of Bhadarwah and Kishtwar. The material is first freed from dirt by beating it with a stick. It is then washed and is allowed to dry up. Finally it is pressed, spun and dyed before the process of weaving begins. Very few people know the proper use of dyes. The dyes are supplied by the village shopkeeper at very

Note.—Separate figures regarding the number of Sheep were not avilable.

high rates. The dyed wool has not got uniform shade. Sh. Mohd. Maqbul of Sri Amarsingh Technical Institute, Srinagar, conducted an experiment on the dyeing of different varieties of wool in Sambat 1990. His report reads :—

" It has been found that the various samples of wool contain different amounts of " wool grease " which, if not perfectly removed renders the wool liable to absorb the dye proportionate to the amount of the removed " wool grease ", and if the various samples are dyed in the same bath, the shades are different and uneven. If, however, the scouring is complete, *i.e.*, sufficient quantity of soap and soda is added to the scouring bath to remove all the " wool grease", there is no danger of the shades being uneven and different. The samples of various wools were scoured with sunlight soap—5% soda ash and 3% at 45 degrees C. for half an hour. After completing the process, some samples were given a second soap bath with 5% soap for 20 minutes at 45 degrees C. The samples thus treated were perfectly free from wool grease."

As regards the supply of wool, the weaver in the hilly areas, who works on piece-wage system, gets the wool quite cleansed, cut, combed and spun by the village people. Practically all the people in these localities have got their own sheep and goats which serve them in a two-fold manner. In the first place they supply them manure for the field and secondly they serve them as a source of wool and hair for preparing ropes. In village *Katwalta* and *Chakla Barfani* of tehsil Ramnagar alone there were as many as 19383 sheep distributed as follows :—

1.	Village Katwalta	1439 sheep
2.	*Chakla Barfani* (including Lahti, Chhappar, Basantgarh and Pattangarh)	17944 „
	Total	19383 sheep.

The hair of the sheep are cut thrice a year and the average production from one sheep is one seer of wool per annum. From this we can form a rough idea of the total production of wool in this area during the year, which comes to 19383 seers or 484 md. Similar is the case in Bhadarwah. There, too, the people produce wool from their own sheep and make woollen cloth for themselves. Those who have any surplus, sell it to those, who may stand in need of it. The price at which wool is being sold in tehsil Ramnagar is 4 Kachcha seers or $1\frac{9}{16}$ seers for a rupee. In Bhadarwah tehsil also the price is round about this level. At the time of the payment of land revenue the price falls to 2 seers for a rupee. The normal price of wool is however Rs. 25 to Rs. 26 a md. at both the places. But as more than 50% of the people have got their own looms, and as everybody requires woollen cloth, for himself and his family, its sale to outsiders is limited. The

Kashmiris have often to go to the *Dhars* (the natural grazing grounds on the tops of the hills) to buy raw wool. The quality of the wool available in these areas is quite as good as that of Kashmir wool, and, if proper steps are taken to organize the wool trade in this area, the people of this *ilaqa* will be greatly benefitted.

The raw wool is combed at the rate of 0-2-6 per seer and the spinning charges are 0-10-0 per seer. Keeping all these things in view the price of woollen yarn comes to Re. 1-6-6 to Re. 1-8-0 per seer. But as the wool is spun by the women in their houses spinning charges are seldom paid.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RAW-MATERIAL. In order to improve the quality of the raw-material it is necessary, in the first place, to improve the local breed of sheep. The Veterinary Department can do a lot in this direction by selecting good rams. The quality of the wool will also improve by finding a remedy for the pests which spoil the texture of raw-wool.

Secondly, proper gradation of wool is also necessary. Female spinners distinguish between different grades of wool according to the length of the fibre.

Thirdly, wool should be thoroughly cleansed of all dirt.

Lastly, the local wool if properly treated will yield results in no way inferior to those obtained from Australian wool. The 'wool grease' should be thoroughly removed. If grease is not removed before dyeing, the results are bound to be unsatisfactory.

VARIETIES OF CLOTH PRODUCED.—In the absence of any technical education the weavers of these places do rough sort of work. They generally weave *lois*, *pattus* and *pattis*, which they require for their own use, and, if they have any surplus, they give it to the *sahukar*, as a part payment of their debt. A few Kashmiris or the advanced weavers weave blankets also but their number is small. The following are the different varieties of cloth, that they weave :—

Blanket	6 yards by 1½ yards.
Lois	,, ,,
Patti	

Wages, as has previously been stated, are paid on piece-wage system in the case of *patti* weavers but it is fixed in the case of blankets and *lois*. The following statement shows the wages paid at different places :—

Doda	.. *Lois* at Re. 1 per *Loi*.
Mathola	.. Re. 1-8-0 per blanket, and 0-0-9 per yd. of *Patti*.
Gatha	Blanket Re. 1-8-0, *Patti* at 0-1-0 per yard and *Loi* Re. 1.
Duddu and Basantgarh.	Blanket Re. 1-4-0 *Patti* 0-0-9 to 0-1-0 per yd.

Katawalta .. *Patti* at 0-0-9 per yard.
Padar .. *Patti* 9 × $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. at 0-8-0 per *patti*, and Blanket designed at Re. 1.
Kishtwar .. *Dobari* blanket at Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2. Wages differ with the quality of the work.

In Bhadarwah town the wages in some cases are as high as Rs. 3 per blanket.

As woollen cloth is a prime necessity with these people, everybody tries to have a loom of his own rather than pay wages to another man. As soon as a family becomes bigger in size the necessity of having a loom of its own becomes inevitable. With the increase in the number of looms and the reduction of demand for woollen cloth the wages have now considerably gone down. The following causes are responsible for a fall in the demand for this cloth :—

1. Change in fashions, tastes and habits. A few years back all the people in the hilly areas used *patti* for their shirts, caps and trousers. But its use at present is confined to the old or the very poor. The younger generation and the well-to-do get their clothes made of cotton fabrics. They use only one coat or a waistcoat made of *patti*.

2. The import of cheap foreign woollen piece-goods has thrown our coarser *pattis* into the back ground. Even those who weave these *pattis* do not like to have their clothes made of them, especially on festive occasions.

3. The imported cloth is more soft than the *patti*, and in some cases it is even cheaper.

Cost of Production, Profits and Earnings.—It is difficult to calculate with any accuracy the cost of production, because it is very seldom that the weaver buys the wool and produces for the market. Then the combing, spinning and the twisting of wool is also done by himself assisted by the labour of women and children. By taking the average price of wool and the traditional wages for the other processes the following table will give an idea of the cost of production of a blanket $5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ yards at Duddu.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wool 4 seers at 0-10-0 a seer	2	8	0
Ginning charges	0	10	0
Spinning ,, ...	2	8	0
Twisting ,, ...	1	14	0
Doubling ,, ...	0	10	0
Weaving ,, ...	1	4	0
Washing ,, ...	0	2	0
Total ..	10	0	0

The maximum price that a weaver can realize from the sale of this blanket is Rs. 10 and thus he can save only his wages. But, if all the functions are to be done by him he can hardly weave even one blanket in the course of one month. Thus excluding the price of wool and dyes, net monthly earnings of a weaver come to Rs. 7 p.m. This he can earn, if he keeps himself and his family busy throughout the month. This is impracticable, because the family members have to attend to other domestic duties as well. Moreover, visitations of various diseases reduce his vitality and cause a loss in the number of working days in a month. If he were to get some of the work done by some other people on payment of wages, he cannot produce more than 3 blankets in a month. In this case, too, his earnings cannot exceed Rs. 5 p.m.

The *Gaddis* go on spinning and twisting the wool throughout the summer season and weave it during the winter, when the cold outside makes it difficult for them to do any other out-door work. They seldom sell the cloth, that they produce. The annual earnings can be calculated by the total qauntity of cloth produced throughout the year and the wages that they would have got had they woven so much cloth for the market. Their annual out-turn varies from individual to individual in proportion to the size of the family and it is quite impossible to make even an intelligent guess regarding the average out-turn per head.

MARKETING.—As has already been pointed out most of the people do not manufacture cloth for the market. If they do so, they sell it to the *sahukar* or the village shopkeeper in settlement of their dues. The marketing of woollen cloth is, therefore, exclusively done by the Kashmiris and some well-to-do people of these areas. The price that they generally get for a blanket varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, according to the quality and the size of the blanket. They sell the cloth either directly by striking a bargain with a customer or through the village shopkeeper. Sometimes the Kashmiris themselves go to the nearest plains or towns to sell their blankets and *lois*. The means of communication and transport are difficult and expensive, therefore, they seldom find outside customers at their houses. Under these conditions they are forced to sell their goods to the local dealer, who sends these goods to the plains for sale. The cost of transport, which is a heavy item makes these goods beyond the reach of the poorer classes of people from whom the demand for these coarser cloth usually arises. In order to make up for the high cost of transport, the trader tries to pay as low a price as possible to the weaver. The profits that ought to have gone to the weaver are pocketed by the shopkeeper and he wins the obligations of the weaver in addition. There are two or three main disabilities of the weaver :—

1. The weaver is poor and has nothing to fall back upon. He has either to sell his blanket at what the village shopkeeper offers him or to suffer starvation.

2. The area is hilly and generally unfrequented ; therefore, there is always a dearth of customers.

3. As he is ignorant and backward, he is not in the know of the prices prevailing even in the nearest town, nor is it convenient for him to go out in order to sell his small produce, because it involves waste of time and money in going from one place to another.

It is evident from what has been said that the present system of marketing is thoroughly unsatisfactory and requires a complete overhauling. As the people are ignorant, backward and conservative, there is no possibility of the formation of a co-operative sale depot or the marketing boards and the idea will have to be given up for the present. The formation of Government depots for the purchase and sale of their cloth can prove helpful to the weavers, but before this is done it is necessary that the volume of production should be increased and the product should be standardized. It requires efficient handling, proper grading, combing, spinning and dyeing. The following few suggestions may be found useful in this connection :—

SUGGESTIONS.—1. Wool markets should be organized at Duddu in Ramnagar tehsil, at Bhadarwah, at Bani in Basohli tehsil and at Doda. Duddu and Bhadarwah are the nearest places from "*Sewaj Dhar*", where the people graze their sheep during the summer season. Different prices should be fixed for different grades of wool and it should be purchased from the zamindars and the *Gaddis* and stored in depots. The Government should then itself, or through some other agency, arrange for the spinning of wool, because at present the spinning charges are very high. The difficulties of transport stand in the way of all improvement. A motor road is being constructed to Bhadarwah and its completion would serve as a boon to those people. It would help in the development of wool weaving industry. If, however, another motor road between Bhadarwah and Basohli, is constructed, it would pass through the important wool producing centres such as Bani, Duddu, etc. The transport of raw material and the finished product would be greatly facilitated. The cold and healthy climate of these places will increase their popularity as health resorts. The number of visitors will increase and this will indirectly help the industry.

2. Raw wool from these places can be brought to Jammu and spun on machinery. It may then be distributed amongst the cottage weavers throughout the Jammu province. Power can also be generated from the Tawi from near its source at *Sewaj Dhar* and it can help in the setting up of a spinning factory at Duddu.

3. The weaving peripatetic party has not so far visited *Bani*, Duddu and Basantgarh. Even in the Bhadarwah tehsil the party has not been able to achieve much. It is, therefore, necessary

that the weaving peripatetic parties, along with designers, should be deputed to these places to train the people in the art of modern weaving. At present the average out-turn per day of the weaver is very low and if the new fly-shuttle sleys or frame-looms are introduced the out-turn would greatly increase. The additonal cost of the new shuttle would not be much and the people would gladly purchase the new shuttle or would get them locally made.

4. The All India Spinners' Association (Kashmir Branch) should be asked to extend its activities to these areas also, for they serve as important wool-growing centres.

5. In the Punjab a marketing organization was set up in 1937-38 to help the small and cottage producers of woollen goods in the matter of design, finish and marketing. A finishing and designing depot has been established at Panipat—an important centre for the production of woollen fabrics in the Punjab. At the same time machinery has been ordered for setting up a similar finishing plant at Kulu, which is well known for the production of blankets and tweeds from finer quality wools, which, after finish, compare quite favourably with similar goods produced by mills. The advisability of setting up a similar organization in the State may be enquired into by a committee of experts.

THE WORKMEN.—The total number of workmen in the localities surveyed is 734. They have got 4741 non-working dependents and thus the total number of people dependent upon this industry is 5475. As has already been pointed out, they all carry on this industry as a spare time occupation, agriculture being their main source of living.

Generally they work on their looms during the winter season, when the extreme cold outside makes it quite impossible for them to work on the land. Few people out of them work for the market. The workers being illiterate, backward and conservative, there is no organization amongst them.

The more ignorant and backward the people the more do they spend on marriages and ceremonies. This accounts for their indebtedness. The people of this area are groaning under extreme poverty. The yield from land is very low and they have to depend on the local *sahukar* for the supply of their monetary needs. The total amount of indebtedness amongst the workers in the places that were surveyed is Rs. 779,231. The total number of people dependent upon this industry being 5967, indebtedness per capita comes to Rs. 24.

The following are some of the causes :—

1. LOW INCOME PER CAPITA. The main occupation of these people is agriculture. Land is not very fertile and its cultivation in

these places is very difficult. Most of their crops are destroyed by wild animals. The yield from land is, therefore, very low.

2. Exorbitant rates of interest charged by the money-lender.

3. Lavish expenditure on marriage and other ceremonies, which they cannot avoid under the existing social customs.

Compulsory primary education, adult education, social reform, provision of free dispensaries and the organization of subsidiary industries can have a beneficial effect in lessening the burden of indebtedness.

CONCLUSION.—There is a great scope for the development of this industry in the State as is clear from the following figures, relating to the import of woollen yarn and woollen piece-goods into the Jammu province during the last five years.

IMPORT OF WOOLLEN YARN.

Year.	Quantity maunds.	Value Rs.
1991-92	1884	1,21,611
1992-93	1613	1,27,440
1993-94	830	1,28,752
1994-95	1335	1,91,752
1995-96	1169	1,37,887

IMPORT OF WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS.

Year	Quantity maunds.	Value Rs.	Quantity maunds.	Value Rs.
1991-92 ..	162	21,045	1885	3,29,193
1992-93 ..	266	30,408	2267	3,26,019
1993-94 ..	1177	35,402	1829	2,72,011
1994-95 ..	221	25,608	2441	3,37,262
1995-96 ..	202	26,563	2011	2,72,726

The total import of wool and woollen goods under bond in 1994-95 was valued at Rs. 10,37,710. If we add to this the imports not received under bond the total value will be about Rs. 12 lacs.

From this it is clear that the imports are fairly large and there is a reasonable scope for the development of this industry in the State. The Kashmir Province, however, will have an advantage over the Jammu province in the development of this industry. The existing revenue duty of 25 % on the import of woollen piece-goods is fairly high to serve as a protective duty for the indigenous industry. We have sufficient quantity of raw materials. What is required is the organization of the cottage workers and the provision of an efficient sales organisation. If this is done there is every hope that our woollen industry will prosper side by side with the cotton industry. A day might come when we shall be able not only to clothe ourselves from the native fabrics but also spare our woollen goods for export to the Punjab and other parts of India at favourable rates.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the different qualities of yarn along with its price, etc.

Quality of yarn.	Price.	Type of cloth.	Quantity of cloth produced from one bundle of yarn.	Sale price of cloth per yard.	Wages per yard	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2 (42) cotton (Japanese) ..	7 4 0 6 8 0 pre-war.	coating	45 yards.	0 5 6 or 0 6 0	0 1 0	Yarn bundle 10 Lb.
2 (60) „	9 0 0	shirting	60 „	0 5 6	0 1 3	„
2 (42) mercerized ..	4 6 0 3 12 0 pre-war.	coating and shirting	45 „	0 9 0 or /10/ 0 6 0 shirting	0 1 6	5 lb.
2 (64) „ ..	5 12 0 5 0 0 pre-war.	„	60 „	ditto	ditto	ditto
2 (84) „ ..	7 0 0 6 8 0 pre-war.	shirting	„ „	0 8 0	0 1 9 or 0 2 0	
Fancy yarn ..	14 0 0	shiting and coating	25 „	1 0 0	0 2 0	10 lb.
2 (40) staple yarn ..	9 0 0	shirting	50 „	0 8 0	0 1 6	„
2 (60) „ „ ..	10 12 0	„	60 „	0 9 0	0 1 6	„

2 (80) „ ..	.. 12 8 0	„	65 „	0 10 0	0 1 6	„		
2 (60) woollen	.. 28 0 0 20 0 0 pre-war.	shirting and shawls.	40 „	0 12 0 to 1 0 0 shirting 7 0 0 per seer, shawls.	0 1 9	„		
2 (64) „ ..	.. ditto	djtto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto		
1 (64) ..	.. 31 0 0 20 0 0 pre-war.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto		
2 (40) woollen	.. 28 0 0 22 0 0 pre-war.	coating 54" width	13 yards.	3 0 0	0 3 0 or 0 3 6.			
2 (48) „ ..	.. ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto			
Artificial silk ..	.. 8 0 0	shirting	60 „	0 3 6	0 0 6	10 lb.		

Note :—The prices were taken at Amritsar in November, 1939.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number and types of looms visited.

No.	Name of the Locality.	1 No. of old pit looms. Working	Non-working.	Total	2 No. of looms with fly-shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks.
1	Jammu city ..	10	..	10	..	103+17 non working.	130	
2	Keran (Jammu) ..	10	..	10	..	..	10	
3	Barnai (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
4	Akhnoor (Jammu) ..	4	13	17	1	8	26	
5	Gurah (Jammu) ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
6	Khaink (Jammu) Sole ..	10	2	12	..	..	12	
7	Gharota (Jammu) ..	19	..	19	..	..	19	
8	Khaink near Gharota ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
9	Phatoli (Jammu) ..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
10	Umb (Jammu) ..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
11	Pandorian (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
12	Dhako Chak (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
13	Kalyanpur (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	

14	Bachyal (Jammu)	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
15	Sui and Pakhian (Jammu)		4	..	4	..	..	4	
16	Central Jail (Jammu)	..	17	..	17	..	..	17	
17	Ranbir Singh Pura	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
18	Samba with all its mandis	..	163	..	163	7	..	170	
19	Dagore (tehsil Samba)	..	51	..	51	6	..	57	
20	Gahar (Kathua)	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
21	Fattu Chak (Kathua)	..	14	..	14	..	..	14	
22	Chhanni Arorian (Kathua)		77	..	77	2	..	79	
23	Behari (Kathua)	..	53	8	61	..	..	61	
24	Basian Danoe (Kathua)	..	65	..	65	..	..	65	
25	Balahar (Kathua)	..	33	..	33	..	..	33	
26	Kathua.	..	59	..	59	..	..	59	
27	Basohli	.. ..	5	..	5	..	4	9	
28	Kagowal (Kathua)	..	29	..	29	..	..	29	
29	Sanoora (Kathua)	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
30	Rajpura (Kathua)	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
31	Katra (Reasi)	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	

APPENDIX B *Continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.	1 No. of old pit looms. working.	non working.	Total.	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks
32	Kun (Reasi)	5	..	5	..	..	5	
33	Reasi	4	..	4	..	..	4	
34	Nelloi Mohalla (Mirpur)	12	..	12	..	6	18	
35	Addi „ „	1	..	1	..	6	7	
36	Hyderabad „ ..	15	..	15	..	..	15	
37	Barbanni „ ..	7	..	7	..	59	66	
38	Ara (Mirpur)	1	..	1	..	25	26	
39	Chak Ghain (Mirpur) ..	4	..	4	..	22	26	
40	Tangar „ ..	..	..	..	..	5	5	
41	Gadal „ ..	..	..	..	..	4	4	
42	Akal Gharh ..	28	4	32	..	7	39	
43	Janganu (Udhampur) ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
44	Kalagam (Jammu) ..	13	..	13	..	..	13	
5	Dumana „ ..	10	..	10	..	..	10	

46	Sairla (Bhimbar)	..	29	42	71	..	..	71	
47	Rajal „	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	
48	Thil Hakiman „	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
49	Bagnoti „	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
50	Dandasar „	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
51	Nanyal „	..	15	..	15	..	..	15	
52	Chak Kripalpur (Akhnoor)		2	..	2	..	..	2	
53	Gurah Jagir „	..	14	..	14	..	..	14	
54	Gandharwan „	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
55	Barola „	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
56	Godhan „	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
57	Kolti (Akhnoor)	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
58	Parg Pur „	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
59	Palwal Bharat (Akhnoor)	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
60	Najowal „	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
61	Nekwal „	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
62	Pargwal „	..	12	2	14	..	..	14	
63	Anbaran „	..	29	..	29	..	..	29	

APPENDIX B *Continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.	1 No of old pit looms Working.	1 No of old pit looms Non-working.	Total	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks
64	Balgara " ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
65	Mira " ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
66	Pian " ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
67	Mandarian " ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
68	Narri " ..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
69	Gharatal " ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
70	Palwan " ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
71	Songal " ..	13	..	13	..	..	13	
72	Pangari " ..	9	..	9	..	..	9	
73	Manati " ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
74	Jamuyan " ..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
75	Badgal Khurd " ..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
76	Badgal Kalan (Akhnoor) ..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
77	Doke Jajir " ..	15	..	15	..	..	15	

78	Kangral Sangral	„	..	2	1	3	..	..	3	
79	Bambal	„	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	
80	Deni pur	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
81	Nadd	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
82	Fatwal	„	..	2	1	3	..	..	3	
83	Kanak Jagir	„	..	8	2	10	..	..	10	
84	Charah	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
85	Gangal	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
86	Kalrayal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
87	Sanil	„	..	5	1	6	..	..	6	
88	Dasgal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
89	Bindhal Kalan	„	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
90	Pahrada Khurd	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
92	Pahrada Kalan	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
92	Manda	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
93	Balwal Rain	„	..	20	..	20	..	..	20	
94	Jad	„	..	12	..	12	..	..	12	
95	Biri Triai (Akhnoor)		..	13	..	13	..	..	13	

APPENDIX B *Continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality	1 No. of old pit looms Working.	Non-working.	Total.	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks.
96	Chak Najla „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
97	Kote „ ..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
98	Gurah Barahman „ ..	2	2	4	..	..	4	
99	Mawakrora „ ..	4	4	8	..	..	8	
100	Dhara „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
101	Tattan Pur „ ..	13	..	13	..	..	13	
102	Rakh Plothi „ ..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
103	Mothi „ ..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
104	Chak Sikandar „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
105	Sadarwan „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
106	Gakhral „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
107	Latryal „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
108	Sandal „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
109	Hardomolora „ ..	4	..	4	..	..	4	

110	Rah	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	1		
111	Salhote	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4		
112	Palanwala	„	..	10	..	10	..	..	10		
113	Bhagwana Chak	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2		
114	Dar (Akhnoor)		..	1	2	3	..	..	3		
115	Sarwal	„	..	5	..	5	..	..	5		
116	Chhanni	„	..	6	..	6	..	..	6		
117	Palatan	„	..	16	..	16	..	..	16		
118	Panjtat		..	9	..	9	..	..	9		
119	Mattu	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2		
120	Rajwal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3		
121	Dhoke Khalsa		..	10	2	12	..	..	12		
122	Rakh Dhoke	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1		
123	Dhangar	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5		
124	Malal Abjal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3		
125	Danwal	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4		
126	Taroi	„	..	10	..	10	..	..	10		
127	Chak Malal	„	..	11	2	13	..	..	13		

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.	1 No. of old pit looms. working.	non working.	Total.	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks.
128	Kote Mera (Akhnoor) ..	43	..	43	..	..	43	
129	Paharlwala „ ..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
130	Laham „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
131	Merchangi „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
132	Nandwal „ ..	7	3	10	..	..	10	
133	Khour „ ..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
134	Dhalan „ ..	10	5	15	..	..	15	
135	Doban „ ..	1	1	2	..	..	2	
136	Badwal „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
137	Gigaryal „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
138	Chhajowal „ ..	17	..	17	..	..	17	
139	Kharah „ ..	15	..	15	..	..	15	
140	Katyal Simbal „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	

141	Nathal (Akhnoor)	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	10
142	Pokharni	„	..	15	..	15	..	..	15
143	Mala	„	..	6	..	6	..	..	6
144	Dagbar	„	..	7	..	7	..	..	7
145	Dori	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3
146	Majoor	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
147	Pagani	„	..	1	1	2	..	..	2
148	Hamirpur Nawan		..	4	1	5	..	..	5
149	Hamirpur Khana		..	1	..	1	..	..	1
150	Mawa Barahwa		..	2	1	3	..	..	3
151	Basyara	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4
152	Thandi Chuhi (Akhnoor)		..	7	..	7	..	..	7
153	Badhan	„	..	3	1	4	..	..	4
154	Manchak	„	..	7	..	7	..	..	7
155	Andori	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
156	Chak Korn	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3
157	Dodra	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
158	Sidhar	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.	No. of old pit looms working.	No. of old pit looms non-working.	Total.	No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	No. of looms looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks.
159	Chhanni Zawalpha ..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
160	Sri Ranbirsingh Puru ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
161	Jagwan (Akhnoor) ..	2	1	3	..	..	3	
162	Chalral „ ..	1	1	2	..	..	2	
163	Sambwan „ ..	4	3	7	..	..	7	
164	Kacharyal „ ..	2	1	3	..	..	3	
165	Barel	14	..	14	..	..	14	
166	Mangari	9	..	9	..	..	9	
167	Palan	7	..	7	..	..	7	
168	Kattani	3	..	3	..	..	3	
169	Billawar	1	..	1	..	..	1	
170	Bhaddu	6	..	6	..	..	6	
171	Hamir Pur Sidhar ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
172	Thana (Rajouree) ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	

173	Shahdara	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	8		
174	Rajouree	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2		
175	Balah	..	..	23	..	23	..	2	25		
176	Fateh Pur	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	9		
177	Munda	..	..	4	..	4	..	23	27		
178	Bandli	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	6		
179	Chakrohi	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	24		
180	Bishnah	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5		
181	Bhadyal Barahminan	..		7	..	7	..	..	7		
Grand total		..		1571		109		1680	16	300 plus 1 dobby.	1997

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the number of workers and their non-working dependents.

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
1	Jammu city	51	171	222
2	Keran (Jammu) ..	12	32	44
3	Gurah „ ..	8	36	44
4	Barnai „ ..	2	11	13
5	Akhnoor proper ..	4	17	21
6	Kalagam (Jammu) ..	13	72	85
7	Dumana „ ..	10	45	55
8	Khaink Sole „ ..	12+6 subsidiary workers.	63	75+6 subsidiary workers.
9	Gharota „ ..	19	70	89
10	Khaink „ ..	8	32	40
11	Phatoli „ ..	5	22	27
12	Amb „ ..	4	13	17
13	Pandorian „ ..	2	11	13
14	Dhako Chak „ ..	2	5	7
15	Kalyan Pur „ ..	2	7	9
16	Bachyal „ ..	1	4	5
17	Sui and Pakhian ..	4	16	20
18	Central Jail, Jammu ..	30	..	30
19	R. S. Pura „ ..	5	16	21
20	Samba with mandis ..	170	689	859
21	Dagore (Jammu) ..	57	249	306
22	Ghar (Kathua) ..	5	29	34
23	Fattu Chak „ ..	14	67	81

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
24	Chhanni Arorian ..	79	357	436
25	Behari (Kathua) ..	61	239	300
26	Basian and Danoe ,, ..	55	308	363
27	Balahar ,, ..	33	183	216
28	Kathua	59	261	320
29	Kagowal (Kathua) ..	29	143	172
30	Sanoora ,, ..	3	13	16
31	Raj pura ,, ..	1	9	10
32	Basohli ,, ..	9	39	48
33	Reasi ,, ..	4	15	19
34	Katra (Reasi) ..	5	30	35
35	Kun ,, ..	3	19	22
36	Nelloi Mohalla (Mirpur)	18	58	76
37	Mohalla Addi ..	7	18	25
38	Hyderabad ,, ..	14	53	67
39	Barbanni ,, ..	63	253	316
40	Ara ,, ..	19	66	85
41	Chak Ghaian ..	27	97	124
42	Tangar ,, ..	5	18	23
43	Gadal ,, ..	4	23	27
44	Akal Gharh ,, ..	30	87	117
45	Janganun ,, ..	8	45	53
46	Sairla (Bhimber) ..	72	219	291
47	Rajal ,, ..	11	48	59
48	Thil Hakiman ,, ..	2	10	12

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non- working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
49	Bagnoti (Bhimber) ..	1	5	6
50	Dandaser „ ..	5	32	37
51	Nanyal „ ..	15	64	79
52	Chak Kirpalpur (Akhnoor)	2	6	8
53	Gurah Jagir „ ..	14	22	36
54	Gandharwan „ ..	6	20	26
55	Barola „ ..	4	16	20
56	Godhan „ ..	2	20	22
57	Kotli „ ..	2	12	14
58	Parag Pur „ ..	3	18	21
59	Palwal Bharathi „ ..	1	4	5
60	Najwal „ ..	2	7	9
61	Nekwal „ ..	1	4	5
62	Pargwal „ ..	12	60	72
63	Anbaran „ ..	29	119	148
64	Balgara „ ..	2	3	5
65	Mira „ ..	1	3	4
66	Pian (Akhnoor) ..	1	5	6
67	Mandarian „ ..	2	7	9
68	Narari „ ..	5	11	16
69	Gharatal „ ..	2	8	10
70	Palwan	2	9	11
71	Songal „ ..	13	42	55
72	Pingari	9	19	28
73	Planati „ ..	1	5	6

APPENDIX C—*continued*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
74	Jamuiyan (Akhnoor) ..	3	8	11
75	Badgal Khurd „ ..	6	22	28
76	Badgal Kalan „ ..	3	8	11
77	Dhoke Jagir „ ..	15	55	70
78	Kagral Sangral „ ..	2	4	6
79	Bamhal „ ..	1	..	1
80	Devi Pur „ ..	2	10	12
81	Nadd „ ..	2	10	12
82	Tatwal „ ..	1	6	7
83	Kanak Jagir „ ..	8	42	50
84	Churah „ ..	2	5	7
85	Gangal „ ..	2	14	16
86	Kiryal „ ..	3	8	11
87	Sanil „ ..	6	27	33
88	Dasgal „ ..	3	17	20
89	Bindral Kalan „ ..	1	..	1
90	Paharda Khurd „ ..	2	12	14
91	Paharda Kalan „ ..	2	22	24
92	Manda „ ..	1	4	5
93	Balwal Raiyan „ ..	20	80	100
94	Jada „ ..	12	44	56
95	Biri Trinai „ ..	13	58	71
96	Chak Najla „ ..	2	7	9
97	Kote „ ..	4	14	18
98	Gura Barhman „ ..	2	5	7

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
99	Muwakrora (Akhnoor) ..	4	13	17
100	Dhara „ ..	2	10	12
101	Rattan Pur „ ..	13	79	92
102	Rakh Mothi „ ..	5	32	37
103	Mothi „ ..	5	30	35
104	Chak Sikandar „ ..	1	3	4
105	Saidarwan „ ..	2	8	10
106	Ghaghral „ ..	2	9	11
107	Labryal „ ..	1	5	6
108	Sandal „ ..	2	2	4
109	Hardo Malora „ ..	4	6	10
110	Rah „ ..	4	7	11
111	Salhcte „ ..	4	8	12
112	Palanwala „ ..	10	21	31
113	Bhagwana Chak ..	2	8	10
114	Dhar „ ..	1	4	5
115	Sarwal „ ..	5	34	39
116	Chhanni Diwanun ..	6	26	32
117	Palatan „ ..	16	89	105
118	Panjtut „ ..	9	55	64
119	Mattu „ ..	2	9	11
120	Rajwal „ ..	3	9	12
121	Dhoke Khalsa „ ..	10	51	61
122	Rakh Dhoke „ ..	1	3	4
123	Dhangar „ ..	5	20	25

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
124	Malal Abjal Akhnoor)	.. 3	18	21
125	Danwal	„ .. 4	15	19
126	Taroti	„ .. 10	30	40
127	Chak Malal	„ .. 11	45	56
128	Kote Mira	„ .. 43	152	195
129	Pahrlwala	„ .. 4	21	25
130	Labam	„ .. 1	5	6
131	Merchangi	„ .. 2	9	11
132	Nandwal (	„ .. 7	22	29
133	Khour	„ .. 6	19	25
134	Dhalan	„ .. 10	17	27
135	Doban	„ .. 1	5	6
136	Badwal	„ .. 1	4	5
137	Gigaryal	„ .. 1	3	4
138	Chhagwal	„ .. 17	61	78
139	Kharah	„ .. 15	40	55
140	Katyal Simbal	„ .. 2	9	11
141	Nathal	„ .. 10	31	41
142	Pukharni	„ .. 15	72	87
143	Malah	„ .. 6	20	26
144	Dagbar	„ .. 7	23	30
145	Dori	„ .. 3	15	18
146	Majoor	„ .. 1	2	3
147	Pagani	„ .. 1	8	9
148	Hamir Pur Nawan	.. 4	20	24

APPENDIX C—*continued*.

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
149	Hamir Pur (Akhnoor) ..	1	3	4
150	Mawa Barahmnan ..	2	8	10
151	Basiara" „ ..	4	14	18
152	Thandi Chuhi ..	7	30	37
153	Badhan „ ..	3	10	13
154	Man Chak	1	4	5
155	Andasi „ ..	2	12	14
156	Chak Koru „ ..	3	13	16
157	Dodra „ ..	1	2	3
158	Sidhar „ ..	4	12	16
159	Chhanni Zawalphu ..	3	9	12
160	Sri Ranbir Singh Pura ..	1	5	6
161	Jogwan „ ..	2	3	5
162	Chapral „ ..	1	1	2
163	Sambwan „ ..	4	34	38
164	Kachryal (Akhnoor) ..	2	15	17
165	Hamir Pur Sidhar ..	8	44	52
166	Thanna (Rajouree) ..	8	31	39
167	Shahdara „ ..	8	29	37
168	Rajouree Proper „ ..	2	7	9
169	Bandli (Mirpur) ..	7	11	18
170	Balah „ ..	48	65	113
171	Fateh Pur „ ..	9	35	44
172	Munda „ ..	27	81	108
173	Barel (Basohli) ..	18	52	70

APPENDIX C—*concluded*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non- working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
174	Mangari	11	34	45
175	Palan	12	28	40
176	Kattani	11	14	25
177	Billawar	1	1	2
178	Bhaddu	6	33	39
179	Daduara	12	31	43
180	Chakrohi	31	124	155
181	Bishnah	7	26	33
182	Bhadyal Barahminan ..	13	21	34
	Grand Total ..	1906	7360	9266

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the subsidiary occupation of the weavers.

No.	Name of Locality.	Workers on land.	Religious priests.	Labourers.	Shopkeepers.	State service.	Other Industries.	Remarks.
1	Jammu proper	..	..	2	..	2 peons	..	A labourer can earn Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 P.M.
2	Keran and Muthi (Jammu)	5	..	..	..	..	..	They are all occupancy tenents and if the season is favourable each can supplement his earnings by Rs. 20 P.A.
3	Akhnoor	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
4	Khaink Sole	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 tailors and 6 iron smiths,	..	Earnings about Rs. 6 P.M. per head.
5	Dumana	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	R.S. Pura	..	..	4	..	..	..	1 chowkidar.	..	Earnings Rs. 6 P.M. getting Rs. 20 P.M.
7	Reasi	..	..	..	..	3	..	1 teacher	..	..	..	..
8	Katra	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Kun	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Practically all the weavers of tehsil Jasmergarh and Kathua work as field

10	Samba	..	..	4	3	13	2	1 peon	1 mason
11	Dagore	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
12	Gahar	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
13	Fattu Chak	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chhanni Arorian		..	52 (3 Agriculturists.)	2	..	..	..	..
15	Basian and Danoe		..	58	..	..	..	..	..
16	Behari	..	..	4	1		2 forest contractors	..	..
17	Kathua	..	..	24	2	2	..	..	..
18	Kagowal	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
19	Sanoora	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
20	Rajpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	one rope maker.
21	Kalagam	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mirpore	..	..	..		3 water carriers.	..	..	..
23	Barbanni	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	one oil miller.
24	Chak Ghain	..	..	..	..	..	..	one chowkidar	..

labourers in the months of June, July, August and September. They sow rice on contract basis. At Chhanni, Gahar and Fattuchak the weavers work on land on Batai system. They sow onions or chillies or tobacco and thus one man is able to supplement his earnings by Rs. 25 per annum.

They ply horses on hire.

A religious priest or Amam masjid gets grains from the houses of others. He is thus able to earn from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 P.M. A shopkeeper in a village can hardly earn more than Rs. 15 P.M.

No.	Name of Locality.	Workers on land.	Religious priests.	Labourers	Shopkeepers.	State service.	Other Industries.	Remarks.
25	Akal Gharh	1	1	..	..		2 barbers	Total people working on land as subsidiary occupation. 320 Religious priests 16 Labourers. 27 Shopkeepers and contractors. 4 State service 16 Other industries. 13 396
26	Dhakochak	2	..	..	..	..	..	
27	Phatoli	6	..	..	..	..		
28	Kalayan Pur	2	..	..	..	..	..	
29	Sui and Pakhian ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	
30	Sairla	49	..	2	..	9 soldiers, 1 peon.		
31	Rajal	11	..	..	..	..	..	
32	Bagnoti, Dandasar and Nanyal.	23	..	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst those engaged in Hand-loom Weaving Industry.

No.	Name of Locality.	Total amount of indebtedness amongst weavers.	Total dependent upon weaving industry.	Indebtedness per capita.
		Rs. A. P.		
1	Jammu city	1,450 0 0	222	6·53
2	Keran village	65 0 0	44	1·5 approx.
3	Village Gurah	200 0 0	44	4·55 ,,
4	Village Baranai	50 0 0	13	3·85 ,,
5	Akhnoor proper	510 0 0	21	24·28 ,,
6	Kalagam	370 0 0	85	3·9 ,,
7	Dumana	430 0 0	55	7·82 ,,
8	Khaink Sole	1,190 0 0	81	14·69 ,,
9	Gharota	1,225 0 0	89	13·8 ,,
10	Khaink	230 0 0	40	5·75 ,,
11	Phatoli	230 0 0	27	8·51 ,,
12	Amb	240 0 0	17	14·11 ,,
13	Pandorian	90 0 0	13	6·92 ,,
14	Shako Chak	..	7	..
15	Kalyan Pur	200 0 0	9	22·22 ,,
16	Bachyal	200 0 0	5	40 ,,
17	Sui and Pakhian	260 0 0	20	13 ,,
18	Ranbir Singh Pura ..	620 0 0	21	29·5 ,,
19	Samba with mandis ..	21,505 0 0	859	25·03 ,,
20	Dagore	4,415 0 0	306	14.4 ,,
21	Gahar	400 0 0	34	11·76 ,,
22	Fattu Chak	..	81	..
23	Chhanni Arorian	4,246 0 0	436	9·7 ,,

APPENDIX E *continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	Indebtedness.	Dependents.	Indebtedness per capita.
		Rs. A. P.		
24	Behari	2,245 0 0	300	7·48 approx.
25	Basian and Sanoe ..	2,283 0 0	363	6·3 ,,
26	Balahar	2,715 0 0	216	12·57 ,,
27	Kathua proper	1,250 0 0	320	3·90 ,,
28	Basohli proper	250 0 0	48	5·20 ,,
29	Kagwal	2,173 0 0	172	30·18
30	Sanoora	..	16	..
31	Raipura	..	10	..
32	Katra	490 0 0	35	14 ,,
33	Kun	100 0 0	22	4·54
34	Reasi	..	19	..
35	Nelloi Mohalla Mirpur ..	2,935 0 0	76	38·61
36	Mohalla Addi Mirpur ..	810 0 0	25	32·4
37	Mohalla Hyderabad, Mirpur	1,450 0 0	67	21·64
38	Barbanni	7,050 0 0	316	22·31
39	Ara	1,815 0 0	85	21·35
40	Chak Ghaian	3,787 0 0	124	30·54
41	Tangar	610 0 0	23	26·52
42	Jadal	950 0 0	27	35·18
43	Akal Garh	3,775 0 0	117	32·26
44	Janganu	5,450 0 0	53	12·83
45	Sairla Bhimber	5,630 0 0	291	19·34
46	Rajal	950 0 0	59	15·34
47	Thil Hakiman	250 0 0	12	20·83
48	Bagnoti	150 0 0	6	25

APPENDIX E—*concluded.*

No.	Name of Locality.	Indebtedness.	Dependents.	Indebtedness per capita.
		Rs. A. P.		
49	Dandasar	690 0 0	37	18·65
50	Nanyal	815 0 0	79	10·31
51	Hamirpur Sidhar ..	100 0 0	52	
52	Thanna (Rajouree) ..	620 0 0	39	
53	Shahdara	230 0 0	37	
54	Rajouree	65 0 0	9	
55	Balah (Mirpur)	700 0 0	113	
56	Fateh Pur „	1,500 0 0	44	
57	Munda	1,155 0 0	108	
58	Barel (Basohli)	840 0 0	70	
59	Mangari	865 0 0	45	
60	Palan	280 0 0	40	
61	Kattani	25 0 0	25	
62	Bhaddu	50 0 0	39	
63	Daduara	1,030 0 0	43	
64	Chakrohi	2,512 0 0	155	
65	Bishnah	340 0 0	33	
66	Bhadyal Barahminan ..	500 0 0	34	
	Grand Total ..	97,516 0 0	6353	

Therefore, indebtedness per capita.....Rs. 15·30.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing varieties of cloth woven.

No.	Locality.	No. of looms weaving khaddar.	No. of looms weaving Susi.	No. of looms weaving Susi and khaddar.	No. of looms weaving art silk and coating and shirting cloth.
1	Jammu city ..	10	..	..	103
2	Village Keran (Jammu) ..	10	..	..	..
3	Village Burnai (Jammu) ..	2	..	..	..
4	Akhnoor proper	4	..	..	..
5	Village Gurah (Jammu) ..	8	..	..	..
6	Khaink Sole (Jammu)	10	..	..	..
7	Gharota (Jammu) ..	19	..	..	..
8	Khaink near Gharota	8	..	..	..
9	Phatoli ..	6	..	..	..
10	Amb. ..	4	..	..	..
11	Pandorian (Jammu)	2	..	..	..
12	Dhako Chak ..	2	..	..	..
13	Kalayan Pur ..	2	..	..	..
14	Bachyal ..	1	..	..	..
15	Sui and Pakhian ..	4	..	..	..
16	Ranbir Singhpura ..	5	..	..	..
17	Samba with all the mandis ..	70	80	20	..
18	Dagore ..	32	24	1	..
19	Ghar ..	5	..	..	..
20	Fattu Chak ..	14	..	..	..
21	Chhanni Arorian ..	45	30	4	..
22	Behari ..	18	29	4	2
23	Basian and Danoe ..	65	..	..	..
24	Balahar ..	25	8	..	..

APPENDIX F *concluded.*

No.	Locality.	No. of looms weaving khaddar.	No. of looms weaving Susi.	No. of looms weaving Susi and khaddar.	No. of looms weaving art silk and coating and shirting cloth.
25	Kathua ..	50	9	..	..
26	Basohli ..	5	..	..	4
27	Kagowal ..	29	..	..	..
28	Sanoora ..	3	..	..	..
29	Rajpura ..	1	..	..	..
30	Katra ..	6	..	..	..
31	Kun	5	..	..	..
32	Reasi ..	4	..	..	..
33	Dumana ..	10	..	..	..
34	Janganu ..	8	..	..	..
35	Kalagam ..	13	..	..	..
36	Sairla (Bhimbar) ..	29	..	..	..
37	Rajal ..	11	..	..	..
38	Thil Hakiman ..	2	..	..	..
39	Bagnoti ..	1	..	..	..
40	Dandasar ..	5	..	..	..
41	Nanyal ..	15	..	..	..
42	Mirpur (proper) ..	23	17	..	..
43	Barbanni ..	66	..	..	..
44	Ara	23	..	..	..
45	Chak Ghaian ..	26	..	..	..
46	Tangar ..	5	..	..	..
47	Jadal ..	4	..	..	..
48	Akal Garh ..	21	8	6	..
	Total ..	736	205	35	109

Note. The figures for the looms surveyed on the spot have been given.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing cost of production, sale price and profits.

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Cost of production.	Price per yard.	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1	Gurah Keran Jammu	Plain khaddar	One packet of yarn 3 0 0	12 yards for a rupee				This includes his wages as well.
			Oil flour for sizing, etc. 0 1 0		5 0 0	1 15 0	$64\frac{7}{19}$%	
			Total 3 1 0					
2	Dagore, Samba	.. Susi cloth.	35 yards.					
			Yarn. 4 8 0	0 4 0 per yard local				
			Dye. 1 8 0	or 0 5 0 per yard hilly areas				
			Oil and flour for sizing, etc. 0 3 0					
			Wages 1 8 0					
			Warping charges 0 5 0		8 12 0 or 10 15 0	0 12 0 or 1 15 0	$9\frac{3}{8}$% or $21\frac{19}{38}$%	The profits in the case of sales in the hilly areas includes the wages as well as the cost of transport.
			Freight, etc. 1 0 0					
			Total 9 0 0					
3	Samba proper.	.. Susi	42 yards.					
			Cost of production 5 8 0	0 2 9 Local.				
			Wages. 1 8 0	0 3 3 hilly.				
			Total 7 0 0		7 3 6 or 8 8 6	0 3 6 or 0 8 6	$3\frac{1}{8}$% or $6\frac{4}{84}$%	
			Freight if sold in hills 1 0 0					
			8 0 0					

4 Samba	.. Double bed cover	Yarn 1 3 0 Dye 0 4 0 Oil and flour for sizing, etc. 0 1 0 Wages 1 0 0 Total 2 8 0	2 12 0 per cover.		2 12 0		0 4 0	10%	
5 Chhanni Arorian (Kathua)	Susi cloth .. Yarn	40 yards. Yarn. 3 6 0 Dye 0 12 0 Wages. 1 6 0 Total 5 8 0 Freight if sold in hills 1 0 0 6 8 0	0 2 6 or 0 3 0 per yard		6 4 0 or 7 8 0		0 12 0 or 1 0 0	$13\frac{7}{11}$% or $15\frac{5}{13}$%	Profits include wages.
6 Village Behari (Kathua)	.. Susi cloth.	100 yards. Yarn and dyes 10 15 0 Wages 2 0 0 Total 12 15 0 Freight if sold in hills. 2 0 0 14 15 0	0 2 6 or 0 3 0 per yard.		15 10 0 or 18 12 0		2 11 0 or 3 13 0	$20\frac{100}{307}$% or $21\frac{81}{289}$%	Profits include wages.
7 Samba	.. Plain Khaddar	Breadth 9 girahs; cost of production not available	12 yards per rupee.				0 1 6 in the rupee approx:	$9\frac{3}{8}$%	These profits include the wages of the weaver.

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Costs of production.	Price per yard	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	Remarks.
8	Samba	.. Khaddar	Breadth 12 girhas; cost of production differs in the case of individuals.	0 2 3 to 0 2 9 per yard.	According to quality of the cloth.	¼ anna a yard in both cases.	12½% or 10%	These profits include the wages of the weaver.
9	Chhanni Arorian (Kathua) ..	Plain khaddar	Breadth 9 girahs; cost of production differs in the case of individuals.	14 yards for 1 1 0		0 1 0 in the rupee	6¼%	This includes the wages of the weaver.
10	Basohli proper	.. Check for coats.	0 8 0 per yard approximately.	0 9 0 per yard.		0 1 0 a yard.	12½%	Wages are included in the costs of production.
11	Chhani Arorian (Kathua)	.. Khaddar	Breadth 12 girahs; cost of production is different in the case of different weavers.	0 2 3 to 0 2 6 a yard.	According to the quality of the cloth.	One pice a yard.	12½% or 11⅑%	The profits include wages.
12	Basholi proper	.. Shirtings Sahgal design	0 5 6 per yard	0 6 6 per yard.	..	0 1 0 per yard.	18$\frac{2}{11}$% net.	

13	Mirpur proper	.. Plain khaddar	200×¾ yards										
			Yarn for warping 2 packets	8 8 0									
			wafting	6 8 0									
			flour, etc.	0 4 0	0 1 6	per	18 12 0	minus 0 4·9 commission	3 6 3 or say	22 $\frac{93}{241}$ %	This includes weaving charges. The reeling charges included in the cost of production also go to the weaver.
			warping	0 3 0	yard.						
			reeling	0 10 0							
			Total	15 1 0					3 6 0		
14	Mirpur proper	.. Plain khaddar	200×1¼ yards								
			Warp 3 packets at 4 4 0 each	12 12 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	per yard. average	28 2 0 minus 0 7 0 as commission		4 2 0	17½%	Wages are to be paid from the profits.
			Waft 3 packets	9 12 0	0 2 3		27 11 0				
			flour and wood	0 4 0							
			warping charges	0 3 0							
			reeling	0 10 0							
			Total	23 9 0							
15	Mirpur	.. Plain khaddar	200×1½ yards.								
			warping 4 packets	17 0 0							
			wafting 4 packets.	13 0 0							
			warping	0 4 0	0 3 0	a yard.	38 12 0 minus 0 10 0 as commission 38 2 0		6 10 0	21 % approx.	The wages are to be paid out of this.
			flour, etc.	0 4 0							
			reeling	1 0 0							
			Total	31 8 0							

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Costs of production.	Price per yard.	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	Remarks.
16	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Plain khaddar.	100×¾ yards. Warping yarn of 29 counts. One packet 4 4 0 wafting 1¼ packet of 27 counts at Rs. 3 6 0 Rs. 4 8 6 flour for sizing 0 2 0 0 2 0 per yard only this quality. warping 0 3 0 reeling 0 10 0 Total 9 11 6		12 8 0 minus 0 3 0 commission to the agent. 12 5 0	2 9 6	26⅔⅓¼% or 27% approx.	The profits include wages. The Ara weavers sometimes do pay wages to other weavers who are engaged for this purpose. Reeling charges included in the cost of production also go to the weaver who gets this work done by his wife and children.

17	Village Ara (Mirpur)	Plain khaddar	100. $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. warping								
			2 packets at 4 4 0 each								
			wafting $2\frac{1}{2}$ packets of 27 counts at 3 10 0 per packet.	8 8 0							
				9 1 0			21 14 0		2 7 0	$12\frac{3}{4}$%	See note on item 16.
			flour etc.	4 6 0	Sale price		minus 0 5 6 commission				
			reeling	0 14 0	0 3 6 per		21 8 6				
			warping	0 6 0	yard.						
			Total	19 1 6							
18	Barbanni (Mirpur)	Plain khaddar	$100 \times \frac{3}{4}$ yards. warping one packet.	4 4 0							
			wafting one packet	3 10 0	sale price		10 15 0		1 15 0	23%	This includes his wages. Reeling charges also go to him.
			flour and fuel	0 2 0	0 1 9		minus 0 2 6				
			warping	0 1 0	per yard.		commission				
			reeling	0 10 0			10 12 6				
			frieght from and to Mirpur.	0 2 6							
			Total	8 13 6							
19	Akal Garh (Mirpur)	Susi.	$105\frac{5}{16}$ yards. Yarn including Halvan.	4 3 0							
			Red and black dye	1 2 0	14 yards for a rupee.		7 8 0		2 3 0	$41\frac{3}{17}$%	This includes wages.
			Total	5 5 0							
20	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Towel.	Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	0 3 0	0 4 0		..		0 1 0	$33\frac{1}{3}$%	Include wages.
21	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Dhoti.	Size $2\frac{3}{4}$. $1\frac{3}{4}$.	0 8 0	0 10 0		..		0 2 0	25%	" "

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Costs of production.	Price per yard.	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	Remarks.
22	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Towel Size 2 yards	0 4 6	..	0 5 6	0 1 0	22$\frac{2}{9}$%	Profits in all these cases include wages.
23	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Poplain.	0 2 0 a yard.	..	0 3 0	0 1 0	50%	No commission is paid on their sale as they are sold one by one.
24	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Bed cover Size 2$\frac{3}{4}$. 1$\frac{1}{4}$	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	0 4 0	33$\frac{1}{3}$%	

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the number of looms engaged in wool weaving.

No.	Name of place.	No. of looms.	No.	Name of place.	No. of looms.
1	Katwalta (Ramnagar) ..	.. 7	24	Paneja ..	.. 6
2	Lahti „	.. 86	25	Sungli ..	.. 4
3	Chappar „	.. 18	26	Nalthi ..	.. 4
4	Pachound „	.. 54	27	Manda ..	.. 2
5	Jakhed „	.. 7	28	Butla ..	.. 16
6	Duddu ..	.. 15	29	Bheja ..	.. 7
7	Basant garh ..	.. 40	30	Basti ..	.. 3
8	Bhadarwha proper ..	.. 6	31	Bamlakhi ..	.. 2
9	Dalain (Bhadarwah)	.. 1	32	Katyara ..	.. 10
10	Kansar „	.. 9	33	Thanda ..	.. 3
11	Kolra „	.. 3	34	Gatha ..	.. 4
12	Dadal „	.. 10	35	Drone ..	.. 1
13	Baburi „	.. 3	36	Hanga ..	.. 2
14	Kakoli „	.. 1	37	Thuba ..	.. 2
15	Dandi „	.. 11	38	Kilotran ..	.. 18
16	Rainda „	.. 1	39	Samai ..	.. 7
17	Pwara „	.. 4	40	Chancer ..	.. 5
18	Malaini ..	.. 4	41	Chochlu ..	.. 3
19	Mathola ..	.. 13	42	Gurekra ..	.. 8
20	Chaka ..	.. 4	43	Porapani ..	.. 6
21	Chanta ..	.. 4	44	Mandhan ..	.. 3
22	Sankhoja ..	.. 1	45	Thaloran ..	.. 4
23	Banjila ..	.. 1	46	Dhariori ..	.. 9

APPENDIX H (*Concluded*).

No.	Name of the place.	No. of looms.	No.	Name of the place.	No. of looms.
47	Gwalu	5.	71	Atholi (Padar Circle, Kishtwar)	5
48	Halore	2	72	Sol „ ..	9
49	Shingni	5	73	Gulab Garh „ ..	4
50	Gwari	4	74	Matti „ ..	8
51	Batara	5	75	Kaban „ ..	13
52	Trithlu	5	76	Chato „ ..	7
53	Gandoh	3	77	Laddar „ ..	8
54	Kaka	8	78	Tattoni „ ..	4
55	Dhosa	14	79	Kundal „ ..	7
56	Bharthi	7	80	Aphani „ ..	6
57	Dadwar	7	81	Jarr „ ..	5
58	Changa	6	82	Kadail „ ..	3
59	Doda	9	83	Galhar „ ..	4
60	Maitra	2	84	Ohli „ ..	6
61	Dengole	1	85	Kishtwar	22
62	Changru	9	86	Matta (Kishtwar Mandal) ..	3
63	Dolegam	23	87	Hutta „ ..	8
64	Bankput	5	88	Pushal „ ..	7
65	Gur Thathar	2	89	Kulid „ ..	4
66	Thathar	11	90	Barlgam „ ..	1
67	Charil	7	91	Hullar „ ..	6
68	Nogam	2	92	Bundarna „ ..	2
69	Kaskut	2	93	Poca „ ..	1
70	Gund Adal	3			
				Grand total ..	722

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of workers and non-working dependents of wool weavers.

No.	Name of the village.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents (non-working).	Total No. of those dependent upon handloom weaving.
1	Katwalta (Ramnagar)	7	44	51
2	Lahti	86	396	482
3	Chappar	18	68	86
4	Pachound	54	223	277
5	Jakhed	7	23	30
6	Duddu	15	87	102
7	Basantgarh	40	195	235
8	Bhadarwah Proper	6	18	24
9	Kansar	9	52	61
10	Kolra	3	24	27
11	Hadal	10	70	80
12	Bahari	3	25	28
13	Kakole	1	10	11
14	Dandi	11	54	65
15	Rainda	1	24	25
16	Dalain	1	4	5
17	Pwara	4	17	21
18	Malain	4	24	28
19	Mathola	13	77	90
20	Chaka	4	10	14
21	Chanote	4	26	30
22	Sankhoja	1	8	9
23	Banjla	1	7	8
24	Paneja	6	43	49

APPENDIX I (*Continued*).

No.	Name of the village.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents (non-working.)	Total No. of those dependent upon handloom weaving.
25	Sungli	4	15	19
26	Nalthi	4	19	23
27	Monda	2	15	17
28	Butla	16	145	161
29	Bheja	7	77	84
30	Basti	3	37	40
31	Bamlakhi	2	14	16
32	Katyara	10	123	133
33	Thanala	3	28	31
34	Dhaloa	1	4	5
35	Gutha	4	25	29
36	Drone	1	6	7
37	Hanga	2	12	14
38	Thuba	2	24	26
39	Kilotran ..	18	256	274
40	Samai	7	36	43
41	Chancer	5	79	84
42	Chochlu	3	26	29
43	Gurekra	8	60	68
44	Pora Pani	6	49	55
45	Mandhan	3	37	40
46	Thaloram	4	35	39
47	Dhriori	9	128	137
48	Gwalu	5	43	48

APPENDIX I—(*Continued*).

No.	Name of place.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents.	Total.
49	Halore	2	11	13
50	Shingni	5	55	60
51	Gwari	4	27	31
52	Batara	5	58	63
53	Trithlu	5	50	55
54	Gandoh	3	51	54
55	Kaku	8	59	67
56	Dhosa	14	73	87
57	Bharthi	7	41	48
58	Dadwar	7	83	90
59	Changa	6	64	70
60	Doda	9	57	66
61	Maitra (Ramban) ..	2	12	14
62	Dengole	1	10	11
63	Chanju	9	52	61
64	Dolegam	23	117	140
65	Bankut	5	23	28
66	Gunthathar	2	21	23
67	Thathar	11	92	103
68	Charil	7	31	38
69	Nogam	2	19	22
70	Kaskut	2	10	12
71	Gund Adilkut	3	17	20
72	Atholi (Padar, Kishtwar) ..	5	25	30
73	Sol „ ..	9	41	50
74	Gulab Garh	4	29	33

APPENDIX I—*concluded.*

No.	Name of Place.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents.	Total.
75	Matti	8	46	54
76	Kaban	13	62	75
77	Tattoni	4	23	27
78	Chato	7	34	41
79	Laddar	8	43	51
80	Kundal	7	41	48
81	Aphani	6	29	35
82	Jarr	5	43	48
83	Kadail	3	23	26
84	Galhar	6	32	38
85	Ohli	6	25	31
86	Kishtwar	31	140	171
87	Matta (Kishtwar). . ..	3	16	19
88	Hutta	8	56	64
89	Pushal	7	64	71
90	Kulid	4	23	27
91	Barlgam	1	6	7
92	Hullar	6	60	66
93	Bandarna	2	20	22
94	Peca	1	5	6
	Total ..	734	4741	5475

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst wool weavers.

No.	Name of locality.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.	Amount of debt.	Indebtedness per capita.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1	Katwalta (Ramanagar) ..	51	3,300 0 0	65 approx :
2	Lahti	482	35,670 0 0	74 ,,
3	Chappar	86	7,810 0 0	91 ,,
4	Pachound	277	10,820 0 0	39 ,,
5	Jakhad	30	525 0 0	17½ ,,
6	Duddu	102	4,570 0 0	45 ,,
7	Basant garh	235	6,135 0 0	26 ,,
8	Bhadarwah	24	352 0 0	14 5/16 ,,
9	Kansar	61	860 0 0	14 ,,
10	Kolra	27	50 0 0	2 ,,
11	Dalain	5	50 0 0	10 ,,
12	Hadal	80	1,210 0 0	15 ,,
13	Bahari	28	100 0 0	3 7/16 ,,
14	Kakola	11	120 0 0	11 ,,
15	Dandi	65	1,450 0 0	22 ,,
16	Rainda	25	100 0 0	4 ,,
17	Pwara	21	nil.	nil
18	Mailini	28	..	..
19	Mathola	90	3,050 0 0	34 ,,
20	Chak	14	170 0 0	12 ,,
21	Chanote	30	300 0 0	10 ,,
22	Sankhoja	8	250 0 0	31¼ ,,
23	Banjila	8	150 0 0	18¾ ,,

APPENDIX J—*continued*.

No.	Name of locality.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.	Amount of debt.	Indebtedness per capita.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.
24	Baneja	49	1,150 0 0	23 approx :
25	Sungli	19	500 0 0	26 ,,
26	Nalthi	23	230 0 0	10 ,,
27	Monda	17	800 0 0	47 ,,
28	Butla	161	1,560 0 0	$9\frac{3}{4}$,,
29	Bheja	84	1,280 0 0	15 ,,
30	Basti	40	450 0 0	$11\frac{1}{4}$,,
31	Banlakhi	16	100 0 0	$6\frac{1}{4}$,,
32	Katyara	133	3,020 0 0	$22\frac{11}{16}$,,
33	Thanala	31	1,100 0 0	$36\frac{1}{2}$,,
34	Dhaloa	5	100 0 0	20 ,,
35	Gatha	29	..	..
36	Drone	7	150 0 0	$21\frac{3}{7}$,,
37	Hanga	14	450 0 0	$32\frac{1}{7}$,,
38	Thuba	26	300 0 0	$11\frac{7}{13}$,,
39	Kilotram	274	4,300 0 0	$15\frac{11}{16}$,,
40	Samii	43	820 0 0	19 ,,
41	Chancer	84	..	..
42	Chochlu	29	..	..
43	Gurekra	68	810 0 0	12 ,,
44	Pora Pani	55	1,100 0 0	20 ,,
45	Mandhan	40	..	..
46	Thaloram	39	1,100 0 0	28 ,,
47	Dhriori	137	2,150 0 0	$15\frac{5}{8}$,,

APPENDIX J (*continued*).

No.	Name of Locality.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.	Amount of debts.			Indebtedness per capita.	
			Rs.	A.	F.	Rs.	
48	Gwalu	48	1,100	0	0	23	aprox.
49	Halore	13	160	0	0	$12\frac{4}{5}$	,,
50	Shingni	60	467	0	0	$7\frac{47}{60}$	,,
51	Gwari	31	540	0	0	$17\frac{13}{31}$	,,
52	Batara	63	380	0	0	6	,,
53	Trithlu	55	200	0	0	$3\frac{7}{11}$	,,
54	Ganhoh	54	260	0	0	5	,,
55	Kaka	67	1.060	0	0	16	,,
56	Dhosa	87	1,605	0	0	$18\frac{1}{2}$	,,
57	Bharathi	48	2,000	0	0	$41\frac{2}{3}$	,,
58	Dadwar	90	1,500	0	0	$16\frac{2}{3}$	,,
59	Changa	70	2.200	0	0	$31\frac{3}{7}$	,,
60	Dcda	66	1,970	0	0	30	,,
61	Maitra	14	400	0	0	$28\frac{4}{7}$	,,
62	Dengol	11	30	0	0	3	,,
63	Chenja	61	620	0	0	10	,,
64	Dolegam	140	10,32	0	0	7	,,
65	Bankut	28	240	0	0	$8\frac{4}{7}$	,,
66	Ganthalthar	23	80	0	0	3	,,
67	Thathar	103	475	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	,,
68	Charil	38	215	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	,,
69	Nogam	21	240	0	0	11	,,
70	Kaskut	12	400	0	0	$33\frac{1}{8}$	,,
71	Gand Adilkut	20	240	0	0	12	,,

APPENDIX J (*concluded*).

No	Name of locality.	Total No. of people depcnd-ent upon this industry.	Amount of debt.	Indebtedness per capita.
				Indebtedness per capita.
72	Aphani (Kishtwar)	35	15 0 0	
73	Jarr	48	710 0 0	
74	Kadail	26	45 0 0	
75	Galhar ,, ...	38	680 0 0	
76	Aholi	31	525 0 0	24 approx.
77	Kishtwar ,, ...	171	1,525 0 0	
78	Matta ,, ...	19	390 0 0	
79	Hatta	64	650 0 0	,,
80	Kulid	27	610 0 0	
81	Barlgam ,, ...	7	30 0 0	
82	Hullar	66	125 0 0	
	Grand total	4967	119231 0 0	

Note :—For rate of interest, causes and suggested remedies see the main report.

K UNIVERSITY LIB.
K. DIVISION
Acc No 78387
Date 18.3.72

$61+x|\sqrt{111}$

HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, JAMMU & KASHMIR.

HAND-LOOM WEAVING INDUSTRY

IN THE

JAMMU PROVINCE

(J. & K. State)

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION

OF

MR. PANNA LALL, M.A.,

Prof. of Economics,

P. W. COLLEGE, JAMMU.

PUBLISHED BY

Department of Industries & Commerce.

Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.

REPORT

ON THE

Economic Survey of Hand-Loom Weaving of Cotton

WITH A

Chapter on the Hand-Loom Weaving of Wool

SURVEY CONDUCTED BY

MR. VIDYA SAGAR SHARMA, B.A.,
MR. HIRA NAND ISSAR, B.A.,
MR. FAZAL KARIM, B.A.,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

MR. PANNA LALL, M.A.,
Prof. of Economics,
PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE, JAMMU.

1941.

Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.

Stacks
RGU

K UNIVERSITY LIB.
K DIVISION
Acc No. 78386
Date 18-3-72

Handloom-weaving
746.109 540

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

Introduction .. .. i-ii

CHAPTER I.

THE RAW-MATERIAL.

Hand-spinning of yarn ; supply of yarn and its prices ; suggestions regarding its supply to the weaver ; desirability of installing a ginning and spinning plant ; the dyes and the process of dyeing .. .. 1—8

CHAPTER II.

THE LOOM AND ITS WORKING.

Requisites of various looms ; number of looms ; outturn on each loom ; relative merits and demerits of various looms ; the process of weaving .. 9—15

CHAPTER III.

THE WEAVER

Total number of weavers ; the system of training ; earnings of the various classes of weavers ; their subsidiary earnings ; indebtedness .. .. 16—29

CHAPTER IV.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Varieties of cloth ; *khaddar*, *susi*, bed-covers, *dhotis*, towels ; coatings, shirtings and ladies' suitings ; cost of production of the different varieties at various places .. .. 30—34

CHAPTER V.

THE CALICO-PRINTING INDUSTRY AT SAMBA.

Past history : causes of decline ; present position ; varieties of goods produced and their prices ; the earnings of the workers ; suggestions for its revival 35—40

CHAPTER VI.

THE SYSTEM OF MARKETING.

Causes of the lack of markets ; the present system of marketing and its disadvantages ; remedies suggested ; subsidiary recommendations .. .. 41—49

CHAPTER VII.

TARIFF.

Rates of custom duty on the import of cotton yarn and cotton piece goods ; changes suggested ; conclusion. .. .. 50—51

CHAPTER VIII.

Hand-loom Weaving of Wool.

Pages

Preliminary ; number of looms ; the raw material and its supply ; suggestions for its improvement ; varieties of cloth produced ; wages for its weaving ; cost of production ; earnings ; the system of marketing ; suggestions for its improvement ; the workmen and their problems ; conclusion .. .. 52—61

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing different qualities of yarn along with its price, etc. .. ii-iii

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number and types of looms visited .. .. iv—xv

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the number of workers and their non-working dependents. .. .. xvi—xxiii

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the subsidiary occupation of the weavers. .. .. xxiv—xxvi

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst those engaged in Hand-loom Weaving Industry .. .. xxvii—xxix

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the varieties of cloth woven .. .. .. xxx-xxxi

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing cost of production, sale price and profits .. xxxii—xxxviii

APPENDIX H.

Wool Weaving.

Statement showing the number of looms. .. .. .. xxxix—xl

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of workers and their non-working dependents .. .. xli—xliv

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst the workers .. xlv—xlviii

REPORT

ON

The Hand Spinning & Hand-Loom Weaving of Cotton

IN THE

JAMMU PROVINCE.

INTRODUCTION.

Introduction.—Hand spinning and hand-loom weaving which had been at certain times the pride of British India and Indian States and brought fame to her people, are at present in a very neglected condition. Hand spinning has been the worst sufferer and the use of the old spinning wheel, in spite of the efforts of the All India Spinners' Association to revive its use, has been for the most part silenced. It is a well-known fact that the muslins produced by the Indian weavers were once coveted by what are now industrially the most advanced countries of the world. But intensive competition from machine made fabrics from the West was to a great extent responsible for the gradual deterioration and partial ruination of the indigenous cotton industry in this country. The Industrial Revolution in England had its repercussions in India and the Indian weaver, faced with the competition of foreign mill made cloth and the loss of Asiatic markets, could not hold his own. This industry supplied subsidiary occupation for the workers and the loss of this calling increased the pressure of population on land. In the absence of a mechanized cotton-mill industry in the State the situation here has become all the more serious. The weavers thrown out of work have no other occupation to follow and have, therefore, either to work on the minimum possible earnings in their old profession or to starve. In spite of the efforts made by the Demonstration Peripatetic Party, it has not been possible for the Department of Industries and Commerce to achieve a visible measure of success in this direction. Ignorant and poor as they are, the weavers are unable to take any material advantage from the benefits conferred upon them by the State Aid to Industries Act and the utility of the weaving peripatetic parties has been more than nullified by the difficulties under which they have to work. Some of these difficulties will be dealt with in the course of this report.

Hand-loom weaving still occupies an important position among the cottage industries of the province. According to the Census Report of 1931 the industry of cotton spinning, sizing and weaving provided employment to 6660 whole-time workers and to 3128 part-time workers, who regarded cotton weaving as a subsidiary occupation. The economic condition of the hand-loom weaver

is, however, poor and his earnings low. In recent years the cotton weaver has suffered most from the effects of falling prices and the competition of cheap imported goods from Japan and British India. The weaving of coarser varieties, specially *Khaddar*, is no longer a paying proposition for the hand-loom worker.

The unit of work is the indigenous weaver, who is seen working at his loom in his own house assisted by the labour of other members of the family. The weaver does not keep any apprentices, because his profession is hereditary and moreover it is not a paying concern, nor does he hire any labourers because he cannot afford them. In some cases, however, where the weaver is without any friend to assist him, he gets the reeling done by some neighbouring woman for a small remuneration of two pice per seer.

In certain places like Mirpur, the weavers have installed the new frame-loom and have thereby increased their average outturn per day but the return is not very large for the simple reason that there is no organization near at hand. The necessity of a marketing system along with other problems vital to the interest of this industry will be discussed in this report with special reference to local conditions.

CHAPTER I.

The Raw-materials.

Hand spinning of yarn ; supply of yarn and its price ; suggestions regarding its supply to the weaver ; desirability of installing a ginning and spinning plant ; the dyes and the process of dyeing.

In the hand-loom weaving industry yarn is the major or the only raw-material that counts the most in determining the cost of production of the finished product. Other raw-materials are dyes, flour, etc.

Yarn is obtained by our weavers from two sources. Hand spun yarn is used by those, who are merely wage earners. They get the yarn from the houses of the people and return the finished product, be it a bed-cover, or plain *Khaddar*, after getting their wages, which are generally settled in advance. This yarn is spun by the ladies in their spare hours and the average daily production is from one to two chhataks per head. Thus about 8 spinners produce as much yarn as is just sufficient for a single weaver, for one day. This yarn is, however, very rarely sold in the market. Those who spin the yarn, generally, get the cloth made for their use on payment of a fixed wage to the weaver.

Hand spinning.—The old spinning-wheel is still used extensively in the rural areas of the State, by the womenfolk, for the spinning of cotton and wool. The old pit loom is adapted to the use of hand-spun yarn, but its use on the frame loom is limited. In the places surveyed by us spinning is nowhere followed as main occupation by men. It is only the women-folk in the country side, who take to spinning during their leisure hours.

According to Mahatma Gandhi, the great preacher of the gospel of *Charkha*, it is a means of achieving economic, political and spiritual greatness. It does not require the use of large amount of capital and no great skill is needed in working at it. It also leads to the profitable employment of the labour of men, women and children under the congenial atmosphere of domestic life. It is also likely to provide a regular flow of income to the agriculturist.

Whatever may be the moral or political value attached to the spinning of yarn, it cannot be denied that it is not an economic proposition. In spite of the recent decision of the Congress to include hand spinning in the Independence Pledge, as a measure of discipline, self-sacrifice and restoration of old village economy, it cannot be denied that the reversion to the old village economy of self-sufficiency is neither desirable nor practicable. The cult of *Charkha* may be taken as a matter of *Yukti or Dharma*, but we

cannot recommend its use to those persons, whose energies can be usefully employed in other directions. The improved spinning wheel can be introduced in rural areas for the use of those who are unfit for any other work. The output of *Charkha* in such cases will supplement the earnings of the poor labourers and cultivators, particularly in the hilly districts of the State. It is admittedly a home occupation and one of the household duties of the women folk and can only be revived in that form unless there is a complete revolution in our morals and aesthetic tastes. It is true that at one time India clothed herself completely out of home-made cloth (made from hand spun yarn), but since then wants particularly in urban areas have greatly increased. The consumption of cloth per capita is bound to increase with the growth of population and the spread of civilization, and it will not be possible for the supply of hand spun yarn to meet the increased demand. The output of the spinning wheel is so small, that, if imports of yarn from British India and foreign countries were to be stopped, the price of cloth produced in the State would rise and the quantity would not be sufficient for the requirements of the growing population. The spinning wheel certainly has its place, as has been pointed out above, but it cannot serve as a specific for all our economic ills, as it is represented to be. Moreover, the annual savings from this source are hardly sufficient to hold out any inducement to hand spinning. The use of *Charkha* is better than doing nothing whatever and it is only on this ground that its use can be defended. It is not likely to solve the problem of rural poverty or to provide increasing employment to the people on favourable terms.

The second source from which the weavers get the yarn is the town or the village shopkeepers, who sell the yarn to weavers mostly on credit. The prices differ from individual to individual according to the nature of the security that the purchaser can furnish. The following table gives an idea of the different qualities of yarn which are used by our weavers along with their respective prices per bundle of 10 ℔. :—

Counts.	Price at Chhanni.	Price at Amritsar.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
20 ..	4 6 0 or Rs. 4-8-0 at Samba.	4 1 0
10½ ..	3 0 0	2 10 0
12½ ..	4 0 0	3 10 0
29 ..	4 4 0	Not available.
21 ..	3 4 0	,, ,,
16 ..	4 8 0	,, ,,
27 ..	3 10 0	,, ,,
10½ Lion Brand ..	3 1 0 at Akhnoor	,, ,,
10½ Bijli Brand ..	2 15 0	,, ,,

These are the prices at which yarn is sold for cash. Credit prices are however different. It depends exclusively upon the discretion of the dealer or the shopkeeper to charge whatever price he can from weavers, who cannot pay in cash. From some he makes an additional charge of one anna per bundle while from others he may demand 0-2-0 more per bundle. This additional charge may go up to 0-4-0 or even 0-6-0 per packet according to the credit of the weaver. The well-to-do weavers of Chhanni, Samba and Mirpore purchase the yarn from Amritsar at whole-sale rates. In their case the following are the prices at which they can get it at Behari near Chhanni after paying the freight and customs duty, etc.

Yarn.	Amritsar rate.	Customs duty.	Freight.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
20 counts ..	4 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 6
10½ „ ..	2 10 0	0 1 3	0 1 6
12½ „ ..	3 10 0	0 1 9	0 1 6

The savings effected in the case of these three qualities are thus 0-2-0, 0-3-3 and 0-2-9 respectively per bundle. Even the well-to-do weavers cannot command so much capital as to be able to reap fully the advantages of buying in large quantities. They can only purchase one or two bundles of yarn at a time and this cannot prove very profitable. Thus we can see that our weaver is suffering for want of material on account of lack of capital resources. The purchase of yarn on co-operative basis can under such conditions, prove very helpful. The advance of capital from the Government for this purpose would involve a great risk and trouble, hence our efforts in this respect are also bound to fail. The following few suggestions may prove helpful in this connection :—

Suggestions Regarding the supply of Yarn. 1. The Government should establish weaving centres at important places throughout the province. A minimum number of looms (the number to be fixed by the Government) in and around a village should determine the desirability or otherwise of its being declared a weaving centre. Such centres should be established by the active co-operation of the weavers though initiative in this respect shall have to be taken by the Government.

2. The Government should, then, calculate the quantity and the quality of yarn to be consumed at each centre throughout the year.

3. This having been done, the Government should, through its marketing officer (to be appointed for this purpose) invite cloth merchants or their agents to supply yarn to the weavers on a piece wage system—the wages to be fixed by the marketing officer

according to the quality and design of the cloth required to be produced. If, however, the required number of persons are not forthcoming for the supply of yarn and sale of cloth the marketing officer may fix the price at which these capitalists should supply yarn to the weavers.

The best thing, however, would be to form the weavers into a co-operative society for the purchase of yarn and other requirements. An attempt was made to form a society for this purpose at Mirpur but it did not achieve substantial results. This was partly due to the hostile attitude adopted by the local shopkeepers and partly due to mismanagement and indifference on the part of the weavers themselves. These associations of weavers formed on co-operative basis can also supply appliances for warping and reeling. They can form themselves into a Provincial Association of Weavers. The latter can buy the yarn in large quantities for the various societies affiliated to it, and can distribute it to the weavers through the primary scoieties, which may be established at important weaving centres. In this way the weavers will secure the advantages of buying in large quantities. The capital of the said Provincial Society can be raised by the issue of shares to the primary societies, to the Government and to the public spirited gentlemen of means. These societies will not only arrange for the sale of yarn at cash or slightly higher credit prices to the members but also supply the capital needs of the weavers. A common ware-house may be established under the guidance and supervision of the Provincial Society, where the cloth woven by the members could be stored for sale on commission, retaining the right of the weavers to sell their cloth to outsiders, if they so choose.

The weavers can pay the share capital in monthly instalments of 0-2-0 or 0-3-0. The society should be managed by a committee elected from amongst the weavers. The activity of the Government should be confined to one of sympathy and guidance. The membership should be confined to men of good character as in these societies the moral gain is as great as the economic.

As has been pointed out, the supply of handspun yarn is very much restricted; therefore, the weavers have to buy mill made yarn both Indian as well as foreign. The following tables give an idea of the total quantity of cotton twist and yarn imported into the Jammu province during the last five years :—

Year.	Quantity in maunds.		Value in Rs.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1991-92 ..	10,420	681	3,15,752	43,889
1992-93 ..	10,445	277	3,19,314	22,290
1993-94 ..	9,694	107	3,15,472	9,990
1994-95 ..	12,134	157	3,55,817	13.736
1995-96 ..	16,197	187	4,16,076	13,949

Thus in 1995-96 yarn of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,30,025 was imported into the Jammu province. In Kashmir province, cotton yarn valued at Rs. 1,46,081 was imported in 1994-95. Thus we import yarn worth about Rs. 6 lacs every year from British India and other foreign countries. About 5% of the imported yarn is of European or Japanese origin and the remaining 95% is the product of Indian mills.

It is clear from the data given above that the quantity of yarn consumed is fairly large to justify the establishment of a spinning mill in the State. With the development of hand-loom weaving industry the demand for yarn is bound to increase. We have ample scope for the development of hand-loom weaving as is clear from the following figures relating to the import of cotton piece-goods in the State :—

JAMMU PROVINCE.

Year.	Quantity in Maunds.		Value in Rs.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1991-92 ..	42,873	13,853	21,23,622	10,84,108
1992-93 ..	42,560	14,784	20,72,244	11,85,458
1993-94 ..	43,520	10,455	22,66,454	9,76,052
1994-95 ..	51,483	12,135	27,36,891	11,26,535
1995-96 ..	58,630	13,789	28,79,683	12,04,122

KASHMIR PROVINCE.

Year.	Quantity in Maunds.		Value in Rs.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1992-93 ..	29,218	8,668	14,61,987	6,87,692
1993-94 ..	30,603	7,146	17,80,751	6,02,966
1994-95 ..	30,097	7,940	17,30,349	5,92,379

It is clear from the data given above that we import on the average cotton piece-goods worth more than Rs. 60 lakhs every year, out of which imports from India account for Rs. 45 lakhs.

Desirability of Installing a Spinning Plant.—As the hand-loom weaving industry in the State goes on developing, the demand for yarn would go on increasing. Therefore the installation of a ginning and spinning plant in the State will not only enable us to supply yarn to the weavers at cheaper rates but it will also help to some extent in solving the acute problem of unemployment. As for raw-cotton required for this purpose it can either be imported or produced in the State. The following is the draft scheme for the manufacture of yarn in the State :—

1. The Department of Agriculture should be requested to conduct experiments to find out places where cotton can be grown. It should then divert its attention to the production of cotton on an increased and improved scale, by distributing to the cultivators the improved cotton seeds at as low a price as possible. Instructions, if considered necessary, should also be given to the cultivators by means of magic lantern shows for the cultivation of cotton and they should be made fully acquainted with the diseases that often visit these plants and the methods of combating them. Attempts should be made to make the State, as far as possible, self-sufficient in its requirements of raw cotton. To achieve this end the activities of the Department of Agriculture shall have to be extended, and more staff will be required, but the results will justify the incurring of extra expenditure. This would ameliorate the condition of the cultivator by raising his margin of profit.

2. Cotton being made available, a joint-stock company might be floated to raise capital for the installation of a ginning and spinning plant.

3. The Government should exempt the plant from the payment of any customs duty.

4. This limited concern should purchase cotton, through its agents, from the cultivator. The price of cotton should be regulated by the Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board after due consideration of the different grades of cotton, their relative demand and the prices prevailing for those in British India.

5. The yarn when produced can be supplied to the weavers individually at a fixed price or through the proposed weavers' associations. The proposed spinning company can also arrange for the sale of the finished product of the weavers by having a sale depot. The prices at which the various types of cloth are to be purchased from the weavers may be fixed by the Government in consultation with the marketing officer. The proposed company may be allowed to charge from the public 5% over and above its purchase prices, out of which the company after retaining 3% for itself, may distribute the remaining as bonus to the weavers in proportion to the value of their cloth sold through this company.

This would, no doubt, give the company a monopoly over the spinning and weaving industry of the State and there might be some danger of the evil consequences of the monopoly system but the Department of Industries and Commerce could reserve to itself the power to safeguard the interests of the weavers and the consumers by fixing a minimum rate of profit, as has been suggested above.

It would be necessary to study in greater detail the first point, which is the most difficult problem to be solved. The soil of the State being rocky and irrigation difficult, there is very little chance for the State to be self-sufficient in its requirements of raw-cotton. In certain areas of Jammu, Mirpur and Kathua districts, cotton is already being cultivated in sufficient quantities, but the yield per acre is very low as compared with other countries, *e.g.*, U.S.A., Egypt, and the Punjab canal colonies. Moreover, the cotton which is grown is of very ordinary quality. There is practically no scope for the growth of long-staple cotton. Therefore, in the near future we shall have to depend on the Indian markets for the supply of raw cotton. We can arrange for the organized purchase of raw cotton in the Punjab canal colonies and if necessary, we can also import it from Egypt and U. S. A. for spinning of yarn of higher counts. The following figures give some idea of the import of raw cotton into the Jammu province during the last five years:

Year.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.
1991-92 ..	3095	40,038
1992-93 ..	3229	44,836
1993-94 ..	2605	34,526
1994-95 ..	6104	70,289
1995-96 ..	5158	58,820

The Government should not levy any duty on the import of raw cotton from British India and Indian States.

6. If the proposal for the establishent of a spinning company does not materialize, the required quantities of yarn should be imported from Japan under customs-bond or from British India customs-free. It would, however, be more economical to import it from Japan, as in this case the Government income from customs duty would not suffer.

The Dyes and the Dyeing of Yarn.—The material next in importance, required in the textile industry, is the dyes. At

present the weavers in the State produce only plain *Khaddar* and *Susi*. The dyes required by the *Susi* weavers are purchased from the shopkeepers, who import them under bond. The dyes used are of German manufacture and their prices have gone very high on account of the present unsettled international situation. Although the prices now prevailing are not as high as they were immediately after the outbreak of war, yet they are much higher than the pre-war prices. As a result of this the imports of foreign dyes into the State have declined. Now the dyes are mostly imported from Bombay and His Highness' Government has granted a rebate on their import into the State.

With the development of the calico-printing industry at Samba, however, the demand for natural as well as synthetic dyes will increase. The suggestions regarding their supply have been made in the chapter on the Calico Printing Industry.

There are no dyeing experts in the State. Yarn is still dyed by the primitive methods of dyeing, either by the weaver himself or by the local dyer. The rates charged by the dyer for dyeing in *Kachha* colour vary from 0-7-0 to 0-10-0 per bundle of 10 lbs. yarn while for fast dyes the charges vary from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 per bundle. But even after such high charges the dyeing is not found to be very satisfactory.

The weaver puts the dye in a big iron vesselwhich is full of water. An equal or sometimes double the quantity of soda is also put along with the dye and the water is then placed on the fire and allowed to boil. The yarn is then put into the vessel and mixed with the boiling dye with the help of a rod. After two or three hours the yarn is taken out of the vessel and is spread in the open to enable it to dry up . The process followed by the dyer is almost the same.

In villages like Samba, Chhanni, Behari and all the villages in Mirpur vicinity the weavers themselves do the dyeing whereas in the Jammu city the yarn is dyed by the local dyer. The rates for the dyeing of the staple yarn are higher, because of the greater skill required in the process of dyeing.

CHAPTER II.

The loom and its working.

Requisites of various looms; number of looms; outturn on each loom; relative merits and demerits of various looms: the process of weaving.

The appliances of a weaver consist of the loom and its requisites. These may be enumerated as under:

Pit-loom—1. The comber. 2. Reed. 3. Heald. 4. Shuttle. 5. Reed-sticks for warping and wooden sticks for sizing.

Pit-loom fitted with Fly-shuttle—This loom also requires the same articles in addition to the fly-shuttle and the fly-shuttle sley.

Frame-loom—The requisites of a frame-loom are:—

The shuttle, the reed, the heald, the handle, the warping machine, sizing stand, bobbins and drums.

In addition to the above mentioned articles a weaver requires, in each case, some brass or other utensils for dying the yarn and also for applying flour to it.

The cost of a pit-loom may be estimated at Rs. 10; that of a loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley at Rs. 20; and of a frame-loom at about Rs. 40 as per details given below:—

Cost of wood ..	..	..	18 0 0
Labour ..	..	..	7 0 0
Reed and heald	..	..	5 0 0
Nali (Bobbins)	..	..	10 0 0
		Total ..	40 0 0

This figure does not include the cost of warping-creel- which is seldom purchased by every weaver. An ordinary pit-loom can also be fitted with the fly-shuttle arrangement at an extra cost of about Rs. 5. On this type of loom one is able to do twice the work, that is possible on a pit-loom. The ordinary pit-loom with the fly-shuttle sley is suited to the requirement of the village weaver. The frame-looms can, with advantage, be introduced in the urban areas.

Number of looms—The total number of looms at the places visited is 1997, *vide* Appendix A of the report. As it was not possible for the surveyors to visit all the places in the province, an attempt was made to find out the number of looms in each tehsil from the revenue records. The following table gives an idea of the number of looms in each tehsil :—

Jammu	.. .. ..	336
Ranbirsinghpura	.. ..	850
Akhnoor	.. .. ..	619
Samba	.. .. ..	772
Udhampur	.. .. ..	236
Ramban	.. .. ..	302
Bhadarwah	.. .. ..	775
Kishtwar	.. .. ..	1002
Ramnagar	.. .. ..	803
Kathua	.. .. ..	402
Basohli	.. .. ..	1169
Jasmergarh	.. .. ..	598
Mirpur	.. .. ..	972
Kotli	.. .. ..	709
Bhimber	.. .. ..	563
Reasi	.. .. ..	687
Rajouri	.. .. ..	785
	Total ..	11,580

Out of the total number of looms surveyed 16 are pit-looms fitted with the fly-shuttle sleys, 300 are frame-looms, and the rest 1680 are pit-looms. The looms with the fly-shuttle sley are found in places where the weaving peripatetic parties have given demonstration to the weavers while the frame-looms are found in Jammu city, Mirpur and the adjoining villages and Basohli. The frame-looms are found in the localities that are situated near the important

towns of the Punjab, Mirpur and Jammu being two such places. The most important centres of cotton weaving in the Jammu province are: Samba in the Jammu district, Chhanni, Julahan and the adjoining few villages in the Kathua district and Mirpur proper and the adjoining villages in the Mirpur district. The statement given in Appendix A about the number of looms at each particular place will show the importance of these places as centres of hand-loom weaving industry. Out of these Samba had also been an important centre for the production of printed cloth, though at present, the Calico-Printing Industry at that place has suffered a considerable decline and has met the fate of its sister-industry of hand-loom weaving.

For the past few months, however, the importance of Jammu proper as a centre of hand-loom weaving is rapidly increasing. In addition to the 57 looms that already existed 63 frame-looms and one dobby have been installed by 5 firms in the year 1940. Of these five, The Rajkumar Woollen and Silk Mills intend to install 16 power-looms as well and the requisite machinery has already been ordered.

Average outturn on each loom—The average daily outturn on a pit-loom is 8 yards of plain *Khaddar*. On a pit-loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley the average production of *Khaddar* is 12 yards a day and the same is the average daily production on a frame-loom. This average is only for a day of 8 working hours but in certain cases, the weavers, in order to increase their earnings, work from the early hour of morning till very late in the evening and can thus weave about 12 yards on the pit-loom and 18 yards on the loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley and on the frame-loom.

Mostly the weavers in the Jammu province work on the pit-loom except at a few places, where the weavers have installed frame-looms. The number of pit-looms fitted with fly-shuttle sleys is negligible although the weaving peripatetic parties have been trying hard for the last 8 years to introduce these looms. The weaver still clings to his pit-loom in spite of all the efforts of the Department of Industries to fit it with the fly-shuttle sley. These looms have the following defects :—

1. The average outturn of cloth on this loom is very low. The loom works very slowly as the weaver has to throw the shuttle, to pull the handle and also to move his feet.

2. Cloth of more than $\frac{3}{4}$ yard width cannot be woven on it. If the width of the cloth is increased the functioning of the loom becomes difficult.

3. The work is very tedious in nature as the worker has first to move his right hand, then his feet, and after that his left hand.

4. The coarser cloth, that can only be woven on it, has gone out of fashion and this is one of the reasons why our weavers are finding it difficult to make their both ends meet.

The question now arises as to which looms should be substituted instead? Power-looms are quite out of the question, because "power" is not available in the localities where the weavers are found in large numbers. We give below a scheme for the installation of power looms in Jammu on a limited partnership basis. The Government can help the enterprise by purchasing its debentures and also by giving the necessary facilities relating to the import of raw-material and the sale of the finished product.

A moderate establishment having 16 power looms and 50 hand-looms can be started with an initial capital of about Rs. 50,000. The main items of expenditure on the basis of pre-war prices are :—

	Rs.
Power looms	8,000
Bobbins winder (German) ..	3,000
Twisting machine (Ludhiana) ..	400
Drum winder (Ludhiana) ..	300
Motor 10 H. P.	600
Cost of fittings	4,000
50 Hand-looms	1,700
Bobbins, warping-creel and other accessories.	7,000
Total on machinery ..	25,000
Working capital to begin with ..	25,000
Grand Total ..	50,000

Sixteen looms will consume on an average 100 units of power, if each loom works for 9 hours a day. The establishment required for this purpose, besides that necessary for clerical work and superintendence, is as follows :—

One operator at Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 p.m.

16 weavers at Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 p.m.

The weavers for hand-looms can be employed on piece-wage system. The establishment, with advantage, can produce woollen cloth, on account of the heavy import duty of 25 % on its import. The statement given in Appendix B will give an idea of the quality of yarn, which can be used on these looms along with their prices, the type of cloth woven, the sale price per yard at Amritsar and the wages, which have to be paid to the weavers. The quantity of cloth which can be woven from each bundle of yarn is also given in the said Appendix.

The other looms that can be introduced are :—

1. The loom fitted with fly-shuttle sley.
2. The frame-loom with single and double fly shuttle.
3. The dobby.
4. The jacquard
5. The automatic loom.

Of these the introduction of the first is already being tried by the weaving peripatetic party of this province and the slow progress made by the party in this connection reveals the fact that the fly-shuttle sleys have not found favour with our weaver. Special enquiries were made from the weavers in this respect and the following facts were noted regarding the working of these looms :—

1. '*The Japani Khaddi*, as the weavers call it, has got a bad name, because it goes out of order very soon and once it happens, the weavers at once take to their pit-loom for want of some one to set it right as the peripatetic party after giving demonstrations at one place leaves for another.

2. The warping and similar other processes remain the same and so the outturn in these respects is very nearly the same.

Next in order come the frame-looms, and these can be introuced with greater success than has been the case with the fly-shuttle sleys on account of the following reasons :—

1. The mere fact that as many as 300 looms have already come into existence in the Jammu Province without any propaganda on their behalf, explains that these looms have found favour with our weavers.

2. Our weavers are in the habit of copying others and as these looms are being extensively installed in the Punjab now-a-days, the use of these looms is becoming popular in the State also.

3. There is economy of space as these looms can be installed in a smaller area than any other.

4. It is easier to handle them after a period of brief training.
5. The out-turn on these looms is comparatively greater.
6. Cloth of a better quality and larger width can be woven on these looms.
7. It is easier to weave cloth of new designs on this loom than on the other two.

The facts mentioned above clearly show that the frame-loom is decidedly the best and can be introduced amongst our weavers at a greater speed than the fly-shuttle sleys. It, therefore, seems desirable that the peripatetic parties should suspend their activities in connection with the fly-shuttle sleys and start giving demonstrations for the introduction of frame-looms. The Government should also, in addition to the parties, start a weaving institute at Jammu, where training in weaving should be imparted to adults and the sons of hereditary weavers by providing stipends for them. The parties may also, if desirable, be amalgamated with the institute. If this is done, the Government shall have to incur much less extra expenditure. The weaving institute should get orders from the Government departments as well as from the wholesale cloth-dealers for such goods as can be made on improved looms by the weavers of the village. A batch of instructors should be sent to the villages for imparting necessary training to the weavers. After finishing their work, the party can return to the central institute and thus keep the central establishment in touch with the hand-loom weaving industry of the province.

For weaving the more intricate designs training in the use of dobbies and jacquards should also be imparted. It is also necessary to impart training in dyeing, sizing and designing.

The work in the villages can be done by the students, who are trained in this institute. They may be paid an allowance in lieu of the services that they may render in imparting training to their fellow-weavers in the villages. A detailed scheme for this will be discussed later in this report. As regards the automatic loom it may be said that its introduction is not possible for the present on account of the following reasons :—

1. It is very costly and the weavers, who are poor cannot afford to buy it.
2. Its handling requires sufficient amount of skill, which our weaver is yet lacking.
3. Automatic looms have not been very successful even in the Punjab.

In view of all that has been said above the introduction of frame-looms with single as well as double shuttles is highly desirable and the sooner it is done in the manner suggested above, the better would it be for the consumers in general and the weavers in particular.

Process of Weaving.—The process of weaving on a pit loom is very simple. Yarn, after it has been obtained, is swung round the drums on the drum-creel and these are then taken for warping. To prepare a warp the weaver has first of all to find some open ground and to measure it according to the length of the warp required. The drums are then applied one by one to a pair of sticks (one in each), which the weaver holds in his hands and as he runs, the yarn from the drums is transferred to the reed-sticks which are already pegged in the ground for this purpose. The warp is then put in the water and after that the sizing is done. Then the warp is again brought and spread in the open air on four wooden pillars (two on each side) and it is then combed and after it gets dry it is taken to the loom. Yarn is then reeled on the purns and bobbins and the weaver begins working on his loom. For this the purn is put in the shuttle and thrown from right to left and from left to right, the weaver striking the handle to his side every time the shuttle is thrown. The fineness or thickness of the cloth depends on the skill with which the weaver strikes the handle.

On the frame-loom also the same process is followed except as regards warping, sizing and throwing of shuttle. Here the shuttle is thrown along by means of a string, which is tied to the handle that the weaver holds in his hand and pulls it both ways.

Improvement in the Process.—The introduction of the improved loom will not solve the problem of the weavers. Although the loom is a very important appliance of the weavers, yet the improvements in the various processes connected with weaving are equally important. In the first place the frame-looms and the fly-shuttle sleys cannot achieve any substantial results unless fairly long warps are used, failing which avoidable delay will be caused by joining the threads with each other. The use of short warps causes loss of material as well as loss of time. Warps should be properly wound on a wooden roller to ensure continuous weaving of cloth. If possible, some arrangement, either on co-operative basis or by the proposed weaving institute, may be made for the supply of yarn, warped for a required pattern, sized and wound on wooden rollers. One objection that can be taken to this is, that the labour of wife and children, which is employed for this purpose at present, will be wasted. But they can assist the weaver in several other ways.

At present sizing is done by the weaver himself, after the yarn has been warped. Flour boiled with water is usually used for this purpose. Boiled rice is very seldom used. Sometimes chalk or lime is added to the sizing material to increase the weight of the cloth or to give it a thickened appearance. The use of the sizing material of good quality is necessary. This matter may be gone into by some expert and if possible a sizing machine suitable for use by the hand-loom weaver may be introduced.

CHAPTER III.

The Weaver.

Total number of weavers ; standard of living ; the system of training ; earnings of the various classes of weavers ; their subsidiary earnings ; indebtedness.

The total number of actual workers in the localities surveyed is 1906. They have as many as 7360 non-working dependents. Thus the total number directly or indrectly dependent on this industry in 182 different places comes to 9266 as per statement given in Appendix C. In spite of the rapid decline of this industry due partly to the import of mill made cloth and partly to internal competition, the industry still occupies an important place in the economic life of the province.

The village weaver owns the simple tools of his trade and has in most cases to depend on the neighbouring money-lender for the supply of raw-material and the sale of the finished product. He may be found working independently with his own tools but he is generally only a labourer working up his customer's material. His earnings as will be explained later on, are very low and do not provide him even with the bare necessaries of life. The conditions under which the weavers have to work are far from being satisfactory. His house consists of one or at the most two rooms. Generally the same room serves as his workshop, the kitchen, the sleeping room and the cattle yard. One can see the smoke oozing out of the primitive fireplace on one side and the weaver working at his loom on the other. For fear of feeling cold in the winter he generally keeps no windows or ventilators. In this suffocating atmosphere he is seen toiling on his loom from sunrise till sunset with intervals for meals and prayers. He works in his own house for longer hours than the factory labourer and has also the advantage of getting assistance from the women in the family, when they are free from their domestic duties. This he does at the cost of his health. His profession being hereditary he does not keep any apprentices nor has he any assistants because he cannot afford to employ them. The warping, sizing and reeling is done for him by his wife and children. If he happens to be single, he gets this done with the help of his neighbours. In this case he has to pay for the reeling of the yarn on bobbins at the rate of two pice per seer.

He is often content with his small margin of profit as his standard of comfort is low. The food that he takes is very simple and contains very little of nutritious matter. Milk and ghee are

the luxuries of life, which are denied to him. If he happens to have a cow or a buffalo he would sell the milk or *ghee* and be contented with *Lassi* himself. In place of *ghee* he uses some vegetable oil or even simple water in which the thing is boiled. His low standard of living is mainly responsible for his inefficiency. He does not live but only exists. His clothing is the scantiest and consist of a *Khaddar* shirt and a *Khaddar taimat*, even in winter. His children are often seen running about in the streets insufficiently clad. All this is due to his low productive capacity, ignorance and conservatism.

System of Training.—A large majority of the weavers still work on the pit-loom. Thus the training is hereditary, the father passing the business knowledge and the secrets of the business to his son. For some years back, however, the Government, in order to train the weavers in the modern methods of production and the handling of improved looms, have opened weaving classes in technical schools at Mirpur, Samba and Jammu. They have also started, in the Jammu province, a weaving peripatetic party, which gives demonstrations to weavers in the working and handling of pit-looms fitted with fly-shuttle sleys. But in spite of so much pains taken by the Demonstrator of the weaving peripatetic party, it has to be admitted that the party has not been able to achieve any great measure of success. The difficulties of the party and the weavers are :—

1. The staff of the party is limited. There is only one weaver and one *Khalasi* attached to a demonstrator. They cannot at a time give training to a large number of weavers.

2. As the party cannot stay for long in a locality no sooner it leaves a place where it has introduced new fly-shuttle sleys, than the weavers, with nobody to guide them in the handling of the new sleys, leave it altogether when it goes out of order and take again to their pit-loom. Some weavers do send applications to the demonstrator to come again to these places and set the sleys in order but this he is unable to do, firstly because his work in the other locality suffers, and, secondly the Government cannot incur an additional expense of sending the party to the same place again and again. In the absence of a trained weaver in the locality the work done by the party is practically nullified.

The training imparted in the technical schools is defective and the students do not take sufficient interest in the work. The appointment of a textile expert and his staff consisting of designers, dyers and weavers at important centres is necessary in order to ameliorate the condition of the weavers to any appreciable extent and to impart the necessary training.

Earnings.—To calculate their earnings the weavers in the

Jammu Province, have been divided into five distinct classes as follows :—

1. **The skilled weaver.**—Weaver working on the frame loom and weaving cloth of modern designs.

2. **The trading weaver.**—He does himself only the warping and the sizing and gets the cloth woven from other weavers on a piece wage system.

3. **Independent worker.**—Independent weaver who weaves the cloth himself, buying his own raw-materials and selling the finished goods in the market. Sometimes he sells his goods to the trading weaver, who sells it in the hilly areas of the State.

4. **Weavers working on a piece-wage system.**

(*a*) Those who weave *Susi* for the trading weaver.

(*b*) Those who weave *Khaddar* or *kheses* from the hand-spun yarn of the people.

The Skilled Weaver.—As is clear from the statement of looms given in the appendix, the number of frame-looms in the Jammu Province is limited. Most of these are found in Mirpur proper and the adjoining villages but the weavers there generally weave plain *Khaddar* and arrange for its marketing themselves. The only places where the skilled weavers are found at work are Jammu and Basohli. At Basohli a gentleman has started a small weaving establishment under the name 'The Krishna Weaving Factory'. In Jammu we have about a dozen such establishments. These weavers weave shirtings and coatings of modern designs under the supervision and control of the proprietors of the establishments. The wages are settled by mutual bargaining between the weavers and the proprietors according to the design of the cloth. Generally the wages vary from 0-1-3 per yard to 0-2- 6 a yard. If the design is simple the wages are 0-1-3 a yard and if the design is more complex higher wages are paid. The average out-turn of the weavers depends upon the quality and simplicity, or otherwise, of the design. If the design is simple and quality low, they may be able to weave 10 to 12 yards a day, but if the design is more complex, they can only weave 5 to 6 yards a day. Thus their average daily earnings are 0-8-0 a day. As they work for the proprietor, who supplies them the yarn and arranges for marketing of the cloth himself, the work of these weavers is more or less regular. Thus the average monthly earnings of these weavers are Rs. 15.

The lot of these weavers is, therefore, better than those of any other class in the State. On an average they can earn 15 rupees per month, which is higher than that earned by any other class of

weaver. They are also saved the trouble of purchasing the yarn or arranging for the sale of cloth.

The number of such weavers in the Jammu province is only 106 and they are divided as follows :—

1.	The Rajput Cloth House, Jammu ..	.. 10
2.	The Kashmir Dyeing and Weaving Factory, Jammu.	7
3.	The Krishna Weaving Factory, Basohli ..	4
4.	The establishment owned by L. Muni Lal, Jammu	9
5.	The National Weaving Factory, Jammu ..	9
6.	Chaman Lal Textile Works, Jammu ..	20
7.	Kharati Lal & Bros., Jammu ..	.. 10
8.	The Rajkumar Woollen and Silk Mills, Jammu ..	9
9.	The Shanti Weaving Factory, Jammu ..	7
10.	Ch. Abdul Wahid & Co., Jammu ..	.. 21
	Total	.. 106

In addition to the skilled weavers the establishments in Jammu have also employed one designer each whom they pay a monthly remuneration varying from Rs. 20 p.m. in the case of National Weaving Factory to Rs. 65 p.m. in the case of the Rajkumar Woollen and Silk Mills. Some of the establishments have employed separate sizing men also who are paid Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 p.m.

The Trading Weaver.—Some weavers of Samba, Dagore, Behari, Bilahar and Chhanni Julahan, who have got some capital at their command, work as traders for the sale of *Susi*, *Khoddar* and other *Gujjar* cloth. They purchase yarn from Amritsar at wholesale rates, do the warping and sizing themselves and get the cloth woven from other weavers on a piece wage system. The length of the *Tani* and the wages paid for it differ at different places. When summer comes, they set out to the hilly areas for the disposal of this cloth. Sometimes merchants of the hilly areas come to their places and purchase the cloth from them, through the *dalal* or the *Kohtiwala*, who charges his commission at the

rate of one pice per rupee. The following statement shows the length of the *Tani* and the wages paid for it at different places :—

Name of the place.	Length of Tani.	Wages to the weaver. Rs. A. P.
Samba ..	42 yards	1 8 0
Dagore ..	50 yards (*susi* superior).	1 8 0
Bed sheet, Samba ..	10 yards	1 0 0
Chhanni Julahan ..	40 yards	1 6 0
Village Behari ..	100 yards (*susi* superior).	2 0 0

The following figures show their earnings per *Tani* at different places :—

Dagore Tani 35 yards.—Cost of production including wages per details given in Appendix F. Rs. 8-0-0.

Local sale at 0-4-0 per yard.
Sale price in the hilly areas 0-5-0 per yard.

	Rs. A. P.
Total sale proceeds in the hilly areas ..	10 15 0
Total sale proceeds, if sold locally ..	8 12 0
Profit from local sale (per Tani) ..	0 12 0

Out of Rs. 2-15-0 about one rupee is the cost of transport to the hilly areas. The net profit, therefore, in this case amounts to Re. 1-15-0.

Samba Tani 42 yards.—Cost of production including wages as per details given in Appendix F. Rs. 7 0 0

	Rs. A. P.
Cost of transport to hilly areas	1 0 0
Total sale proceeds (local)at 0-2-9 per yard ..	7 3 6
Net profit from local sale 0-3-6 per Tani.	
Total sale proceeds in hilly areas at 0-3-3 per yard.	8 8 6
Net profit from sale in the hilly areas ..	0 8 6

Samba, bed-sheets.

Cost of production including wages	2 8 0
Sale price	2 12 0
Profit	0 4 0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chhanni Julahan, 40 yds. *Susi.*			
Cost of production	5	8	0
Sale proceeds (local) at 0-2-6 a yard ..	6	4	0
Profit from local sale	0	12	0
Sale proceeds in the hilly areas at 0-3-0 a yard ..	7	8	0
Net profit from the above Rs. 2 less Re. 1 as frieght, etc.			
Village Behari, *Tani* 100 yards.			
Cost of production	12	15	0
Local sale proceeds at 0-2-6 a yard ..	15	10	0
Net Profit	2	11	0
Sale proceeds in the hilly areas at 0-3-0 per yard	18	12	0
Profit, less Rs. 2 as cost of transport ..	3	13	0

It is, however, very difficult to calculate, even approximately, the monthly earnings of this class of weavers. Their earnings differ firstly with the number of *Tanis* prepared and sold by them. This differs from month to month, from season to season and from one individual to another. For two to three months, when they are out in the hilly areas for the sale of their cloth, further production is stopped and allowance has to be made for this loss of time in calculating their earnings. On some occasions they have to sell even below their cost of production on account of the intensity of competition, although such occasions are very rare. Allowance must also be made for any special expenses that they may have to incur, when proceeding to the hilly areas for the sale of their cloth. For example the monthly expenses of a weaver on food may come to about Rs. 2 or 3 a month, when he is at his own place, but when he is out, he has to spend Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 a month. These considerations make it difficult to attempt an estimate of his monthly earnings.

The Independent Workers.—These weavers produce their own cloth and arrange for its marketing themselves. To estimate their earnings the most reliable method is to calculate the profits that accrue to them from the sale of their cloth. The earnings of such weavers, therefore, vary according to the quality and the quantity of the cloth produced and the social status or the credit enjoyed by them. If a weaver is well-to-do he gets the yarn slightly cheaper than his poor brethren, who has to buy on credit. The higher price represents the extra risk to which the shopkeeper is put in selling the yarn to a man, who is not credit worthy.

The following schedule will show their earnings at different places :—

Susi Weavers at Dagore.

Length 35 yards.

Costs of production.	Rs.	A.	P.
Price of yarn	4	8	0
Cost of dyes	1	8	0
Cost of flour, warping and reeling, etc. ..	0	8	0
Total ..	6	8	0
Sale proceeds at 0-4-0 per yard	8	12	0
Profit	2	4	0
Thus wages per yard work out to	0	1	0

Average outturn per month is 4 *tanis*, because he has to prepare warp, etc., and has also to bring fodder for his cow. Thus his monthly earnings come to Rs. 9.

Susi Weavers at Samba.

Length 42 yards.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of production	5	8	0
Sale proceeds at 0-2-9 per yd.	7	3	6
Net profit including wages	1	11	6

Average outturn per month is 6 *tanis*, because he has no other work except to work on his loom.

Thus average monthly earnings amount to Rs. 11 0 0

Double bed cover.

Cost of production	1	8	0
Sale proceeds	2	12	0
Profit	1	4	0

Average monthly output is 9.

Monthly earnings	11	4	0

Chhanni Julahan tani 40 yds.

Cost of production	4	2	0
Local sale at 0-2-6 per yd.	6	4	0
Profit	2	2	0

Average monthly output is 5 *tanis*, if they go on working for the whole month.

Earnings	10	10	0

Village Behari. Tani 100 yards. (inferior quality).

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of production	10	15	0
Sale proceeds at 0-2-6 per yd.	15	10	0
Profit	4	11	0
Average monthly outturn is 2 *tanis*.			
Earnings	9	6	0

Such weavers do not go to the hilly areas for the sale of their cloth. They generally sell their cloth locally to the trading weaver.

Mirpur, Khaddar 100 × $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.

Cost of production	10	1	6
Sale price at 0-2-0 per yard	12	8	0
Profit	2	6	6

100 yards can be woven in about 8 days, thus the monthly earnings amount to Rs. 8-6-9.

Mirpur, Khaddar 100 × $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

Cost of production including sales commission ..	19	7	0
Sale proceeds at 0-3-6 per yard	21	14	0
Net profit	2	7	0

Monthly earnings amount to about Rs. 9. In addition to this they are able, sometimes, to save some yarn from the weft.

Barbani, Khaddar 100 × $\frac{3}{4}$ yards (inferior quality).

Cost of production including commission ..	9	0	0
Sale price at 0-1-9 per yard	10	15	0
Net profit	1	15	0
Monthly earnings	7	0	0

Akal Garh. Susi 105 × 5/16 yards.

Price of yarn	3	3	0
,, ,, *halvan*	1	0	0
Cost of dyes	1	2	0
Total ..	5	5	0
Sale at 14 yards for a rupee	7	8	0
Commission	0	1	9
Net profit	2	0	9
Monthly earnings for three *Tanis*	6	8	0

If we take the average of the earnings of all the workers mentioned above, it comes to about Rs. 9 per mensem. To this

may be added another Rs. 1 which is included in the cost of production for reeling and warping, because the weaver seldom pays for this work. The warping is done with the help of his brethren on the warping machine and the reeling by the house-wife. It should not, however, be concluded, from what has been said above that the earnings of all the weavers are uniform. Reduction in the working days due to illness or so many other causes and changes in the prices also affect their income.

Weavers weaving Susi on piece wage system.—Some weavers cannot afford to buy their own yarn. These weavers get themselves attached to a trader. They get from him the designed and the sized *Tani* as also the yarn for wefting and do the weaving on their own looms. When the *Tani* is finished, they take it to the weaver and get their wages for that part of the work. The earnings of these weavers can very easily be estimated from their daily outturn. The regularity, or otherwise, of the work affects their monthly earnings to a very large extent. The following table shows the earnings of such weavers at different places :—

Name of the place.	Length in yards.	Outturn per day.	Wages per length.	Monthly outturn.	Earnings.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. Dagore*	35	6 yards.	1 8 0	5 tanis or 175 yards.	7 8 0
2. Samba†	42	7 ,,	1 8 0	5 tanis or 210 yards.	7 8 0
3. Chhanni Arorian	40	7 ,,	1 6 0	5 tanis or 200 yards.	6 14 0
4. Behari‡	100		2 0 0	2½ tanis or 250 yards.	5 0 0

The average earnings of a weaver of this class come to Rs. 6-12-0 per month.

The Wage-earner Weaver.—The last but not the least important and equally unfortunate class of workers among the weavers is that weaving cloth from the handspun yarn for the towns people or the country zamindar on a piece wage system. Quite unaffected by the modern improvements, that are being introduced in his profession, this weaver goes on working quietly in a

---

* The weavers generally maintain a cow or a buffalo and they have to spend some time in bringing fodder for the animal.

† The cloth is of inferior quality hence the daily outturn is slightly higher.

‡ The cloth is inferior in quality. There are about 80 weavers in this village. Therefore, internal competition is very keen and wages are low.

corner of the town or some central place in a village. The wages which are fixed by tradition and custom differ from tehsil to tehsil and sometimes from village to village in the same tehsil. The only two varieties woven by this weaver are the coarse plain Khaddar and the bordered or unbordered bed-sheets. Their earnings differ at different places.

In Jammu these weavers generally weave bed-sheets only. The size of a bed-sheet is generally $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$ yards and the wages paid for it are Re. 1. The weaver can finish the various processes, twisting, reeling, warping, sizing and weaving in three days and if he gets work regularly, he may be able to earn Rs. 10 a month. But unfortunately this is not so. As is usual, the weaver has to go out in search of work. After he has finished one *Khes*, there may be a period of enforced idlencss extending over two to three days or even more. Thus his monthly earnings hardly exceed Rs. 7 on account of the irregular nature of the work. With this small earning he can hardly support himself and his family in a city like Jammu, where the cost of living is high.

In the suburbs the weavers weave cloth for the zamindars. The workers generally belong to the depressed class (Harijan). They are the village *Kamins*. Their earnings mostly depend on their customary rights in the village. The weaver is paid Re. 1 plus 2 seers of grain for 25 yards of cloth, which he is able to finish in 6 days. Thus in a month of 28 working days he may be able to weave 5 such *Tanis*. The cost of 2 seers of grain at the time of this enquiry (April 1939) was 0-2-0 and so his monthly earnings under normal conditions may be estimated at Rs. 5-10-0. If, however, he works harder he may be able to finish 6 *Tanis* and raise his earnings to Rs. 6-12-0 per month.

In the Akhnoor tehsil the wages paid for 104 yards of *Khaddar* are Rs. 3. The weaver can only weave about 160 yards in a month and thus his wages come to Rs. 4-8-0 p. m. For a *Khes* measuring $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$ yards he gets Re. 1-4-0. But the demand for *Khesses* in the villages is very low. Thus his monthly earnings can seldom exceed Rs. 5.

In Samba and its suburbs as also in Dagore the wages are Re. 1 for 28 yards and Re. 1 for a *Khes* measuring $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$ yards. Here also the weavers can earn about Rs. 7 per month. In all other places of the Kathua district the wages are Re. 1 for 27 yards, and the monthly earnings of the weavers are the same as in the case of Samba and Dagore workers.

In Mirpur and its suburbs as in the villages of tehsil Kotli the wages fixed for such weavers are 2 pice per yard, which are comparatively lower than those earned by the workers at Samba.

In Bhimber also the wages are the same except at certain places, where wages are Re. 1-8-0 per 40 yards of cloth. Here the weavers are able to earn more than Rs. 6 per month but the irregularity of work again stands in their way and reduces their net earnings for the month. Assuming the average out-turn of a weaver to be 8 yards per day, he may be able to earn Rs. 7 per month, but the average of 8 yards per day is very rarely reached by him. The wages for a bed-sheet in Mirpur and its suburbs are one anna per yard, and thus come to 0-10-0 per sheet. These wages are 62½% of the wages per bed-sheet earned in Jammu or Samba and 50% of the wages got at Akhnoor.

Whatever may be said in favour of this system, the fact stands out, that the weaver, desirous of getting some work, has to go from house to house in search of work. This has developed into a tradition and the people do not take their yarn to the houses of the weavers even when they are in urgent need of cloth. The following are the drawbacks of this system :—

1. In the first place the weaver is at a disadvantage in bargaining for his wage, which is generally fixed by custom. The people want to reduce it still further by taking advantage of the uneconomic competition which exists among them. The weaver for fear of losing his work for that day, will sometimes accept lower wages than even his customary wage.

2. There is a waste of time in going from one house to another to find work for himself. The time which he thus loses could better be utilized in increasing his earning capacity, if he were to get work at his own house.

3. Lastly, there develops in him a moral degradation and a sense of inferiority, which mars such good qualities as hopefulness, cheerfulness, honesty and sobriety.

His subsidiary earnings.—The weavers in most cases have nothing to fall back upon, when they do not get any work. They possess no land except the *Meghas* who work as field labourers or occupancy tenants in some cases. The Mohammedan weavers are not registered as agriculturists. It is mainly due to this fact that most of the weavers in tehsil Kotli have given up their weaving profession. They have destroyed their looms and have begun calling themselves as *Bhatti* Rajputs. The number of such weavers could not be ascertained owing to the prejudice that they have got against calling themselves weavers.

The Mohammedan weavers in Katra, Reasi and Akhnoor also get some land to cultivate on *Sath* basis, but their earnings from this source are not much as yield from the land in the *Kandi* and hilly areas is very small.

The depressed class weavers, who work as field labourers cannot give even a rough idea of their earnings from this source. Those who are occupancy tenants say, that, if the season is favourable and the rains set in at the proper time, they may be able to earn Rs. 10 per annum from one *Ghumaon* of land after the payment of land revenue. At Samba the depressed class weavers work on the brick kiln and are thus able to earn 0-6-0 a day.

The weavers of Chhanni, Fathuchak, Gahar and Dagore supplement their earnings by taking some land on yearly lease from the zamindars and sowing onions or some other vegetables in it or by going out for work in the *Andar*, paddy fields. Thus they are able to supplement their earnings by Rs. 20 per annum, after paying the lease money. A detailed statement showing the main subsidiary occupations is given in Appendix D, of this Report.

Indebtedness.—The financial condition of the workers is far from being satisfactory. The work being irregular and the earnings small, the weaver finds it very difficult to make both ends meet. The pressure on land being already very great, to work as field labourer or a tenant does not pay and there is no other industry to fall back upon in order to supplement ones earnings. Dejected and disappointed, the weaver, in order to feed himself and his family, has to fall into the clutches of the moneylender. A statement given in Appendix E of this Report gives an idea of the extent of indebtedness among the weavers. The total indebtedness amounts to Rs. 97,516. The number of those dependent upon this industry being 6353 exlcuding the villages in the Akhnoor tehsil, the average indebtedness per capita comes to Rs. 15·30. Keeping in view the general poverty of the masses and the low level of their earnings, it appears to be a very high figure. The highest amount of debt was in the case of *Naloi Mohalla*, a suburb of Mirpur. The total debt was Rs. 2,935 and the indebtedness per capita worked out to Rs. 38·61. Next to this comes Akal Garh, a suburb of Mirpur.

The rate of interest at which he borrows money varies from Re. 1 % per month to $3\frac{1}{8}$ % per month. The law of the State has fixed Re. 1 p.m. as the maximum rate of interest to be charged by those who lend money, but for fear of losing his source of borrowing, the weaver very rarely allows the money lender to go to the law courts for the realization of his loan. To this may be added several other mal-practices that are prevalent amongst the village *Sahukars*. Taking advantage of the poverty and the helplessness of the weaver, the *Sahukars* genrally enter in their registers higher sums than those actually lent. The result is that the poor weaver finds it impossible to come out of the debt. At some places the weavers had to sell their houses and their looms in order to pay off the debt.

The security furnished by the weavers are the ornaments, if they happen to have some, or their house or the looms.

The following are the main causes of indebtedness :—

1. In places like Samba, Dagore, Behari,Bilahar and Mirpur indebtedness is due to the fluctuations in the market. Ignorant as they are, they cannot study the market conditions and have, therefore, to suffer loss on several occasions.

2. In the case of average families the main cause of indebtedness is high expenditure on ceremonies. The weavers of all classes spend the same amount of money on their social ceremonies irrespective of their income. In the case of the Hindu weavers also the main cause of indebtedness is the proportionately higher expenditure on marriages and other social ceremonies.

3. In low class families the main cause of indebtedness is their low income. They borrow money for the purchase of the necessaries of life.

4. Weavers, who have taken to agriculture as their subsidiary occupation, borrow money for the purchase of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements.

5. They buy yarn on credit at comparatively higher prices. They get lower prices for their cloth and so their earnings are low. The sale proceeds of cloth are spent by the weaver on his daily needs and the amount due from him on account of the purchase of yarn goes on accumulating. After the expiry of one month it becomes a loan and the dealer begins to charge interest on this sum. Moreover, his credit decreases with the increase in the amount of his debt and the yarn dealer charges him more for every bundle of yarn that he purchases. In certain cases the weavers reported, that they had paid 0-4-0 per bundle of 5 seers in addition to the price of yarn.

6. The exorbitant rate of interest charged by the money-lender renders the weavers incapable of clearing away the debt. They go on paying whatever they can spare from their small earnings, but no decrease in the debt is noticeable. At last the dealer comes with a warrant of attachment and takes possession of their houses and even their looms.

7. In some cases the ancestral debt has increased to such an extent that the weaver finds it practically impossible to repay it.

8. Ignorance, poverty and conservative habits are also responsible for the present state of affairs.

From the account given above, it is clear that the regeneration of the weaver cannot be hoped for until a system of cheap and controlled credit is substituted for the present arrangement provided by the village money-lender. The weaving profession has degenerated into a mode of living. It is no longer a paying profession. Before credit can be made freely available to the weaver he should be made credit-worthy. The most suitable agency for

supplying credit is a Co-operative Society, because it has an educative value in addition to its business side. Th Co-operative movement should be reconstructed and revitalized, so as to serve not only as an effective credit agency, but also a motive power for the improvement of the condition of the weaver. In order to make the weaver credit-worthy, it is necessary to increase his productive capacity. An attempt will be made in the following pages to suggest some measures with this object in view.

Although the condition of the weaver in all the places that have been surveyed is miserable, yet he possesses a certain degree of vitality. He is everywhere ignorant and impoverished. He can hardly earn a bare subsistence. In spite of his most unsatisfactory economic condition, he still continues to occupy an important position in the economic life of India. The causes which keep him and his occupation alive are :—

1. The growth of Swadeshi Movement and the stress laid on the use of *Khaddar* by the Congress.

2. Khaddar is considered to be more durable.

3. The pit-loom is adapted to the use of low grade hand-spun yarn.

4. A weaver can turn out many designs which appeal to particular tastes. This is particularly true in the case of tapestry cloth and coloured bed-sheets.

5. It serves as a subsidiary occupation to the agriculturists and thus supplements their earnings.

6. There is no waste of labour, as women and children work along with the master-weaver at home. The weaver thus has the advantage of working in the congenial atmosphere of home life.

7. On account of his conservative habits, he is content with lower earnings in his ancestral occupation. He is not very ambitious.

Some of the points mentioned above work to his disadvantage. As has already been explained, his productive capacity is low ; he is generally ignorant and is overwhelmed with debt. The weavers form a considerable section of the industrial population of the Jammu province. In order to improve their condition materially it is necessary to make some provision for the purchase of raw-material and appliances for their use and also to arrange for the sale of their goods.

CHAPTER IV.

Cost of Production.

Varieties of cloth :—*Khaddar*, *susi*, bed-covers, *dhoties*, towels, coatings, shirtings and ladies' suitings.

Cost of production of the different varieties at various places.

Though plain *khaddar* is woven by most of the weavers, some of them weave *susi* and bed-covers also. Some advanced weavers at Mirpur and Jammu city produce shirtings from cotton as well as artificial silk. The Krishna Weaving Factory at Basohli and the new weaving factories at Jammu produce plain as well as striped and checked cloth for shirtings, coatings, and ladies' and gents' suitings. They also weave *dhotis*, *dupattas* and *lachas* from staple yarn. Some of them weave towels also but as the demand for local towels in the market is limited, the production is very low. The following are the chief varieties of *khaddar* that the weavers produce :—

1.	*Khaddar* width	5/16	yards	woven	on	the	pit-loom.
2.	,,	,,	3/8	,,	,,	,,	,,
3.	,,	,,	7/16	,,	,,	,,	,,
4.	,,	,,	3/4	,,	,,	,,	frame-loom.
5.	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
6.	,,	,,	$1\frac{1}{4}$	,,	,,	,,	,,
7.	,,	,,	$1\frac{1}{2}$	,,	,,	,,	,,
8.	,,	,,	$1\frac{3}{4}$	,,	,,	,,	,,

Whereas *khaddar* of the first three qualities is woven by the weavers all over the Jammu province except the hilly areas, the production of the last five qualities is confined to Mirpur and its suburbs, where the weavers have set up a large number of frame-looms. The durability of *khaddar* depends upon the quality of yarn, the number of threads in a warp and the skill of the weavers.

Susi. *Susi* is a kind of cloth used by the Muhammadan ladies in general, and the *Gujjar* ladies in particular for making their trousers. The fineness and the durability of *susi* cloth depends upon the number and the quality of dyes used in its make, its thickness, which depends upon the number of threads in a warp,

the kind of yarn used, and the skill of the weavers. This cloth is exclusively produced for the *Gujjars* and the rural *Kashmiri Mussulmans* at the following places :—

1. Samba, a big centre for the production of *Gujjar* cloth.
2. *Chhanni Julahan* in the Kathua district.
3. Mirpur proper.
4. Akalgarh (Mirpur).

Along with this they produce the following kinds of *Gujjar* cloth :—

Potis. A kind of cloth, generally of red warp, yellow and black weft used by the *Gujjars* for making turbans or *chaddars*. The edge is of dark black or blue colour.

Nilak.—A kind of dark blue cloth generally used by the *Gujjars* as *Taimat*.

Silara.—Coloured cloth used by the *Gujjars* as head garment or *chaddar*. This is of various colours. The dyes are mixed in the warp. The weft is also dyed in various colours.

Khesses.—The edge is generally dark red or dark blue. The *khes* may either be plain, or marked by blue lines, one across the other. Sometimes the *khesses* are also of dark red colour the squares being made on them with other dyes.

These kinds of cloth do not find a market at the localities, where they are produced and the weavers carry the cloth away to the hilly areas to sell it to the *Gujjars*. This will be explained fully under the marketing system.

Bed covers are produced all over the province and disposed locally. Generally people give their own handspun yarn to the weaver and get the *khes* after paying the weaver the wages that are fixed in advance. It is only at a very few places that the weavers produce the goods for market, for really speaking, there is no sales organization. The chief varieties of *khesses* woven at present are :—

1. Plain *khesses*.
2. *Khesses* with the edges red or black.
3. *Khesses* with squares marked by lines one across the other.
4. *Superior khesses* which have squares made on their surface by mixing of yarns of different colours in the warp and the weft.

Towels, *dhoties*, shirtings, coating and *lungies*, are woven at Jammu, Mirpur and Basohli only.

The chief designs are :—

SHIRTINGS :—SAHGAL design, plain *boski*, striped *boski*.

Dhoties plain as well as coloured, *dupattas* and *lachas*.

COATINGS :—Check and plain.

At Mirpur the weavers weave the simplest designs of *dhoties*, towels and shirtings. They, however, do not find any market for their cloth in the face of easily available cheaper cloth. Some weavers at Samba also produced '*Daryai*'—artificial silk, but now, they have given up weaving this cloth on account of the high price of this yarn. There are no other designs. One of the main causes of the poverty of our weaver is lack of variety in the cloth woven by him. Plain *khaddar* has practically gone out of fashion. There is no stimulus for the printing of cloth in spite of our forests being rich in products from which fast dyes could easily be manufactured.

COST OF PRODUCTION.—It is only at very few places that the weavers produce for the market. In almost all the villages weavers get the handspun yarn from the houses of the people and return the cloth after getting their wages. The price of handspun yarn, which is very rarely sold, is very difficult to ascertain and hence the cost of production of the cloth that is manufactured from it. The only cloth which is prepared from handspun yarn is the *khes* or the bed-covers and 5/16 to 1/2 yard width of *khaddar*. An attempt has, however, been made in the following statement to give approximate cost of a bed-sheet prepared from hand-spun yarn at Jammu :—

1. SIZE $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$ YARDS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Cotton local handspun $2\frac{1}{4}$ seers at $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer for a rupee.	..	1	8	0
Tarai or unfolding of the spinning wheel reels into *attis*.		0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Wheat flour $\frac{1}{4}$ seer	..	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Wages to the weaver	..	1	0	0
Total	..	2	9	6

The weavers themselves get the yarn from the houses of the people and return the bed-sheet to them. There are no middlemen between the weaver and the consumer. The cost of production of these bed-sheets is higher as compared to their cost in the Punjab.

The reasons are not far to seek.

(*i*) In the Punjab *kapas* or raw-cotton is much cheaper than in the State. This raises the price of home spun yarn.

(*ii*) Customs duty and freight have to be paid on the yarn imported from British India and this adds to its price.

KHADDAR PLAIN AT MUTHI BARNAI (Jammu).

		Rs.	A.	P.
Tani 60 yards width 3/8 yards.				
Price of one packet of yarn	..	3	0	0
Wages to the weaver at 3 pice per yard		2	13	0
Price of oil and flour	..	0	1	0
Total	..	5	14	0

As the weaver himself disposes the cloth, his wages depend upon the sale price. It is very seldom that he is able to sell cloth at less than 10 yards for a rupee. Therefore, his wages have been calculated at that rate. Sometimes, however, the weaver has to sell at 11 yards or even 12 yards for a rupee and then his wages fall to 2 pice per yard.

2. Akhnoor, *Khes* from mill yarn. Size $5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ or $10 \times \frac{3}{4}$

Price of 2 5/8 seers yarn at Rs. 3-1-0 per bundle containing 5 seers of yarn	..	1	9	0
Flour, *pan*, etc.	..	0	1	0
Wages	..	1	4	0
Total	..	2	14	0

3. COST OF PRODUCTION OF SUSI AT DAGORE AND SAMBA.

Tani 35 yards, superior quality.

		Rs.	A.	F.
Yarn	.. ..	4	8	0
Dye	.. ..	1	8	0
Flour, oil etc.	.. ..	0	3	0
Reeling and warping	.. ..	0	5	0
Total	..	6	8	0
Wages to the weaver	.. ..	1	8	0
Grand Total	..	8	0	0

4. SAMBA. *Tani* 12 yards.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of production as above	..	5	8	0
Wages to the weaver	.. ..	1	8	0
Total	..	7	0	0

5. Bed-sheets with coloured border at *Samba*.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Yarn	.. ..	1	3	0
Dyes	.. ..	0	4	0
Flour, oil, fuel, etc.	.. ..	0	1	0
Wages to the weaver	.. ..	1	0	0
Total	..	2	8	0

6. *Chhanni Julahan*. *Susi* 40 yards *Tani*.

Yarn 21 counts one packet	..	3	6	0
Dyeing charges	.. ..	0	12	0
Flour, fuel and oil	.. ..	0	1	0
Wages to the weaver	.. ..	1	6	0
Total	..	5	9	0

7. *Village Behari, Susi Tani* 100 *yards*.

Yarn 20 counts $2\frac{1}{2}$ packets at Rs. 4-6-0 per packet	.. ..	10	15	0
Wages	.. ..	2	0	0
Fuel and floor, etc.	.. ..	0	1	0
Total	..	13	0	0

8. *Ara* (*Mirpur*), Khaddar plain 100 × $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.

Yarn for warp 1 packet 20 counts	..	4	4	0
Weft $1\frac{1}{4}$ yds. of 27 counts at Rs. 3-10-0 per packet	.. ..	4	8	6
Flour and fuel	.. ..	0	2	0
Warping charges	.. ..	0	6	0
Reeling, etc. (generally done by children and housewife)	.. ..	0	10	0
Commission to the agent	..	0	3	0
Total	..	10	1	6

These are the scales of the cost of production of representative varieties of cloth in some of the villages. A detailed list of the cost of production of the various types of cloth has been given in Appendix G of this Report.

A perusal of the figures given above will show that the weaver is spending too much on dyeing, because he is ignorant of the modern scientific methods of dyeing. Even after incurring this expense the yarn dyed is not of good quality. The establishment of an institute of dyeing and calico-printing on the lines of the one at Shahdara in the Punjab is, therefore, highly desirable. If, however, this cannot be done, the appointment of an expert dyer in each of the four districts of the Jammu province seems necessary. They will give demonstration to the weavers in dyeing on modern lines.

CHAPTER V.

The Calico-Printing Industry at Samba.

Past history ; causes of decline ; present position ; varieties of goods produced and their prices ; the earnings of the workers ; suggestion for its revival.

History.—It would not be out of place to mention, in this connection, the Calico Printing industry at Samba, which is closely associated with its sister industry of hand-loom weaving and for which a separate enquiry was conducted. In the absence of any record, the main sources of information were the traditional stories amongst the calico-printers, who trace the existence of this industry at Samba to a time, even earlier than that of His Highness the late Maharaja Gulab Singh Ji. "In his times", they say ", the printing of cocks and hens and similar other designs on the dyed or plain cloth had fully developed into a true popular art, called the calico-printing industry. At that time there were over 150 establishments of calico-printers with two to four workers in each.

According to another statement the number of such establishments was about 400, but the truth of this statement, when judged from subsequent facts and figures, is not borne out. By establishments they meant the number of workers. The goods were exported to almost all parts of India, and also to Kabul and China. Traders, from these places, themselves came over here and placed their orders with the local *Dalals* (commission agents), who arranged for the supply of goods and charged their commission at the rate of one pice to a rupee. Thus, according to the statements of the old people amongst the calico-printers, printed cloth worth over rupees 5 lacs was annually exported from Samba in addition to the home demand, which could well be estimated at about rupees one lac at that time.

Various designs were printed on cloth, which was used for shirts, *chaddars* and lady gowns (*kagras*). Amongst these was one called the *badami* sheet, which was used by the ladies of very rich families. But the chief speciality was the *masnad* or the floor cover which showed the highest skill of the workers, and which is still produced by some of them. These *masnads* were sold at very high prices and brought fame to the printers as well as to the province. On account of a great demand for printed cloth, the financial condition of the printers was quite enviable. A family of two or three workers, at that time, could earn about one thousand rupees in a year.

As they got the plain cloth from the local weavers the general financial condition of the weavers also was quite good and this accounts for the large number of weavers at and around Samba. The total number of weavers, at and around Samba, at present, is about 250. Enquiries in this respect showed that the number of weavers to-day has very much decreased owing to the decline of calico-printing industry. Even these 250 establishments of weavers are hard up, now-a-days, for want of any market for their cloth.

Dyes were prepared by them from such natural forest products as nuts, *chamai haldi*, *kambel*, *jaman* bark, *kasumba*, *kesar*, *harshinger*, *naspal*, *ratanjot*, *harar*, *behra*, *ambla*, *dandasa*, *reond*, *rasont*, *majoo*, *hermal*, *basma*, *medhi*, indigo, etc., which they could do very cheaply in those times. This was done without their having acquired any training in chemicals except that acquired by apprenticeship system in the workshop. Thus they could have dyes much cheaper and superior to the synthetic dyes available now-a-days. The use of chemical dyes is objected to on the grounds that it results in the loss of artistic taste of the people, that they are not so fast as those supplied from the natural herbs, and that they damage the fabric due to the harmful ingredients contained in them. As against these arguments, it may be pointed out that some of the artificial colours appeal more to artistic taste than the natural products. Cotton, wool and silk differ in their composition, therefore, the effect of dyes will be different on different fabrics. A particular dye-stuff may be harmful for a particular fabric but not for another. The dyer, in most cases, does not know the proper use of the synthetic dyes, and this gives the impression that the artificial colours are in themselves harmful. On the other hand, synthetic dyes are prepared under expert guidance in a laboratory. They can be had in standard qualities and their purity is guaranteed. The vegetable dyes cannot be standardized as they vary in their shade, composition and character. It is true that on account of war the prices of synthetic dyes have gone up, but under normal conditions they can be produced at a much less cost per unit. Nevertheless it is desirable that a laboratory may be set up for investigation in the problem of the various dye-stuffs, which can be produced on a commercial scale from the natural products available in the State.

With natural dyes, they printed the outer covers of quilts, bed-spreads, pillows, *masnads*, *dhoties*, *chaddars* and so on. The soldier design, the *patasa* design and the *bandhanu* design have been used by people even upto these days.

This went on for quite a large number of years till the earlier days of the late Maharaja Partapsingh ji Bahadur, when the industry had already begun showing signs of decline, along with the other cottage industries of India, on account of the import of mechanized goods of numerous designs including the spray-printed sheets, which began to find favour with the people. The

Samba printer, who was sitting here quite complacent, cut off from the advancing world, could not keep pace with the times and the calico-printing industry at Samba vanished almost completely.

CAUSES OF DECLINE. 1. Change in the tastes of the people. With the advent of machinery people began to wear mill-made cloth, which was cheaper and not so coarse as the local sheets, which were printed on coarser cloth.

2. The foreign traders stopped the export of this cloth and the demand at home was not sufficient. Whatever little demand there was, it was satisfied by the import of foreign cloth.

3. Patronage of the courts also disappeared.

Howsoever keen the competition, the industry would not have suffered such a miserable decline, if some attempt had been made to organize this industry. The foreign printed cloth was not so cheap in those days as it is now, and had the industry been properly organized and financed, the crisis might have been averted.

PRESENT POSITION.—At present there are only fifteen families of calico-printers at Samba out of which only three are doing calico-printing. The total number of workers in all the three families is only 5. At present they do not do the printing work requiring high artistic skill but they only produce covers of *Razais* and *Talais* on piece-wage system. The charges for printing vary from 10 annas to Re. 1-4-0 per cover, according to the fineness of the design printed on it. Even when they produce the goods for market, only printing charges are added on to the actual price of the cloth. But this is very rarely done and only in cases when there is no wage work on hand. But such a contingency arises very seldom, because the Samba printers enjoy a reputation for this sort of work, even in their present stage of decadence. The popular designs now-a-days are, the soldier design, the *teran* design, the bush and the flower design.

The introduction of velveteens and mill-made satins for quilts and bedspreads has given a hard blow to this side of the industry also and this appears to be the main reason why 12 families, out of the 15 families inhabiting this area at present, have taken to other occupations. The rest of the calico-printers, of course, have left their native homes for good and are eking out their livelihood in the various towns of the Punjab. The *Chheetan Wala Shehar* as the town is called even now, no longer holds its previous position.

To these three families of calico-printers may be added one small establishment started by Mr. Sham Lal, an ex-student of the local technical school. The number of workmen engaged therein is

three and all of them are working on partnership basis. The firm has only very recently been started with a capital investment of Rs. 300 divided into three shares of Rs. 100 each. They have not, as yet, issued any profit and loss statement.

VARIETIES OF THE GOODS PRODUCED.—Mr. Sham Lal is producing satins of various kinds, table cloths, bed-covers, floor-sheets, pillow covers, *chaddars*, *dhoties*, borders of saris, etc. They also print petti-coats, gowns and lady jackets for sale as well as on piece-wage system. The following are the detaiis of expenditure incurred in printing one piece of satin along with its sale price and profits :—

			Ks.	A.	P.
Price of cloth, 40 yards (Amritsar)	..	..	4	13	0
Customs duty	..	..	0	8	0
Freight and overhead charges	..	..	0	3	0
Cost of dyes	..	..	1	14	0
			7	6	0

This satin is sold in the market at 0-4-0 per yard. Total sale proceeds are thus Rs. 10. Profits including wages of the dyer amount to Rs. 2-10-0 The cost of production does not include depreciation charges on blocks, etc., nor does it include the rent of the shop.

A single man can print four such pieces in four or five days, if the season is favourable for drying, because they have to give coatings of four dyes to every roll (*thhan*) of cloth.

They charge 0-3-0 for printing a petti-coat and 0-8-0 for printing a *dhoti*. One worker can print fifty such *dhoties* in three or four days. In addition to cotton cloth they can print on silk, artificial silk and woollen cloth as well. They use synthetic dyes, no doubt, but these are quite as fast as the dyes extracted from natural products.

They import the blocks from Farrukhabad, because blocks, which are manufactured locally, are of an inferrior type.

The following are their chief difficulties :—

1. They cannot get cloth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard width locally. They import it from outside and have to pay the import duty on it. The local supply of this kind of cloth can be secured by introducing frame-looms at Samba.

2. They have also to pay customs duty on the import of synthetic dyes and blocks, as they cannot afford to purchase large quantities under customs-bond.

3. They have to face competition from Japan. The satins imported from Japan are printed on cloth sold at the rate 0-1-6 per yard and the satins printed on it are sold at the rate of 0-2-6 per yard. Thus in Japan the wages for printing are 0-1-0 a yard. Our printers cannot charge such low rates, because they have to pay a duty on the import of dyes and blocks.

In this connection it may be interesting to mention that the calico-printers, who use dyes of their own extracted from natural products, are also charging their wages for printing at the rate of 0-10-0 for 9 yards, which very nearly equals Japanese charges of printing.

To revive this industry at Samba the following few suggestions may prove helpful :—

1. Special protection should be granted to this industry by imposing heavy duties on the import of printed *dhoties, saries,* bed-covers and other printed cloth.

2. Custom duty on the import of synthetic dyes and the blocks imported by the printers may be remitted.

3. Apprenticeship system should be introduced for the training of the workers, who after preliminary training in the proposed dyeing institute, may be employed as apprentices by the master dyers. At present even the most ordinary work is being done by the master hands and so the charges for printing are very high and the printers cannot compete with the Japanese or Indian printers. These apprentices will do work of a minor nature for the dyer, whose output will thus increase and the cost of production will be lowered. The establishment of an institute for dyeing and calico-printing at Samba, on the lines of one at Shahdara in the Punjab, is necessary. This will prove helpful to the weavers and the calico-printers alike. Failing this a dyeing and printing section may be attached to the proposed Government weaving institute.

4. No cloth should go out of the State for printing purposes. In this connection it may be mentioned that a fairly large number of *saries* are annually exported from Kashmir to Bombay for being printed.

5. By introducing frame-looms the cloth required by the printers can be manufactured locally. This should be done as soon as possible. This will not only ensure a regular supply of plain cloth to the printers, but it will also serve as a boon to the weavers, who are finding it very difficult to sell their cloth, which cannot serve the purpose of the calico-printers.

6. The Government may establish a central sale depot for the marketing of the printed cloth for as long a time as the industry does not become well organized.

7. The Government should open, at some important places in the Punjab and British India, Kashmir Cottage Industries

Emporium and the finest products of the printers should be exhibited and sold there. In the Jammu and Kashmir State the products can be sold through agencies at all important places.

8. All the calico-printers of the State should be brought and made to work together at Samba. The building should be supplied by the Government as also the recurring expenditure required to set up the establishment and this may be recovered from them after the expiry of at least two years in instalments of about ¼ of their profits. A detailed scheme for this purpose can be worked out.

9. An experimental laboratory may be set up at Samba to manufacture dyes from the natural products that are found in very large quantities in our forests. This would not only help the printers in getting the dyes cheaper but would prove profitable to the Government also, as the prices of synthetic dyes have gone very high and a market will be available for their sale in British India.

10. The Government should appoint an expert to guide the printers in their work. A special officer may be appointed for this purpose for a short time and his services can be dispensed with, when the industry can stand on its own legs.

If the calico-printing industry is revived at Samba it will not only provide employment to so many hereditary printers of Samba, but it would also serve as a boon to the weavers who are starving on account of fall in the prices of cloth which is mainly due to the want of any variety in the cloth they produce. They will not have to go, for the disposal of their cloth, to the hilly areas as they now do, but find a ready market at home in the local calico-printing industry. Thus the efforts of the Government will serve the double purpose—the revival of calico-printing industry and the provision of a market for the cloth produced by the weavers.

In making any serious attempt to revive the calico-printing industry in the State, we should make a distinction between the two branches of calico-printing, namely the industrial and the artistic. The former requires the repetition of the same pattern after more or less regular intervals. This type of work can be done better and cheaper by machinery than even by the most skilled printer. The latter calls for artistic skill on the part of the worker on account of its complex designs and shades. Such a thing is difficult to produce with the help of machinery and in this sphere our printer can hold his own, provided he possesses the requisite skill. This type of work is done very extensively in the United Provinces, particularly in the districts of Farrukhabad, Bareilly and Lucknow. It will not be out of place to mention in this connection the necessity of importing some skilled printers from the United Provinces, in order to give necessary instructions to our printers. The tourists come to the State in large number every year and the artistic products of our printers will find a market, ready at hand, for the sale of their goods.

CHAPTER VI.

The System of Marketing.

Causes of the lack of markets ; the present system of marketing and its disadvantages ; remedies suggested ; subsidiary recommendations.

Causes of the Lack of Markets.—One of the main difficulties in the way of the development of our weaving indutry is the absence of any marketing organization in the State. The weavers, almost every where in the State, are suffering for want of a market for the sale of their goods. Lack of variety in face of the changed tastes and habits of the people, mutual rivalry, and the influx of cheap mechanized goods, particularly from Japan, have reduced the demand for the products of our weaver to such an extent that there is no hope of his survival, unless a complete change is brought about in his ancestral occupation.

The weaver requires not only an increase in his production, but also an increase in his profits. An increase in the volume of production unaccompanied by an increase in the rate of profit, would compel most of the weavers to leave this work. Increase in profits would not be possible under the present state of affairs, when the market for the disposal of cloth is defective.

As regards the present method of marketing the cloth, it may be pointed out that most of the weavers are only wage-earners working up the handspun yarn of their neighbours. Even their earnings have decreased on account of the diminished demand for their services and the import of cheap mill-made cloth. The competition among them has become keen and their wages have fallen considerably. The cloth woven from the handspun yarn is generally dearer than the mill made cloth of the same design as is clear from an example given below.

In order to weave 28 yards of *khaddar* from handspun yarn three seers of yarn is required. The cost of production will be as per details given below :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Price of $3\frac{1}{4}$ seers of cotton at 0-8-0 per seer	..	1	10	0
Wages for spinning at 0-5-0 per seer	..	1	0	0
Sizing and reeling charges ..	..	0	7	0
Wages to the weaver	..	1	0	0
Total	..	4	1	0

If we were to compare with this the price of 28 yards of Japanese or British Indian cheaper qualities, which are designed, striped and less coarse than this, we shall find that the mill made cloth is being sold in the market at about 0-2-6 per yard. Thus the price of 28 yards of imported cloth will be Rs. 4-6-0.

Add to this the other difficulties under which the weaver has to work, for example, going to the houses of people in search of work and then to return the finished goods to them at their places. In this respect he stands at a disadvantage in striking a bargain for his wages . Sometimes he has to accept one or two annas less than the customary wage.

PRESENT SYSTEM--Only at very few places the weaver works on commercial basis and produces cloth for the market. The methods for marketing the output at the different places are :--

The weaver buys one or two bundles of yarn from the bazar and prepares cloth at his pit-loom. He then rolls it into a *than* and takes it from village to village and from house to house, asking if anybody required cloth. If he happens to get a customer, he may be able to sell the cloth that very day, but this is not always the case. Sometimes he does not get any customer for two or three days and this not only reduces his profits, but also his daily out-turn. Tired of this day to day wandering, he tries to sell the cloth at whatever price he can get. Add to this the trouble he has to undergo in going from one village or house to another, with a load on his back. A very interesting example of this system of marketing was supplied by a weaver of Gura-Keran at a distance of about 3 miles from Jammu. He purchased one bundle of yarn for Rs. 3 and produced 60 yards of *Khaddar* from it in 8 days. When he went to sell it in the market, he could not find any customer for two days. On the third day he decided to sell it at whatever price was offered to him and he sold it at 0-1-6 per yard thus realizing Rs. 5-10-0 from its sale. Even if we include only two days that he wasted in selling the cloth, we shall find that his total earnings amount to Rs. 2-10-0 in the course of ten days. From this we must deduct 0-2-0 on account of the cost of flour and oil, etc. Thus his earnings come to 0-4-0 per day or Rs. 7-8-0 a month, if he could get work throughout the month. The quality of the cloth woven by him could easily be sold at 0-2-0 per yard had there been a more efficient system of marketing the cloth. What is still worse is, that the village people do not make prompt payments. *Kamins*, as the weavers are thought to be in these places, they cannot remain without work and have to sell the cloth on credit in the hope of realizing its price in instalments or getting the money converted into kind.

The second method of marketing the cloth is the one followed by the *susi* and *khaddar* weavers of Samba, Dagore, Chhanni,

Behari, Balhar and Akalgarh. These people produce cloth during the winter season. In summer they go to the hilly areas to sell their cloth. Sometimes, however, the *beoparies* or the traders from the hilly areas come to these places themselves and purchase the cloth from the weavers through the *Kothiwala* or the commission agent, who charges his commission at the rate of one pice in the rupee or say at Re. 1-9-0 per cent. But such occasions are very rare. For the disposal of their cloth, they generally go to the rural areas of Udhampur, Reasi, Bhadarwah, Kishtwar, Basohli, Ramnagar, Rajouri and even pass on to the rural areas of the Kashmir valley. There they try, in the first instance, to get some big trader, who may be able to purchase the cloth at wholesale rates from them. If they do not find any, they have to sell it retail to the *Gujjars*, who are not always able to pay the price in cash and thus the weavers get most of their capital, locked up in the hands of those far off people. The cloth is, no doubt, sold at higher price, if it is sold on credit but the risk involved is still greater. On account of their relatively weak bargaining position the weavers are not always able to charge reasonable prices from the customers. Examples have already been given to show the prices realized by them in different localities.

The third system of marketing is that prevailing in Mirpur and the surrounding villages. The weavers buy their own yarn generally on credit and after weaving the cloth from it, they come to the bazar to sell it. There is only one commission agent at Mirpur for the sale of this cloth and is, therefore, the sole controller of prices. If the weavers do not agree to sell their cloth at that price, he does not purchase the cloth at all and the weaver, who is poor and cannot take back the cloth to his house, which may be at a distance of 1 to 8 miles from the town, goes from shop to shop in order to sell it elsewhere. The other shopkeepers know the fact that the cloth must have been refused by the *Dalal* and they offer still lower prices, because they generally know the prices offered by the *Dalal* for a particular quality of cloth.

The weaver now does not want to go to the *Dalal* again and sells the cloth even at a lower price. It is on very rare occasions that he is able to sell the cloth at a price higher than that offered by the *Dalal*. This has resulted in the lowering of prices and a corresponding deterioration in the quality of the goods. The *Khaddar* of one yard width is selling at Mirpur at 0-2-0 to 0-2-6 per yard.

Whereas the weavers, who take handspun yarn from the houses of the people, are getting their wages at 0-0-6 per yard, for *Khaddar* of 12″ to 15″ width, these people can only earn $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies per yard from *Khaddar* of 27″ width.

From whatever point it may be considered it is evident that

the present system of marketing the cloth by the weaver in the Jammu province is very defective. The weaver cannot realize a better price for his cloth and the evident result is that the standard of living of the weaver is coming down. Compelled, sometimes, to accept prices lower than even the cost of production, the weaver cannot pay off the price of the yarn, which he generally purchases on credit. The *Sahukar* begins to charge interest on the principal which goes on increasing and the weaver has to sell his house and, sometimes, even his loom to get out of the clutches of the moneylender. The following are some of the points that make the present system of marketing defective and thus render the poor weaver helpless.

1. Whatever little difference there may be, the central point in all the three methods of marketing prevailing in the Jammu province is that the weaver has to go out in search of a customer. This makes his bargaining position very weak and it is made still weaker, when the customer knows of his weak financial condition. The weaver has to accept whatever price is offered to him or, not to sell his cloth—the alternative which he cannot follow. If he does so he has to starve and bear the transport charges in addition.

2. Much time is lost in finding out the customers.

3. The prices are entirely controlled by the agent. The weaver may either accept the prices offered by him or go on hunting for other customers, which involves loss of time and the risk of losing the price offered by the agent, who may not offer the same price if the weaver refuses his price once and comes to him again after a thorough search of some other customer.

4. In cases where the weavers go to the hilly areas for the disposal of their cloth, they have to incur an additional expenditure by way of freight charges, which are high in these areas on account of the lack of facilities for transport. The *beoparies* of these places are in the know of these things and may compel the weaver to accept lower prices. Even if the weaver does bot yield and sells at retail prices to the *Gujjars* and the *Zamindars* there is again risk, because most of the *Zamindars* cannot pay the prices in cash on account of their poverty and to sell the cloth to them on credit is a very risky job. The weaver may not be able to realize the money soon and thus his capital may be locked up in these far off places. Considerable loss of time and money is involved in going from one customer to another. This fact compels the weaver to accept a lower price.

5. The weaver must sell the cloth for whatever price he can get in order to enable him to buy more yarn from the sale proceeds of cloth, for further production. He cannot restart his work unless and until he has sold the cloth, because he has no money with him.

6. If the yarn already used is purchased on credit, he will have to pay interest on the money at the rate of 2 pice in the rupee, if he does not pay back the amount within a month. This compels him to rush through the sale and accept a low price.

The following schemes are suggested in order to remedy the present state of affairs :—

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.—The weaver should be reduced to the status of a wage-earner, because he has no money to finance the industry himself. The industry should either be financed by the Government or by a commercial syndicate either of whom should control the industry from the production or distribution of yarn to the sale of the finished product. If the Government is to finance the industry, it should do so in the following manner :

(*a*) Depots for the purchase of yarn and sale of cloth should be set up at Mirpur, Kathua, Samba and Jammu with a central organization at Jammu.

(*b*) The Government should appoint a textile expert for the training of the weavers in modern methods of production.

(*c*) The textile expert should be assisted by one weaver, one dyer and one designer in every tehsil.

(*d*) Supervising weaver, from amongst the weavers, should be appointed for every 20 looms on payment of 0-8-0 per day.

(*e*) The cloth dealers should then be summoned by the Department of Industries and asked to get the cloth of their choice prepared in the State through the textile expert, who may also be vested with the powers of a marketing officer for the weaving industry. The cloth dealers should then be asked to supply the yarn to the weavers through the depots already mentioned. The wages of the weavers may be settled with the textile expert.

(*f*) If, however, the cloth dealers are not able to show the designs that they may require, the textile expert should himself study new designs, with the help of his staff at the central depot, Jammu, and samples of the same should be got prepared for the choice of the cloth dealers.

(*g*) If, possible, the designing and the sizing charges should be fixed separately.

(*h*) If the weavers feel some difficulty in preparing the design they should report it to the supervising weaver, who shall come to their help or report it to the textile expert, who will render the necessary assistance.

(*i*) Frame-looms with single and double shuttles should be introduced amongst the weavers by the staff of the textile expert.

(*j*) The looms should be got prepared by the department of the textile expert and distributed amongst the weavers. The price of the loom should be realized from the weavers in instalments.

2. The second alternative is the formation of an Industrial Co-operative Association with i's head office at Jammu and branches at important places. It should control the industry from the purchase of raw cotton upto the sale of the finished product. The Association should function in the following manner :—

(*a*) It should take the form of a limited joint stock company and raise the required capital from within the State. The share capital may be divided into small shares, as the Zamindars, who will be the members of a primary society affiliated to the proposed Association, may be able to buy. The value of each share should not exceed Rs. 10. The maximum and the minimum number of shares, which a man *may* hold should also be fixed by the Government.

(*b*) After it has been done, it should elect its Board of Directors, as also a managing Director.

(*c*) If sufficient quantities of cotton be available in the State, it should set up a ginning and spinning plant of its own. It can also import raw cotton from the canal colonies in the Punjab. In consultation with the textile expert, it should produce as many varieties of yarn as are likely to be required by the weavers.

(*d*) The yarn should then be distributed by the Association amongst the weavers through the department of the textile expert or the primary society.

(*e*) Unless the Association appoints its own technician, the designs to be produced will be determined by the textile expert appointed by the Government.

(*f*) The looms of the improved type, *e.g.*, frame-looms, dobbies and jackards should be supplied to the weavers by the Association on hire-purchase system.

(*g*) The proposed Association should itself arrange for the marketing of cloth under the assistance and the guidance of the textile expert and the Department of industries and Commerce.

(*h*) It should also advise weavers with regard to the production of improved and easily marketable patterns and designs.

(*i*) It should also undertake finishing processses and dyeing and printing in connection with the handloom industry.

(*j*) It should also accept, on consignment account against partial payment, products from weavers.

3. The third alternative will be to open weaving sheds at important places, *e.g.*, Jammu, Samba, Kathua, and Mirpur. Improved looms and other appliances should be kept in those sheds for the use of the weavers. The Government shall have to incur all this expense. A textile expert, designer, dyer, etc., may be appointed by the Government. The Department of Industries, through the textile expert, should purchase the necessary raw material and arrange for the sale of goods. The weavers, who would work in these sheds, should be paid wages in proportion to the amount of work done by them. The scale of wages for each type of cloth may be fixed in advance. This will secure continuous work for the weavers and will also raise their earnings. The scheme has an advantage over the previous schemes in this respect that the weaver will be free from any financial responsibility and the Government will not have to risk its funds in providing appliances to him on the hire-purchase system. The great disadvantage associated with this scheme is that the weavers will be reduced from the position of master workmen to that of wage earners. But this arrangement is not recommended to be a permanent one. As soon as the finances of the weavers improve and they are fit to start work in an independent manner, they can go to their villages and start independent establishments of their own with some financial assistance from the Government. They will continue to enjoy the sympathy and the support of the Government and the textile expert will be ready to give them such advice and help as they may stand in need of.

The first of these schemes has been introduced in the Punjab and the results obtained so far, are very encouraging. A central depot at Amritsar controls the marketing organization under this

scheme. It works out designs and distributes them locally and to other areas through the Branch Depots. It also serves as a clearing house of industrial intelligence for the benefit of the industry. The weavers are kept informed of the current prices of raw-material and of finished goods. Buying agents have been appointed, who supply the raw-material and are bound to pay the wages fixed by the marketing officer. Under this scheme weavers have secured better wages and the quality of their product has also improved. The cloth dealer gets goods of uniform quality at reasonable prices. The use of fast colours has been encouraged and it has been demonstrated to the weavers that the use of fast colours increases the sale and they also prove to be less expensive in the long run. In order to make *khaddar* a marketable commodity, improved designs in printing have been introduced. It has been estimated that in certain parts of the Punjab the weavers used to get work for 125 to 150 days in the year, but under this scheme they are able to secure work for over 300 days during the year and their earnings in most cases have doubled. The goods are being sold at higher prices, partly because they have been standardized and bear the stamp of the marketing officer.

1. SUBSIDIARY RECOMMENDATIONS.—Such weavers as desire to maintain their individuality and would not like to work on the piece-wage system should be allowed to do so. The department of the textile expert should, however, extend its co-operation to them in the form of any technical assistance that they may require from time to time. The Textile Co-operative Association or the department of textile expert should also help them in the marketing of their product, if they so desire.

2. The Government should hold a regular industrial exhibition at Jammu in which the finer products of the weaver should be exhibited along with those of other cottage workers.

3. Dyes and any other articles that may be required by the weavers should be imported by the proposed Association of the textile expert and distributed amongst the weavers according to their requirements, at a fixed price. This would enable them to reap the advantages of buying in large quantities.

4. The weaving peripatetic party in the Jammu province should be amalgamated into the department of the proposed textile expert.

5. The All India Spinners' Association with its branch at Jammu can also be entrusted with the work proposed for the Association.

6. A permanent board to be known as the "Cottage Industries Welfare Board" be established in the State. The members

of the Board should consist of officials, preferably those who have a knowledge of economic problems, and non-officials with Director of Industries and Commerce as its president. The non-officials may be selected from amongst the members of the legislature and one or two business magnates. The proposed Board should consist of not less than 5 and not more than 7 members including the President. All the members of the board shall be honorary, but they will be entitled to such expenses as they may reasonably incur in attending the meetings of the Board.

All matters affecting the welfare of the cottage industries shall be referred to this Board and all applications for help under the State Aid to Industries Act, will be examined by this Board before they are submitted to the Government. This Board will also be in a position to give necessary advice to the Government in the matter of the promotion of cottage industries in the State.

7. The private enterprise for the installation of power looms in Jammu may be encouraged, and, if necessary, subsidized. It will provide an opening for young men possessed of the necessary education and energy. Such a scheme can be made practicable on a limited partnership basis. The details of this scheme have been given on page 46 of this Report.

8. The establishment of depots at various centres for the purchase of yarn and the sale of finished product, on co-operative basis, can also help the weavers in the reduction of cost of production and realization of better prices for their cloth.

CHAPTER VII.

TARIFF.

The Tariff policy of the Government ; changes suggested ; conclusion.

THE TARIFF POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Attempts are already being made by His Highness' Government to make their tariff policy as favourable to the cottage industries of the State as possible. Duties have been imposed on the import of mill made cloth into the State. The customs duty on the import of yarn has been reduced to 3%. The following are the duties that are, at present, levied on the import of cotton and silk yarn and cotton and silk piece-goods :—

1.	Indian cotton piece-goods	10% ad-valorem.
2.	Silk raw	25% plus 0-14-0 per lb.
3.	Cotton yarn	
	(*a*) Indian	3%
	(*b*) British	5%
	(*c*) Foreign	$6\frac{1}{4}$%
4.	Silk waste and noils	25%.
5.	Fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 90% of artificial silk.	
(*a*)	of British or Indian manufacture.	30% or $2\frac{1}{2}$ as. per sq. yd. whichever is higher.
(*b*)	not of British or Indian Manufacture.	50% or 0-5-0 sq. yd. whichever is higher.
6.	Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 90% of cotton.	
(*a*)	grey piece-goods (excluding bordered grey chaddars, *dhoties*, saris and scarves).	
(*i*)	of British manufacture	$12\frac{1}{2}$%
(*ii*)	not ,, ,,	50% or $5\frac{1}{4}$ as. per lb. whichever is higher.
(*b*)	cotton piece-goods not otherwise specified.	
(*i*)	of British manufacture	$12\frac{1}{2}$%.
(*ii*)	not ,, ,,	50%.

A cursory glance at the above figures will show that in

imposing duties, due regard has been paid to articles of necessity or of universal consumption and articles of luxury. The Government has, no doubt, levied a duty of 10% ad-valorem on the import of Indian cotton piece-goods but when we take into account the customs duty imposed on the import of yarn, *viz.*, 3%, the effective rate of duty is reduced to 7%. At this low rate of duty the hand-loom weaving industry in the State cannot compete with the products of the power-looms. To make the protection effective, it will, therefore, be necessary to abolish the duty on the import of yarn, failing which the customs duty on the import of Indian cotton piece-goods be raised to 12½% ad-valorem. If this is done, at a little sacrifice on the part of the consumers, the hand-loom weaving industry will get the necessary protection. If we add to this the cost of transport from India to the State, the State producer will have a clear advantage on the out-sider. Thus the development of this industry in the State can be encouraged to a very great extent. When this industry reaches that stage of development, which the British Indian industry has reached at present, the duty may gradually be reduced. The additional sacrifice, which the consumers have been asked to bear, will be more than compensate them, by the development of this industry in the State. The consumption of cloth in the State which is worth about Rs. 60 lacs fully justifies this sacrifice on the part of the consumers.

CONCLUSION.—The extent and importance of this industry are generally not appreciated. As has already been pointed out, this industry provides employment to 6660 whole-time workers and another 3128 persons follow this industry as subsidiary occupation. If we take each family, on the average, to consist of five persons this industry supports about 50,000 persons even in its present condition of decadence. But the weaver suffers from partial unemployment and a fall in his income. The revival of this industry in British India and Indian States is necessary in view of its great importance in our economic life. The Government of India have, in recent years, evinced keen interest in the promotion of this industry. The sixth Inter-Provincial Industries Conference held in July 1934 discussed various measures for the encouragement of this industry. The Government of India announced at that time its intention to spend Rs. 5 lacs on the development of this industry. The activities of the National Planning Committee are also likely to help in the revival of this industry. The problems in our State are similar to those in British India. They include the training of weavers in improved methods of production, the introduction of improved appliances, the establishment of sale depots and co-operative societies, and the marketing of the goods produced by our weavers. The interest, now being taken in the revival of cottage industries in the State, is calculated to speed up the pace of progress of all the cottage industries, as have reasonable chances of success, including the hand-loom weaving industry.

CHAPTER VIII.

Hand-loom Weaving of Wool.

Preliminary ; number of looms ; the raw-material and its supply ; suggestions for its improvement ; varieties of cloth produced ; wages for its weaving ; cost of production ; earnings ; the system of marketing ; suggestions for its improvement ; the workmen and their problems ; conclusion.

Preliminary.—Wool weaving is done in the hilly and the cooler regions of the Jammu province, more particularly in the districts of Udhampur and Reasi and in the Basohli tehsil in the Kathua district. The main occupation of the people at these places is agriculture, but the climate of the *ilaqa* being cold, particularly in the winter season, the woollen cloth is indispensable. They keep their own sheep and set up their own looms to meet their requirements of woollen cloth. About 50 % of the houses in these regions contain looms. The bigger and the richer a family the larger is the number of looms that it has. Weaving is not considered as low an occupation as it is thought to be in the plains.

They generally weave *pattus* and *pattis* for their shirts, coats and *pajamas*. Some of them can also weave good blankets. They work on their looms in their spare hours. The agricultural processes at these places require very hard labour and a close supervision. One can see these people keeping watch over their fields throughout the day and night. Even a moment's negligence on their part may result in the destruction of their crops by the wild beasts. It is, therefore, very seldom that they get time to weave for the market. They weave for themselves and may weave on wages, if they get time. The unit of work is the cottage of the poor inhabitant, where he works at his loom surrounded by the other members of his family.

The people are ignorant and backward. They are generally reluctant to give any information about their looms. The area being hilly and the population scattered a thorough and extensive survey of such an *ilaqa* requires sufficient time and involves considerable labour and inconvenience.

Number of Looms.—The total number of looms in the localities that were visited is 722. These were found in the various tehsils as follows :—

Name of the tehsil.		No. of villages surveyed.	No. of tehsil.
1. Bhadarwah	..	52	274
2. Ramban	..	13	78
3. Ramnagar	..	7	227
4. Kishtwar	..	23	143
Total	..	95	722

A detailed statement showing the number of looms in various places is given in Appendix H.

The looms found in these places are all pit-looms. Most of them are working part-time. Those who have not got any loom of their own, weave on the looms of their neighbours, whenever they require woollen cloth. The necessity of getting the cloth woven on piece-wage system arises very seldom. Nevertheless the industry serves as a useful subsidiary occupation to the agriculturist during his spare time.

The average out-turn of a person is about 2 yards per day. The only class of people whose main occupation is weaving and not agriculture is that of Kashmiris, but they have also got their small pieces of land to till and look after. The average outturn of a Kashmiri is 3 to 4 blankets per month. They produce for sale and also weave cloth for people on piece wage system. But as their wages are a little higher than those charged by the *Gaddis* and the *Meghas*, therefore, they get very little of this business.

Raw Material.—There are 921,495 goats and sheep in the Jammu province, of which the largest number are found in the Bhadarwah, Bhimber, Kishtwar, Basohli, Ramban and Ramnagar tehsils as per statement given below :—

Jammu ..	..	..	39535
R. S. Pura	..	..	7814
Samba ..	..	..	35948
Akhnoor	..	..	38025
Udhampur	..	..	56019
Ramnagar	..	..	68032
Bhadarwah	..	..	100857
Jasmergarh	..	..	16870
Kishtwar	..	..	60400
Ramban ..	..	..	82264
Mirpur ..	..	..	74157
Kotli ..	..	..	63984
Bhimber ..	..	..	85787
Rajauree..	..	..	60283
Reasi ..	..	..	77514
Kathua ..	..	..	17638
Basohli ..	..	..	36368

The best variety of wool, grown in the Jammu province, is probably that of Bhadarwah and Kishtwar. The material is first freed from dirt by beating it with a stick. It is then washed and is allowed to dry up. Finally it is pressed, spun and dyed before the process of weaving begins. Very few people know the proper use of dyes. The dyes are supplied by the village shopkeeper at very

Note.—Separate figures regarding the number of Sheep were not avilable.

high rates. The dyed wool has not got uniform shade. Sh. Mohd. Maqbul of Sri Amarsingh Technical Institute, Srinagar, conducted an experiment on the dyeing of different varieties of wool in Sambat 1990. His report reads :—

" It has been found that the various samples of wool contain different amounts of " wool grease " which, if not perfectly removed renders the wool liable to absorb the dye proportionate to the amount of the removed " wool grease ", and if the various samples are dyed in the same bath, the shades are different and uneven. If, however, the scouring is complete, *i.e.*, sufficient quantity of soap and soda is added to the scouring bath to remove all the " wool grease", there is no danger of the shades being uneven and different. The samples of various wools were scoured with sunlight soap—5% soda ash and 3% at 45 degrees C. for half an hour. After completing the process, some samples were given a second soap bath with 5% soap for 20 minutes at 45 degrees C. The samples thus treated were perfectly free from wool grease."

As regards the supply of wool, the weaver in the hilly areas, who works on piece-wage system, gets the wool quite cleansed, cut, combed and spun by the village people. Practically all the people in these localities have got their own sheep and goats which serve them in a two-fold manner. In the first place they supply them manure for the field and secondly they serve them as a source of wool and hair for preparing ropes. In village *Katwalta* and *Chakla Barfani* of tehsil Ramnagar alone there were as many as 19383 sheep distributed as follows :—

1.	Village Katwalta	1439 sheep
2.	*Chakla Barfani* (including Lahti, Chhappar, Basantgarh and Pattangarh)	17944 ,,
	Total	19383 sheep.

The hair of the sheep are cut thrice a year and the average production from one sheep is one seer of wool per annum. From this we can form a rough idea of the total production of wool in this area during the year, which comes to 19383 seers or 484 md. Similar is the case in Bhadarwah. There, too, the people produce wool from their own sheep and make woollen cloth for themselves. Those who have any surplus, sell it to those, who may stand in need of it. The price at which wool is being sold in tehsil Ramnagar is 4 Kachcha seers or $1\frac{2}{16}$ seers for a rupee. In Bhadarwah tehsil also the price is round about this level. At the time of the payment of land revenue the price falls to 2 seers for a rupee. The normal price of wool is however Rs. 25 to Rs. 26 a md. at both the places. But as more than 50% of the people have got their own looms, and as everybody requires woollen cloth, for himself and his family, its sale to outsiders is limited. The

Kashmiris have often to go to the *Dhars* (the natural grazing grounds on the tops of the hills) to buy raw wool. The quality of the wool available in these areas is quite as good as that of Kashmir wool, and, if proper steps are taken to organize the wool trade in this area, the people of this *ilaqa* will be greatly benefitted.

The raw wool is combed at the rate of 0-2-6 per seer and the spinning charges are 0-10-0 per seer. Keeping all these things in view the price of woollen yarn comes to Re. 1-6-6 to Re. 1-8-0 per seer. But as the wool is spun by the women in their houses spinning charges are seldom paid.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RAW-MATERIAL. In order to improve the quality of the raw-material it is necessary, in the first place, to improve the local breed of sheep. The Veterinary Department can do a lot in this direction by selecting good rams. The quality of the wool will also improve by finding a remedy for the pests which spoil the texture of raw-wool.

Secondly, proper gradation of wool is also necessary. Female spinners distinguish between different grades of wool according to the length of the fibre.

Thirdly, wool should be thoroughly cleansed of all dirt.

Lastly, the local wool if properly treated will yield results in no way inferior to those obtained from Australian wool. The 'wool grease' should be thoroughly removed. If grease is not removed before dyeing, the results are bound to be unsatisfactory.

VARIETIES OF CLOTH PRODUCED.—In the absence of any technical education the weavers of these places do rough sort of work. They generally weave *lois*, *pattus* and *pattis*, which they require for their own use, and, if they have any surplus, they give it to the *sahukar*, as a part payment of their debt. A few Kashmiris or the advanced weavers weave blankets also but their number is small. The following are the different varieties of cloth, that they weave :—

Blanket	6 yards by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards.
Lois	,, ,,
Patti	

Wages, as has previously been stated, are paid on piece-wage system in the case of *patti* weavers but it is fixed in the case of blankets and *lois*. The following statement shows the wages paid at different places :—

Doda	.. *Lois* at Re. 1 per *Loi*.
Mathola	.. Re. 1-8-0 per blanket, and 0-0-9 per yd. of *Patti*.
Gatha	Blanket Re. 1-8-0, *Patti* at 0-1-0 per yard and *Loi* Re. 1.
Duddu and Basantgarh.	Blanket Re. 1-4-0 *Patti* 0-0-9 to 0-1-0 per yd.

Katawalta .. *Patti* at 0-0-9 per yard.
Padar .. *Patti* 9 × ½ yd. at 0-8-0 per *patti*, and Blanket designed at Re. 1.
Kishtwar .. *Dobari* blanket at Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2. Wages differ with the quality of the work.

In Bhadarwah town the wages in some cases are as high as Rs. 3 per blanket.

As woollen cloth is a prime necessity with these people, everybody tries to have a loom of his own rather than pay wages to another man. As soon as a family becomes bigger in size the necessity of having a loom of its own becomes inevitable. With the increase in the number of looms and the reduction of demand for woollen cloth the wages have now considerably gone down. The following causes are responsible for a fall in the demand for this cloth :—

1. Change in fashions, tastes and habits. A few years back all the people in the hilly areas used *patti* for their shirts, caps and trousers. But its use at present is confined to the old or the very poor. The younger generation and the well-to-do get their clothes made of cotton fabrics. They use only one coat or a waistcoat made of *patti*.

2. The import of cheap foreign woollen piece-goods has thrown our coarser *pattis* into the back ground. Even those who weave these *pattis* do not like to have their clothes made of them, especially on festive occasions.

3. The imported cloth is more soft than the *patti*, and in some cases it is even cheaper.

Cost of Production, Profits and Earnings.—It is difficult to calculate with any accuracy the cost of production, because it is very seldom that the weaver buys the wool and produces for the market. Then the combing, spinning and the twisting of wool is also done by himself assisted by the labour of women and children. By taking the average price of wool and the traditional wages for the other processes the following table will give an idea of the cost of production of a blanket $5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ yards at Duddu.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wool 4 seers at 0-10-0 a seer	2	8	0
Ginning charges	0	10	0
Spinning ,, ...	2	8	0
Twisting ,, ...	1	14	0
Doubling ,, ...	0	10	0
Weaving ,, ...	1	4	0
Washing ,, ...	0	2	0
Total ..	**10**	**0**	**0**

The maximum price that a weaver can realize from the sale of this blanket is Rs. 10 and thus he can save only his wages. But, if all the functions are to be done by him he can hardly weave even one blanket in the course of one month. Thus excluding the price of wool and dyes, net monthly earnings of a weaver come to Rs. 7 p.m. This he can earn, if he keeps himself and his family busy throughout the month. This is impracticable, because the family members have to attend to other domestic duties as well. Moreover, visitations of various diseases reduce his vitality and cause a loss in the number of working days in a month. If he were to get some of the work done by some other people on payment of wages, he cannot produce more than 3 blankets in a month. In this case, too, his earnings cannot exceed Rs. 5 p.m.

The *Gaddis* go on spinning and twisting the wool throughout the summer season and weave it during the winter, when the cold outside makes it difficult for them to do any other out-door work. They seldom sell the cloth, that they produce. The annual earnings can be calculated by the total qauntity of cloth produced throughout the year and the wages that they would have got had they woven so much cloth for the market. Their annual out-turn varies from individual to individual in proportion to the size of the family and it is quite impossible to make even an intelligent guess regarding the average out-turn per head.

MARKETING.—As has already been pointed out most of the people do not manufacture cloth for the market. If they do so, they sell it to the *sahukar* or the village shopkeeper in settlement of their dues. The marketing of woollen cloth is, therefore, exclusively done by the Kashmiris and some well-to-do people of these areas. The price that they generally get for a blanket varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, according to the quality and the size of the blanket. They sell the cloth either directly by striking a bargain with a customer or through the village shopkeeper. Sometimes the Kashmiris themselves go to the nearest plains or towns to sell their blankets and *lois*. The means of communication and transport are difficult and expensive, therefore, they seldom find outside customers at their houses. Under these conditions they are forced to sell their goods to the local dealer, who sends these goods to the plains for sale. The cost of transport, which is a heavy item makes these goods beyond the reach of the poorer classes of people from whom the demand for these coarser cloth usually arises. In order to make up for the high cost of transport, the trader tries to pay as low a price as possible to the weaver. The profits that ought to have gone to the weaver are pocketed by the shopkeeper and he wins the obligations of the weaver in addition. There are two or three main disabilities of the weaver :—

1. The weaver is poor and has nothing to fall back upon. He has either to sell his blanket at what the village shopkeeper offers him or to suffer starvation.

2. The area is hilly and generally unfrequented ; therefore, there is always a dearth of customers.

3. As he is ignorant and backward, he is not in the know of the prices prevailing even in the nearest town, nor is it convenient for him to go out in order to sell his small produce, because it involves waste of time and money in going from one place to another.

It is evident from what has been said that the present system of marketing is thoroughly unsatisfactory and requires a complete overhauling. As the people are ignorant, backward and conservative, there is no possibility of the formation of a co-operative sale depot or the marketing boards and the idea will have to be given up for the present. The formation of Government depots for the purchase and sale of their cloth can prove helpful to the weavers, but before this is done it is necessary that the volume of production should be increased and the product should be standardized. It requires efficient handling, proper grading, combing, spinning and dyeing. The following few suggestions may be found useful in this connection :—

Suggestions.—1. Wool markets should be organized at Duddu in Ramnagar tehsil, at Bhadarwah, at Bani in Basohli tehsil and at Doda. Duddu and Bhadarwah are the nearest places from "*Sewaj Dhar*", where the people graze their sheep during the summer season. Different prices should be fixed for different grades of wool and it should be purchased from the zamindars and the *Gaddis* and stored in depots. The Government should then itself, or through some other agency, arrange for the spinning of wool, because at present the spinning charges are very high. The difficulties of transport stand in the way of all improvement. A motor road is being constructed to Bhadarwah and its completion would serve as a boon to those people. It would help in the development of wool weaving industry. If, however, another motor road between Bhadarwah and Basohli, is constructed, it would pass through the important wool producing centres such as Bani, Duddu, etc. The transport of raw material and the finished product would be greatly facilitated. The cold and healthy climate of these places will increase their popularity as health resorts. The number of visitors will increase and this will indirectly help the industry.

2. Raw wool from these places can be brought to Jammu and spun on machinery. It may then be distributed amongst the cottage weavers throughout the Jammu province. Power can also be generated from the Tawi from near its source at *Sewaj Dhar* and it can help in the setting up of a spinning factory at Duddu.

3. The weaving peripatetic party has not so far visited *Bani*, Duddu and Basantgarh. Even in the Bhadarwah tehsil the party has not been able to achieve much. It is, therefore, necessary

that the weaving peripatetic parties, along with designers, should be deputed to these places to train the people in the art of modern weaving. At present the average out-turn per day of the weaver is very low and if the new fly-shuttle sleys or frame-looms are introduced the out-turn would greatly increase. The additonal cost of the new shuttle would not be much and the people would gladly purchase the new shuttle or would get them locally made.

4. The All India Spinners' Association (Kashmir Branch) should be asked to extend its activities to these areas also, for they serve as important wool-growing centres.

5. In the Punjab a marketing organization was set up in 1937-38 to help the small and cottage producers of woollen goods in the matter of design, finish and marketing. A finishing and designing depot has been established at Panipat—an important centre for the production of woollen fabrics in the Punjab. At the same time machinery has been ordered for setting up a similar finishing plant at Kulu, which is well known for the production of blankets and tweeds from finer quality wools, which, after finish, compare quite favourably with similar goods produced by mills. The advisability of setting up a similar organization in the State may be enquired into by a committee of experts.

THE WORKMEN.—The total number of workmen in the localities surveyed is 734. They have got 4741 non-working dependents and thus the total number of people dependent upon this industry is 5475. As has already been pointed out, they all carry on this industry as a spare time occupation, agriculture being their main source of living.

Generally they work on their looms during the winter season, when the extreme cold outside makes it quite impossible for them to work on the land. Few people out of them work for the market. The workers being illiterate, backward and conservative, there is no organization amongst them.

The more ignorant and backward the people the more do they spend on marriages and ceremonies. This accounts for their indebtedness. The people of this area are groaning under extreme poverty. The yield from land is very low and they have to depend on the local *sahukar* for the supply of their monetary needs. The total amount of indebtedness amongst the workers in the places that were surveyed is Rs. 779,231. The total number of people dependent upon this industry being 5967, indebtedness per capita comes to Rs. 24.

The following are some of the causes :—

1. LOW INCOME PER CAPITA. The main occupation of these people is agriculture. Land is not very fertile and its cultivation in

these places is very difficult. Most of their crops are destroyed by wild animals. The yield from land is, therefore, very low.

2. Exorbitant rates of interest charged by the money-lender.

3. Lavish expenditure on marriage and other ceremonies, which they cannot avoid under the existing social customs.

Compulsory primary education, adult education, social reform, provision of free dispensaries and the organization of subsidiary industries can have a beneficial effect in lessening the burden of indebtedness.

Conclusion.—There is a great scope for the development of this industry in the State as is clear from the following figures, relating to the import of woollen yarn and woollen piece-goods into the Jammu province during the last five years.

Import of Woollen Yarn.

Year.	Quantity maunds.	Value Rs.
1991-92	1884	1,21,611
1992-93	1613	1,27,440
1993-94	830	1,28,752
1994-95	1335	1,91,752
1995-96	1169	1,37,887

Import of Woollen Piece-goods.

Year	Quantity maunds.	Value Rs.	Quantity maunds.	Value Rs.
1991-92 ..	162	21,045	1885	3,29,193
1992-93 ..	266	30,408	2267	3,26,019
1993-94 ..	1177	35,402	1829	2,72,011
1994-95 ..	221	25,608	2441	3,37,262
1995-96 ..	202	26,563	2011	2,72,726

The total import of wool and woollen goods under bond in 1994-95 was valued at Rs. 10,37,710. If we add to this the imports not received under bond the total value will be about Rs. 12 lacs.

From this it is clear that the imports are fairly large and there is a reasonable scope for the development of this industry in the State. The Kashmir Province, however, will have an advantage over the Jammu province in the development of this industry. The existing revenue duty of 25 % on the import of woollen piece-goods is fairly high to serve as a protective duty for the indigenous industry. We have sufficient quantity of raw materials. What is required is the organization of the cottage workers and the provision of an efficient sales organisation. If this is done there is every hope that our woollen industry will prosper side by side with the cotton industry. A day might come when we shall be able not only to clothe ourselves from the native fabrics but also spare our woollen goods for export to the Punjab and other parts of India at favourable rates.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the different qualities of yarn along with its price, etc.

Quality of yarn.	Price.	Type of cloth.	Quantity of cloth produced from one bundle of yarn.	Sale price of cloth per yard.	Wages per yard	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2 (42) cotton (Japanese) ..	7 4 0 6 8 0 pre-war.	coating	45 yards.	0 5 6 or 0 6 0	0 1 0	Yarn bundle 10 Lb.
2 (60) „ ..	.. 9 0 0	shirting	60 „	0 5 6	0 1 3	„
2 (42) mercerized	.. 4 6 0 3 12 0 pre-war.	coating and shirting	45 „	0 9 0 or /10/ 0 6 0 shirting	0 1 6	5 lb.
2 (64) „	.. 5 12 0 5 0 0 pre-war.	„	60 „	ditto	ditto	ditto
2 (84) „	.. 7 0 0 6 8 0 pre-war.	shirting	„ „	0 8 0	0 1 9 or 0 2 0	
Fancy yarn	.. 14 0 0	shiting and coating	25 „	1 0 0	0 2 0	10 lb.
2 (40) staple yarn	.. 9 0 0	shirting	50 „	0 8 0	0 1 6	„
2 (60) „ „	.. 10 12 0	„	60 „	0 9 0	0 1 6	„

2 (80) „ ..	.. 12 8 0	„	65 „	0 10 0	0 1 6	„	
2 (60) woollen	.. 28 0 0 20 0 0 pre-war.	shirting and shawls.	40 „	0 12 0 to 1 0 0 shirting 7 0 0 per seer, shawls.	0 1 9	„	
2 (64) „ ..	.. ditto	djtto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1 (64) ..	.. 31 0 0 20 0 0 pre-war.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
2 (40) woollen	.. 28 0 0 22 0 0 pre-war.	coating 54" width 13 yards.		3 0 0	0 3 0 or 0 3 6.		
2 (48) „ ..	.. ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto		
Artificial silk ..	.. 8 0 0	shirting	60 „	0 3 6	0 0 6	10 lb.	

Note :—The prices were taken at Amritsar in November, 1939.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number and types of looms visited.

No.	Name of the Locality.	1 No. of old pit looms. Working	Non-working.	Total	2 No. of looms with fly-shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks.
1	Jammu city ..	10	..	10	..	103+17 non working.	130	
2	Keran (Jammu) ..	10	..	10	..	..	10	
3	Barnai (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
4	Akhnoor (Jammu) ..	4	13	17	1	8	26	
5	Gurah (Jammu) ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
6	Khaink (Jammu) Sole ..	10	2	12	..	..	12	
7	Gharota (Jammu) ..	19	..	19	..	..	19	
8	Khaink near Gharota ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
9	Phatoli (Jammu) ..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
10	Umb (Jammu) ..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
11	Pandorian (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
12	Dhako Chak (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
13	Kalyanpur (Jammu) ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	

14	Bachyal (Jammu)	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
15	Sui and Pakhian (Jammu)		4	..	4	..	..	4	
16	Central Jail (Jammu)	..	17	..	17	..	..	17	
17	Ranbir Singh Pura	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
18	Samba with all its mandis	..	163	..	163	7	..	170	
19	Dagore (tehsil Samba)	..	51	..	51	6	..	57	
20	Gahar (Kathua)	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
21	Fattu Chak (Kathua)	..	14	..	14	..	..	14	
22	Chhanni Arorian (Kathua)		77	..	77	2	..	79	
23	Behari (Kathua)	..	53	8	61	..	..	61	
24	Basian Danoe (Kathua)	..	65	..	65	..	..	65	
25	Balahar (Kathua)	..	33	..	33	..	..	33	
26	Kathua.	..	59	..	59	..	..	59	
27	Basohli	.. ..	5	..	5	..	4	9	
28	Kagowal (Kathua)	..	29	..	29	..	..	29	
29	Sanoora (Kathua)	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
30	Rajpura (Kathua)	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
31	Katra (Reasi)	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	

APPENDIX B *Continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.	1 No. of old pit looms. working.	non working.	Total.	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks
32	Kun (Reasi)	5	..	5	..	..	5	
33	Reasi	4	..	4	..	..	4	
34	Nelloi Mohalla (Mirpur)	12	..	12	..	6	18	
35	Addi „ „	1	..	1	..	6	7	
36	Hyderabad „ ..	15	..	15	..	..	15	
37	Barbanni „ ..	7	..	7	..	59	66	
38	Ara (Mirpur)	1	..	1	..	25	26	
39	Chak Ghain (Mirpur) ..	4	..	4	..	22	26	
40	Tangar „	..	..	..	..	5	5	
41	Gadal „	..	..	..	..	4	4	
42	Akal Gharh ..	28	4	32	..	7	39	
43	Janganu (Udhampur) ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
44	Kalagam (Jammu) ..	13	..	13	..	..	13	
5	Dumana „ ..	10	..	10	..	..	10	

46	Sairla (Bhimbar)	..	29	42	71	..	..	71			
47	Rajal	„ ..	11	..	11	..	..	11			
48	Thil Hakiman	„ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2			
49	Bagnoti	„ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1			
50	Dandasar	„ ..	5	..	5	..	..	5			
51	Nanyal	„ ..	15	..	15	..	..	15			
52	Chak Kripalpur (Akhnoor)		2	..	2	..	..	2			
53	Gurah Jagir	„ ..	14	..	14	..	..	14			
54	Gandharwan	„ ..	6	..	6	..	..	6			
55	Barola	„ ..	4	..	4	..	..	4			
56	Godhan	„ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2			
57	Kolti (Akhnoor)	..	2	..	2	..	..	2			
58	Parg Pur	„ ..	3	..	3	..	..	3			
59	Palwal Bharat (Akhnoor)	..	1	..	1	..	..	1			
60	Najowal	„ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2			
61	Nekwal	„ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1			
62	Pargwal	„ ..	12	2	14	..	..	14			
63	Anbaran	„ ..	29	..	29	..	..	29			

APPENDIX B *Continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.	1 No of old pit looms Working.	Non-working.	Total	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks
64	Balgara „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
65	Mira „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
66	Pian „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
67	Mandarian „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
68	Narri „ ..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
69	Gharatal „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
70	Palwan „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
71	Songal „ ..	13	..	13	..	..	13	
72	Pangari „ ..	9	..	9	..	..	9	
73	Manati „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
74	Jamuyan „ ..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
75	Badgal Khurd „ ..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
76	Badgal Kalan (Akhnoor) ..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
77	Doke Jajir „ ..	15	..	15	..	..	15	

78	Kangral Sangral	„	..	2	1	3	..	..	3	
79	Bambal	„	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	
80	Deni pur	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
81	Nadd	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
82	Fatwal	„	..	2	1	3	..	..	3	
83	Kanak Jagir	„	..	8	2	10	..	..	10	
84	Charah	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
85	Gangal	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
86	Kalrayal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
87	Sanil	„	..	5	1	6	..	..	6	
88	Dasgal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
89	Bindhal Kalan	„	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
90	Pahrada Khurd	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
92	Pahrada Kalan	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
92	Manda	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
93	Balwal Rain	„	..	20	..	20	..	..	20	
94	Jad	„	..	12	..	12	..	..	12	
95	Biri Triai	(Akhnoor)	..	13	..	13	..	..	13	

APPENDIX B *Continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality			1 No. of old pit looms Working.	Non-working.	Total.	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks.
96	Chak Najla	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
97	Kote	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
98	Gurah Barahman	„	..	2	2	4	..	..	4	
99	Mawakrora	„	..	4	4	8	..	..	8	
100	Dhara	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
101	Tattan Pur	„	..	13	..	13	..	..	13	
102	Rakh Plothi	„	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
103	Mothi	„	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
104	Chak Sikandar	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
105	Sadarwan	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
106	Gakhral	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
107	Latryal	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
108	Sandal	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
109	Hardomolora	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	

110	Rah	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
111	Salhote	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
112	Palanwala	„	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	
113	Bhagwana Chak	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
114	Dar (Akhnoor)		..	1	2	3	..	...	3	
115	Sarwal	„	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
116	Chhanni	„	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
117	Palatan	„	..	16	..	16	..	..	16	
118	Panjtat		..	9	..	9	..	..	9	
119	Mattu	„	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
120	Rajwal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
121	Dhoke Khalsa		..	10	2	12	..	..	12	
122	Rakh Dhoke	„	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
123	Dhangar	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
124	Malal Abjal	„	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
125	Danwal	„	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
126	Taroi	„	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	
127	Chak Malal	„	..	11	2	13	..	..	13	

H.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.	1 No. of old pit looms. working.	non working.	Total.	2 No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	3 No. of frame looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks.
128	Kote Mera (Akhnoor) ..	43	..	43	..	..	43	
129	Paharlwala „ ..	4	..	4	..	..	4	
130	Laham „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
131	Merchangi „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
132	Nandwal „ ..	7	3	10	..	..	10	
133	Khour „ ..	6	..	6	..	..	6	
134	Dhalan „ ..	10	5	15	..	..	15	
135	Doban „ ..	1	1	2	..	..	2	
136	Badwal „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
137	Gigaryal „ ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
138	Chhajowal „ ..	17	..	17	..	..	17	
139	Kharah „ ..	15	..	15	..	..	15	
140	Katyal Simbal „ ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	

141	Nathal (Akhnoor)	..	10	..	10		..	10			
142	Pokharni	,, ..	15	..	15	..	..	15			
143	Mala	,, ..	6	..	6	..	..	6			
144	Dagbar	,, ..	7	..	7	..	..	7			
145	Dori	,, ..	3	..	3	..	..	3			
146	Majoor	,, ..	1	..	1	..	..	1			
147	Pagani	,, ..	1	1	2	..	..	2			
148	Hamirpur Nawan	..	4	1	5	..	..	5			
149	Hamirpur Khana	..	1	..	1	..	..	1			
150	Mawa Barahwa	..	2	1	3	..	..	3			
151	Basyara	,, ..	4	..	4	..	..	4			
152	Thandi Chuhi (Akhnoor)	..	7	..	7	..	..	7			
153	Badhan	,, ..	3	1	4	..	..	4			
154	Manchak	,, ..	7	..	7	..	..	7			
155	Andori	,, ..	2	..	2	..	..	2			
156	Chak Korn	,, ..	3	..	3	..	..	3			
157	Dodra	,, ..	1	..	1	..	..	1			
158	Sidhar	,, ..	4	..	4	..	..	4			

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

No.	Name of the Locality.	No. of old pit looms working.	No. of old pit looms non-working.	Total.	No. of looms with fly shuttle sleys.	No. of looms looms.	Total of 1, 2 and 3.	Remarks.
159	Chhanni Zawalpha ..	3	..	3	..	..	3	
160	Sri Ranbirsingh Puru ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
161	Jagwan (Akhnoor) ..	2	1	3	..	..	3	
162	Chalral „ ..	1	1	2	..	..	2	
163	Sambwan „ ..	4	3	7	..	..	7	
164	Kacharyal „ ..	2	1	3	..	..	3	
165	Barel	14	..	14	..	..	14	
166	Mangari	9	..	9	..	..	9	
167	Palan	7	..	7	..	..	7	
168	Kattani	3	..	3	..	..	3	
169	Billawar	1	..	1	..	..	1	
170	Bhaddu	6	..	6	..	..	6	
171	Hamir Pur Sidhar ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
172	Thana (Rajouree) ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	

173	Shahdara	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	8	
174	Rajouree	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
175	Balah	..	..	23	..	23	..	2	25	
176	Fateh Pur	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	9	
177	Munda	..	..	4	..	4	..	23	27	
178	Bandli	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	6	
179	Chakrohi	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	24	
180	Bishnah	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	
181	Bhadyal Barahminan	..		7	..	7	..	..	7	
	Grand total	..		1571		109	1680	16	300 plus 1 dobby.	1997

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the number of workers and their non-working dependents.

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
1	Jammu city	51	171	222
2	Keran (Jammu) ..	12	32	44
3	Gurah ,, ..	8	36	44
4	Barnai ,, ..	2	11	13
5	Akhnoor proper ..	4	17	21
6	Kalagam (Jammu) ..	13	72	85
7	Dumana ,, ..	10	45	55
8	Khaink Sole ,, ..	12+6 subsidiary workers.	63	75+6 subsidiary workers.
9	Gharota ,, ..	19	70	89
10	Khaink ,, ..	8	32	40
11	Phatoli ,, ..	5	22	27
12	Amb ,, ..	4	13	17
13	Pandorian ,, ..	2	11	13
14	Dhako Chak ,, ..	2	5	7
15	Kalyan Pur ,, ..	2	7	9
16	Bachyal ,, ..	1	4	5
17	Sui and Pakhian ..	4	16	20
18	Central Jail, Jammu ..	30	..	30
19	R. S. Pura ,, ..	5	16	21
20	Samba with mandis ..	170	689	859
21	Dagore (Jammu) ..	57	249	306
22	Ghar (Kathua) ..	5	29	34
23	Fattu Chak ,, ..	14	67	81

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
24	Chhanni Arorian ..	79	357	436
25	Behari (Kathua) ..	61	239	300
26	Basian and Danoe „ ..	55	308	363
27	Balahar „ ..	33	183	216
28	Kathua	59	261	320
29	Kagowal (Kathua) ..	29	143	172
30	Sanoora „ ..	3	13	16
31	Raj pura „ ..	1	9	10
32	Basohli „ ..	9	39	48
33	Reasi „ ..	4	15	19
34	Katra (Reasi) ..	5	30	35
35	Kun „ ..	3	19	22
36	Nelloi Mohalla (Mirpur)	18	58	76
37	Mohalla Addi ..	7	18	25
38	Hyderabad „ ..	14	53	67
39	Barbanni „ ..	63	253	316
40	Ara „ ..	19	66	85
41	Chak Ghaian ..	27	97	124
42	Tangar „ ..	5	18	23
43	Gadal „ ..	4	23	27
44	Akal Gharh „ ..	30	87	117
45	Janganun „ ..	8	45	53
46	Sairla (Bhimber) ..	72	219	291
47	Rajal „ ..	11	48	59
48	Thil Hakiman „ ..	2	10	12

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non- working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
49	Bagnoti (Bhimber) ..	1	5	6
50	Dandaser „ ..	5	32	37
51	Nanyal „ ..	15	64	79
52	Chak Kirpalpur (Akhnoor)	2	6	8
53	Gurah Jagir „ ..	14	22	36
54	Gandharwan „ ..	6	20	26
55	Barola „ ..	4	16	20
56	Godhan „ ..	2	20	22
57	Kotli „ ..	2	12	14
58	Parag Pur „ ..	3	18	21
59	Palwal Bharathi „ ..	1	4	5
60	Najwal „ ..	2	7	9
61	Nekwal „ ..	1	4	5
62	Pargwal „ ..	12	60	72
63	Anbaran „ ..	29	119	148
64	Balgara „ ..	2	3	5
65	Mira „ ..	1	3	4
66	Pian (Akhnoor) ..	1	5	6
67	Mandarian „ ..	2	7	9
68	Narari „ ..	5	11	16
69	Gharatal „ ..	2	8	10
70	Palwan	2	9	11
71	Songal „ ..	13	42	55
72	Pingari	9	19	28
73	Planati „ ..	1	5	6

APPENDIX C—*continued*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
74	Jamuiyan (Akhnoor) ..	3	8	11
75	Badgal Khurd „ ..	6	22	28
76	Badgal Kalan „ ..	3	8	11
77	Dhoke Jagir „ ..	15	55	70
78	Kagral Sangral „ ..	2	4	6
79	Bamhal „ ..	1	..	1
80	Devi Pur „ ..	2	10	12
81	Nadd „ ..	2	10	12
82	Tatwal „ ..	1	6	7
83	Kanak Jagir „ ..	8	42	50
84	Churah „ ..	2	5	7
85	Gangal „ ..	2	14	16
86	Kiryal „ ..	3	8	11
87	Sanil „ ..	6	27	33
88	Dasgal „ ..	3	17	20
89	Bindral Kalan „ ..	1	..	1
90	Paharda Khurd „ ..	2	12	14
91	Paharda Kalan „ ..	2	22	24
92	Manda „ ..	1	4	5
93	Balwal Raiyan „ ..	20	80	100
94	Jada „ ..	12	44	56
95	Biri Trinai „ ..	13	58	71
96	Chak Najla „ ..	2	7	9
97	Kote „ ..	4	14	18
98	Gura Barhman „ ..	2	5	7

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
99	Muwakrora (Akhnoor) ..	4	13	17
100	Dhara „ ..	2	10	12
101	Rattan Pur „ ..	13	79	92
102	Rakh Mothi „ ..	5	32	37
103	Mothi „ ..	5	30	35
104	Chak Sikandar „ ..	1	3	4
105	Saidarwan „ ..	2	8	10
106	Ghaghral „ ..	2	9	11
107	Labryal „ ..	1	5	6
108	Sandal „ ..	2	2	4
109	Hardo Malora „ ..	4	6	10
110	Rah „ ..	4	7	11
111	Salhote „ ..	4	8	12
112	Palanwala „ ..	10	21	31
113	Bhagwana Chak ..	2	8	10
114	Dhar „ ..	1	4	5
115	Sarwal „ ..	5	34	39
116	Chhanni Diwanun ..	6	26	32
117	Palatan „ ..	16	89	105
118	Panjtut „ ..	9	55	64
119	Mattu „ ..	2	9	11
120	Rajwal „ ..	3	9	12
121	Dhoke Khalsa „ ..	10	51	61
122	Rakh Dhoke „ ..	1	3	4
123	Dhangar „ ..	5	20	25

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
124	Malal Abjal Akhnoor) ..	3	18	21
125	Danwal „ ..	4	15	19
126	Taroti „ ..	10	30	40
127	Chak Malal „ ..	11	45	56
128	Kote Mira „ ..	43	152	195
129	Pahrlwala „ ..	4	21	25
130	Labam „ ..	1	5	6
131	Merchangi „ ..	2	9	11
132	Nandwal („ ..	7	22	29
133	Khour „ ..	6	19	25
134	Dhalan „ ..	10	17	27
135	Doban „ ..	1	5	6
136	Badwal „ ..	1	4	5
137	Gigaryal „ ..	1	3	4
138	Chhagwal „ ..	17	61	78
139	Kharah „ ..	15	40	55
140	Katyal Simbal „ ..	2	9	11
141	Nathal „ ..	10	31	41
142	Pukharni „ ..	15	72	87
143	Malah „ ..	6	20	26
144	Dagbar „ ..	7	23	30
145	Dori „ ..	3	15	18
146	Majoor „ ..	1	2	3
147	Pagani „ ..	1	8	9
148	Hamir Pur Nawan ..	4	20	24

APPENDIX C—*continued*.

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non-working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
149	Hamir Pur (Akhnoor) ..	1	3	4
150	Mawa Barahmnan ..	2	8	10
151	Basiara" „ ..	4	14	18
152	Thandi Chuhi ..	7	30	37
153	Badhan „ ..	3	10	13
154	Man Chak	1	4	5
155	Andasi „ ..	2	12	14
156	Chak Koru „ ..	3	13	16
157	Dodra „ ..	1	2	3
158	Sidhar „ ..	4	12	16
159	Chhanni Zawalphu ..	3	9	12
160	Sri Ranbir Singh Pura ..	1	5	6
161	Jogwan „ ..	2	3	5
162	Chapral „ ..	1	1	2
163	Sambwan „ ..	4	34	38
164	Kachryal (Akhnoor) ..	2	15	17
165	Hamir Pur Sidhar ..	8	44	52
166	Thanna (Rajouree) ..	8	31	39
167	Shahdara „ ..	8	29	37
168	Rajouree Proper „ ..	2	7	9
169	Bandli (Mirpur) ..	7	11	18
170	Balah „ ..	48	65	113
171	Fateh Pur „ ..	9	35	44
172	Munda „ ..	27	81	108
173	Barel (Basohli) ..	18	52	70

APPENDIX C—*concluded*

No.	Name of Locality.	No. of actual workers.	No. of dependents non- working.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.
174	Mangari	11	34	45
175	Palan	12	28	40
176	Kattani	11	14	25
177	Billawar	1	1	2
178	Bhaddu	6	33	39
179	Daduara	12	31	43
180	Chakrohi	31	124	155
181	Bishnah	7	26	33
182	Bhadyal Barahminan ..	13	21	34
	Grand Total ..	1906	7360	9266

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the subsidiary occupation of the weavers.

No.	Name of Locality.	Workers on land.	Religious priests.	Labourers.	Shopkeepers.	State service.	Other Industries.	Remarks.
1	Jammu proper ..	..	..	2	..	2 peons	..	A labourer can earn Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 P.M.
2	Keran and Muthi (Jammu)	5	..	..	..	..	..	They are all occupancy tenents and if the season is favourable each can supplement his earnings by Rs. 20 P. A.
3	Akhnoor ..	..	..	..	2	..	.. ..	
4	Khaink Sole ..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 7 tailors and 6 iron smiths,	Earnings about Rs. 6 P.M. per head.
5	Dumana ..	..	5	..	..	..	.. ..	..
6	R.S. Pura ..	..	4	..	..	1 chowkidar.	..	Earnings Rs. 6 P.M.
7	Reasi ..	..	..	..	3	..	1 teacher ..	getting Rs. 20 P.M.
8	Katra ..	..	5	..	..	..	.. ..	
9	Kun ..	..	3	..	..	..	.. ..	Practically all the weavers of tehsil Jasmergarh and Kathua work as field

10	Samba	..	..	4	3	13	2	1 peon	1 mason	labourers in the months of June, July, August and September. They sow rice on contract basis. At Chhanni, Gahar and Fattuchak the weavers workonland on Batai system. They sow onions or chillies or tobacco and thus one man is able to supplement his earnings by Rs. 25 per annum.
11	Dagore	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	
12	Gahar	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	
13	Fattu Chak	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	
14	Chhanni Arorian		..	52 (3 Agriculturists.)	2	..	..	..	..	
15	Basian and Danoe		..	58	..	..	..	..	..	
16	Behari	..	..	4	1		2 forest contractors	..	..	
17	Kathua	..	..	24	2	2	..	..	..	They ply horses on hire.
18	Kagowal	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	A religious priest or Amam masjid gets grains from the houses of others. He is thus able to earn from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 P.M. A shopkeeper in a village can hardly earn more than Rs. 15 P.M.
19	Sanoora	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	
20	Rajpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	one rope maker.	
21	Kalagam	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	
22	Mirpore	..	..	..		3 water carriers.	..	..	..	
23	Barbanni	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	one oil miller.	
24	Chak Ghain	..	..	..	..	..	..	one chowkidar	..	

No.	Name of Locality.	Workers on land.	Religious priests.	Labourers	Shopkeepers.	State service.	Other Industries.	Remarks.
25	Akal Gharh	1	1	..	..		2 barbers	Total people working on land as subsidiary occupation. 320
26	Dhakochak	2	..	..	..	..	..	Religious priests 16
27	Phatoli	6	..	..	..	..		Labourers. 27
28	Kalayan Pur	2	..	..	..	..	..	Shopkeepers and contractors. 4
29	Sui and Pakhian ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	State service 16
30	Sairla	49	..	2	..	9 soldiers, 1 peon.		Other industries. 13
31	Rajal	11	..	..	..	..	..	396
32	Bagnoti, Dandasar and Nanyal.	23	..	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst those engaged in Hand-loom Weaving Industry.

No.	Name of Locality.	Total amount of indebtedness amongst weavers.	Total dependent upon weaving industry.	Indebtedness per capita.
		Rs. A. P.		
1	Jammu city	1,450 0 0	222	6·53
2	Keran village	65 0 0	44	1·5 approx.
3	Village Gurah	200 0 0	44	4·55 ,,
4	Village Baranai	50 0 0	13	3·85 ,,
5	Akhnoor proper	510 0 0	21	24·28 ,,
6	Kalagam	370 0 0	85	3·9 ,,
7	Dumana	430 0 0	55	7·82 ,,
8	Khaink Sole	1,190 0 0	81	14·69 ,,
9	Gharota	1,225 0 0	89	13·8 ,,
10	Khaink	230 0 0	40	5·75 ,,
11	Phatoli	230 0 0	27	8·51 ,,
12	Amb	240 0 0	17	14·11 ,,
13	Pandorian	90 0 0	13	6·92 ,,
14	Shako Chak	..	7	..
15	Kalyan Pur	200 0 0	9	22·22 ,,
16	Bachyal	200 0 0	5	40 ,,
17	Sui and Pakhian	260 0 0	20	13 ,,
18	Ranbir Singh Pura ..	620 0 0	21	29·5 ,,
19	Samba with mandis ..	21,505 0 0	859	25·03 ,,
20	Dagore	4,415 0 0	306	14.4 ,,
21	Gahar	400 0 0	34	11·76 ,,
22	Fattu Chak	..	81	..
23	Chhanni Arorian	4,246 0 0	436	9·7 ,,

APPENDIX E *continued.*

No.	Name of Locality.	Indebtedness.	Dependents.	Indebtedness per capita.
		Rs. A. P.		
24	Behari	2,245 0 0	300	7·48 approx.
25	Basian and Sanoe ..	2,283 0 0	363	6·3 „
26	Balahar	2,715 0 0	216	12·57 „
27	Kathua proper	1,250 0 0	320	3·90 „
28	Basohli proper	250 0 0	48	5·20 „
29	Kagwal	2,173 0 0	172	30·18
30	Sanoora	..	16	..
31	Raipura	..	10	..
32	Katra	490 0 0	35	14 „
33	Kun	100 0 0	22	4·54
34	Reasi	..	19	..
35	Nelloi Mohalla Mirpur ..	2,935 0 0	76	38·61
36	Mohalla Addi Mirpur ..	810 0 0	25	32·4
37	Mohalla Hyderabad, Mirpur	1,450 0 0	67	21·64
38	Barbanni	7,050 0 0	316	22·31
39	Ara	1,815 0 0	85	21·35
40	Chak Ghaian	3,787 0 0	124	30·54
41	Tangar	610 0 0	23	26·52
42	Jadal	950 0 0	27	35·18
43	Akal Garh	3,775 0 0	117	32·26
44	Janganu	5,450 0 0	53	12·83
45	Sairla Bhimber	5,630 0 0	291	19·34
46	Rajal	950 0 0	59	15·34
47	Thil Hakiman	250 0 0	12	20·83
48	Bagnoti	150 0 0	6	25

APPENDIX E—*concluded.*

No.	Name of Locality.	Indebtedness.	Dependents.	Indebtedness per capita.
		Rs. A. P.		
49	Dandasar	690 0 0	37	18·65
50	Nanyal	815 0 0	79	10·31
51	Hamirpur Sidhar ..	100 0 0	52	
52	Thanna (Rajouree) ..	620 0 0	39	
53	Shahdara	230 0 0	37	
54	Rajouree	65 0 0	9	
55	Balah (Mirpur)	700 0 0	113	
56	Fateh Pur „	1,500 0 0	44	
57	Munda	1,155 0 0	108	
58	Barel (Basohli)	840 0 0	70	
59	Mangari	865 0 0	45	
60	Palan	280 0 0	40	
61	Kattani	25 0 0	25	
62	Bhaddu	50 0 0	39	
63	Daduara	1,030 0 0	43	
64	Chakrohi	2,512 0 0	155	
65	Bishnah	340 0 0	33	
66	Bhadyal Barahminan ..	500 0 0	34	
	Grand Total ..	97,516 0 0	6353	

Therefore, indebtedness per capita.....Rs. 15·30.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing varieties of cloth woven.

No.	Locality.	No. of looms weaving khaddar.	No. of looms weaving Susi.	No. of looms weaving Susi and khaddar.	No. of looms weaving art silk and coating and shirting cloth.
1	Jammu city ..	10	..	..	103
2	Village Keran (Jammu) ..	10	..	..	..
3	Village Burnai (Jammu) ..	2	..	..	..
4	Akhnoor proper	4	..	..	..
5	Village Gurah (Jammu) ..	8	..	..	..
6	Khaink Sole (Jammu)	10	..	..	..
7	Gharota (Jammu) ..	19	..	..	..
8	Khaink near Gharota	8	..	..	..
9	Phatoli ..	6	..	..	..
10	Amb. ..	4	..	..	..
11	Pandorian (Jammu)	2	..	..	..
12	Dhako Chak ..	2	..	..	..
13	Kalayan Pur ..	2	..	..	..
14	Bachyal ..	1	..	..	..
15	Sui and Pakhian ..	4	..	..	..
16	Ranbir Singhpura ..	5	..	..	..
17	Samba with all the mandis ..	70	80	20	..
18	Dagore ..	32	24	1	..
19	Ghar ..	5	..	..	..
20	Fattu Chak ..	14	..	..	..
21	Chhanni Arorian ..	45	30	4	..
22	Behari ..	18	29	4	2
23	Basian and Danoe ..	65	..	..	..
24	Balahar ..	25	8	..	..

APPENDIX F *concluded.*

No.	Locality.	No. of looms weaving khaddar.	No. of looms weaving Susi.	No. of looms weaving Susi and khaddar.	No. of looms weaving art silk and coating and shirting cloth.
25	Kathua ..	50	9	..	..
26	Basohli ..	5	..	..	4
27	Kagowal ..	29	..	..	..
28	Sanoora ..	3	..	..	..
29	Rajpura ..	1	..	..	..
30	Katra ..	6	..	..	..
31	Kun	5	..	..	..
32	Reasi ..	4	..	..	..
33	Dumana ..	10	..	..	..
34	Janganu ..	8	..	..	..
35	Kalagam ..	13	..	..	..
36	Sairla (Bhimbar) ..	29	..	..	..
37	Rajal ..	11	..	..	..
38	Thil Hakiman ..	2	..	..	..
39	Bagnoti ..	1	..	..	..
40	Dandasar ..	5	..	..	..
41	Nanyal ..	15	..	..	..
42	Mirpur (proper) ..	23	17	..	..
43	Barbanni ..	66	..	..	..
44	Ara	23	..	..	..
45	Chak Ghaian ..	26	..	..	..
46	Tangar ..	5	..	..	..
47	Jadal ..	4	..	..	..
48	Akal Garh ..	21	8	6	..
	Total ..	736	205	35	109

Note. The figures for the looms surveyed on the spot have been given.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing cost of production, sale price and profits.

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Cost of production.	Price per yard.	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1	Gurah Keran Jammu	Plain khaddar	One packet of yarn 3 0 0 Oil flour for sizing, etc. 0 1 0 Total 3 1 0	12 yards for a rupee	5 0 0	1 15 0	$64\frac{7}{12}$%	This includes his wages as well.
2	Dagore, Samba	.. Susi cloth.	35 yards. Yarn. 4 8 0 Dye. 1 8 0 Oil and flour for sizing, etc. 0 3 0 Wages 1 8 0 Warping charges 0 5 0 Freight, etc. 1 0 0 Total 9 0 0	0 4 0 per yard local or 0 5 0 per yard hilly areas	8 12 0 or 10 15 0	0 12 0 or 1 15 0	$9\frac{3}{8}$% or $21\frac{19}{38}$%	The profits in the case of sales in the hilly areas includes the wages as well as the cost of transport.
3	Samba proper.	.. Susi	42 yards. Cost of production 5 8 0 Wages. 1 8 0 Total 7 0 0 Freight if sold in hills 1 0 0 8 0 0	0 2 9 Local. 0 3 3 hilly.	7 3 6 or 8 8 6	0 3 6 or 0 8 6	$3\frac{1}{8}$% or $6\frac{41}{84}$%	

4 Samba	.. Double bed cover	Yarn 1 3 0 Dye 0 4 0 Oil and flour for sizing, etc. 0 1 0 Wages 1 0 0 Total 2 8 0	2 12 0 per cover.	2 12 0	0 4 0	10%	
5 Chhanni Arorian (Kathua)	Susi cloth .. Yarn	40 yards. Yarn. 3 6 0 Dye 0 12 0 Wages. 1 6 0 Total 5 8 0 Freight if sold in hills 1 0 0 6 8 0	0 2 6 or 0 3 0 per yard	6 4 0 or 7 8 0	0 12 0 or 1 0 0	$13\frac{7}{11}$% or $15\frac{5}{13}$%	Profits include wages.
6 Village Behari (Kathua)	.. Susi cloth.	100 yards. Yarn and dyes 10 15 0 Wages 2 0 0 Total 12 15 0 Freight if sold in hills. 2 0 0 14 15 0	0 2 6 or 0 3 0 per yard.	15 10 0 or 18 12 0	2 11 0 or 3 13 0	$20\frac{60}{207}$% or $21\frac{81}{393}$%	Profits include wages.
7 Samba	.. Plain Khaddar	Breadth 9 girahs; cost of production not available	12 yards per rupee.		0 1 6 in the rupee approx:	$9\frac{3}{8}$%	These profits include the wages of the weaver.

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Costs of production.	Price per yard	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	REMARKS.
8	Samba ..	Khaddar	Breadth 12 girhas; cost of production differs in the case of individuals.	0 2 3 to 0 2 9 per yard.	According to quality of the cloth.	¼ anna a yard in both cases.	12½% or 10%	These profits include the wages of the weaver.
9	Chhanni Arorian (Kathua) ..	Plain khaddar	Breadth 9 girahs; cost of production differs in the case of individuals.	14 yards for 1 1 0		0 1 0 in the rupee	6¼%	This includes the wages of the weaver.
10	Basohli proper ..	Check for coats.	0 8 0 per yard approximately.	0 9 0 per yard.		0 1 0 a yard.	12½%	Wages are included in the costs of production.
11	Chhani Arorian (Kathua)	.. Khaddar	Breadth 12 girahs; cost of production is different in the case of different weavers.	0 2 3 to 0 2 6 a yard.	According to the quality of the cloth.	One pice a yard.	12½% or 11⅑%	The profits include wages.
12	Basholi proper ..	Shirtings Sahgal design	0 5 6 per yard	0 6 6 per yard.	..	0 1 0 per yard.	18$\frac{2}{11}$% net.	

13	Mirpur proper	.. Plain khaddar	200×¾ yards Yarn for warping 2 packets wafting flour, etc. warping reeling Total	8 8 0 6 8 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 10 0 15 1 0	0 1 6 per yard.	18 12 0 minus 0 4 9 commission 18 7 3	3 6 3 or say 3 6 0	22 2/11 %	This includes weaving charges. The reeling charges included in the cost of production also go to the weaver.
14	Mirpur proper	.. Plain khaddar	200×1¼ yards Warp 3 packets at 4 4 0 each Waft 3 packets flour and wood warping charges reeling Total	12 12 0 9 12 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 10 0 23 9 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per yard. average 0 2 3	28 2 0 minus 0 7 0 as commission 27 11 0	4 2 0	17½%	Wages are to be paid from the profits.
15	Mirpur	.. Plain khaddar	200×1½ yards. warping 4 packets wafting 4 packets. warping flour, etc. reeling Total	17 0 0 13 0 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 31 8 0	0 3 0 a yard.	38 12 0 minus 0 10 0 as commission 38 2 0	6 10 0	21 % approx.	The wages are to be paid out of this.

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Costs of production.	Price per yard.	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	Remarks.
16	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Plain khaddar.	100×¾ yards. Warping yarn of 29 counts. One packet 4 4 0 wafting 1¼ packet of 27 counts at Rs. 3 6 0 Rs. 4 8 6 flour for sizing 0 2 0 warping 0 3 0 reeling 0 10 0 Total 9 11 6	0 2 0 per yard only this quality.	12 8 0 minus 0 3 0 commission to the agent. 12 5 0	2 9 6	26 3/31 1/4 % or 27% approx.	The profits include wages. The Ara weavers sometimes do pay wages to other weavers who are engaged for this purpose. Reeling charges included in the cost of production also go to the weaver who gets this work done by his wife and children.

17	Village Ara (Mirpur)	Plain khaddar	100. 1½ yards. warping							
			2 packets at 4 4 0 each							
			wafting 2½ packets of 27 counts at 3 10 0 per packet.	8 8 0						
				9 1 0		21 14 0	2 7 0	12¾%	See note on item 16.	
			flour etc.	4 6 0	Sale price	minus 0 5 6 commission				
			reeling	0 14 0	0 3 6 per	21 8 6				
			warping	0 6 0	yard.					
			Total	19 1 6						
18	Barbanni (Mirpur)	Plain khaddar	100×¾ yards. warping one packet.	4 4 0						
			wafting one packet	3 10 0	sale price	10 15 0	1 15 0	23%	This includes his wages. Reeling charges also go to him.	
			flour and fuel	0 2 0	0 1 9	minus 0 2 6 commission				
			warping	0 1 0	per yard.	10 12 6				
			reeling	0 10 0						
			frieght from and to Mirpur.	0 2 6						
			Total	8 13 6						
19	Akal Garh (Mirpur)	Susi.	105 5/17 yards. Yarn including Halvan.	4 3 0						
			Red and black dye	1 2 0	14 yards for a rupee.	7 8 0	2 3 0	41 5/17%	This includes wages.	
			Total	5 5 0						
20	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Towel.	Size 1¼ yards.	0 3 0	0 4 0	..	0 1 0	33⅓%	Include wages.	
21	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Dhoti.	Size 2¾. 1¾.	0 8 0	0 10 0	..	0 2 0	25%	,, ,,	

APPENDIX G—*concluded.*

No.	Place.	Kind of cloth.	Costs of production.	Price per yard.	Net sale proceeds.	Profits.	Profits %.	Remarks.
22	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Towel Size 2 yards	0 4 6	..	0 5 6	0 1 0	22⅔%	Profits in all these cases include wages.
23	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Poplain.	0 2 0 a yard.	..	0 3 0	0 1 0	50%	No commission is paid on their sale as they are sold one by one.
24	Ara (Mirpur)	.. Bed cover Size 2¾. 1¼	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	0 4 0	33⅓%	

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the number of looms engaged in wool weaving.

No.	Name of place.	No. of looms.	No.	Name of place.	No. of looms.
1	Katwalta (Ramnagar)	7	24	Paneja	6
2	Lahti „ ..	86	25	Sungli	4
3	Chappar „ ..	18	26	Nalthi	4
4	Pachound „ ..	54	27	Manda	2
5	Jakhed „ ..	7	28	Butla	16
6	Duddu	15	29	Bheja	7
7	Basant garh	40	30	Basti	3
8	Bhadarwha proper	6	31	Bamlakhi	2
9	Dalain (Bhadarwah) ..	1	32	Katyara	10
10	Kansar „ ..	9	33	Thanda	3
11	Kolra „ ..	3	34	Gatha	4
12	Dadal „ ..	10	35	Drone	1
13	Baburi „ ..	3	36	Hanga	2
14	Kakoli „ ..	1	37	Thuba	2
15	Dandi „ ..	11	38	Kilotran	18
16	Rainda „ ..	1	39	Samai	7
17	Pwara „ ..	4	40	Chancer	5
18	Malaini	4	41	Chochlu	3
19	Mathola	13	42	Gurekra	8
20	Chaka	4	43	Porapani	6
21	Chanta	4	44	Mandhan	3
22	Sankhoja	1	45	Thaloran	4
23	Banjila	1	46	Dhariori	9

APPENDIX H (*Concluded*).

No.	Name of the place.	No. of looms.	No.	Name of the place.	No. of looms.
47	Gwalu	5	71	Atholi (Padar Circle, Kishtwar)	5
48	Halore	2	72	Sol „ ..	9
49	Shingni	5	73	Gulab Garh „ ..	4
50	Gwari	4	74	Matti „ ..	8
51	Batara	5	75	Kaban „ ..	13
52	Trithlu	5	76	Chato „ ..	7
53	Gandoh	3	77	Laddar „ ..	8
54	Kaka	8	78	Tattoni „ ..	4
55	Dhosa	14	79	Kundal „ ..	7
56	Bharthi	7	80	Aphani „ ..	6
57	Dadwar	7	81	Jarr „ ..	5
58	Changa	6	82	Kadail „ ..	3
59	Doda	9	83	Galhar „ ..	4
60	Maitra	2	84	Ohli „ ..	6
61	Dengole	1	85	Kishtwar	22
62	Changru	9	86	Matta (Kishtwar Mandal) ..	3
63	Dolegam	23	87	Hutta „ ..	8
64	Bankput	5	88	Pushal „ ..	7
65	Gur Thathar	2	89	Kulid „ ..	4
66	Thathar	11	90	Barlgam „ ..	1
67	Charil	7	91	Hullar „ ..	6
68	Nogam	2	92	Bundarna „ ..	2
69	Kaskut	2	93	Poca „ ..	1
70	Gund Adal	3			
				Grand total ..	722

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of workers and non-working dependents of wool weavers.

No.	Name of the village.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents (non-working).	Total No. of those dependent upon handloom weaving.
1	Katwalta (Ramnagar) ..	7	44	51
2	Lahti	86	396	482
3	Chappar	18	68	86
4	Pachound	54	223	277
5	Jakhed	7	23	30
6	Duddu	15	87	102
7	Basantgarh	40	195	235
8	Bhadarwah Proper.. ..	6	18	24
9	Kansar	9	52	61
10	Kolra	3	24	27
11	Hadal..	10	70	80
12	Bahari	3	25	28
13	Kakole	1	10	11
14	Dandi	11	54	65
15	Rainda	1	24	25
16	Dalain	1	4	5
17	Pwara	4	17	21
18	Malain	4	24	28
19	Mathola	13	77	90
20	Chaka	4	10	14
21	Chanote	4	26	30
22	Sankhoja	1	8	9
23	Banjla	1	7	8
24	Paneia	6	43	49

APPENDIX I (*Continued*).

No.	Name of the village.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents (non-working.)	Total No. of those dependent upon handloom weaving.
25	Sungli	4	15	19
26	Nalthi	4	19	23
27	Monda	2	15	17
28	Butla	16	145	161
29	Bheja	7	77	84
30	Basti	3	37	40
31	Bamlakhi	2	14	16
32	Katyara	10	123	133
33	Thanala	3	28	31
34	Dhaloa	1	4	5
35	Gutha	4	25	29
36	Drone	1	6	7
37	Hanga	2	12	14
38	Thuba	2	24	26
39	Kilotran ..	18	256	274
40	Samai	7	36	43
41	Chancer	5	79	84
42	Chochlu	3	26	29
43	Gurekra	8	60	68
44	Pora Pani	6	49	55
45	Mandhan	3	37	40
46	Thaloram	4	35	39
47	Dhriori	9	128	137
48	Gwalu	5	43	48

APPENDIX I—(*Continued*).

No.	Name of place.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents.	Total.
49	Halore	2	11	13
50	Shingni	5	55	60
51	Gwari	4	27	31
52	Batara	5	58	63
53	Trithlu	5	50	55
54	Gandoh	3	51	54
55	Kaku	8	59	67
56	Dhosa	14	73	87
57	Bharthi	7	41	48
58	Dadwar	7	83	90
59	Changa	6	64	70
60	Doda	9	57	66
61	Maitra (Ramban) ..	2	12	14
62	Dengole	1	10	11
63	Chanju	9	52	61
64	Dolegam	23	117	140
65	Bankut	5	23	28
66	Gunthathar	2	21	23
67	Thathar	11	92	103
68	Charil	7	31	38
69	Nogam	2	19	22
70	Kaskut	2	10	12
71	Gund Adilkut	3	17	20
72	Atholi (Padar, Kishtwar) ..	5	25	30
73	Sol „ ..	9	41	50
74	Gulab Garh	4	29	33

APPENDIX I—*concluded.*

No.	Name of Place.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents.	Total.
75	Matti	8	46	54
76	Kaban	13	62	75
77	Tattoni	4	23	27
78	Chato	7	34	41
79	Laddar	8	43	51
80	Kundal	7	41	48
81	Aphani	6	29	35
82	Jarr	5	43	48
83	Kadail	3	23	26
84	Galhar	6	32	38
85	Ohli	6	25	31
86	Kishtwar	31	140	171
87	Matta (Kishtwar).. ..	3	16	19
88	Hutta	8	56	64
89	Pushal	7	64	71
90	Kulid	4	23	27
91	Barlgam	1	6	7
92	Hullar	6	60	66
93	Bandarna	2	20	22
94	Poca	1	5	6
	Total ..	734	4741	5475

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the extent of indebtedness amongst wool weavers.

No.	Name of locality.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.	Amount of debt.	Indebtedness per capita.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1	Katwalta (Ramanagar) ..	51	3,300 0 0	65 approx :
2	Lahti	482	35,670 0 0	74 ,,
3	Chappar	86	7,810 0 0	91 ,,
4	Pachound	277	10,820 0 0	39 ,,
5	Jakhad	30	525 0 0	17½ ,,
6	Duddu	102	4,570 0 0	45 ,,
7	Basant garh	235	6,135 0 0	26 ,,
8	Bhadarwah	24	352 0 0	$14\frac{5}{16}$,,
9	Kansar	61	860 0 0	14 ,,
10	Kolra	27	50 0 0	2 ,,
11	Dalain	5	50 0 0	10 ,,
12	Hadal	80	1,210 0 0	15 ,,
13	Bahari	28	100 0 0	$3\frac{7}{16}$,,
14	Kakola	11	120 0 0	11 ,,
15	Dandi	65	1,450 0 0	22 ,,
16	Rainda	25	100 0 0	4 ,,
17	Pwara	21	nil.	nil
18	Mailini	28	..	..
19	Mathola	90	3,050 0 0	34 ,,
20	Chak	14	170 0 0	12 ,,
21	Chanote	30	300 0 0	10 ,,
22	Sankhoja	8	250 0 0	$31\frac{1}{4}$,,
23	Banjila	8	150 0 0	$18\frac{8}{4}$,,

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

No.	Name of locality.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.	Amount of debt.	Indebtedness per capita.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.
24	Baneja	49	1,150 0 0	23 approx:
25	Sungli	19	500 0 0	26 „
26	Nalthi	23	230 0 0	10 „
27	Monda	17	800 0 0	47 „
28	Butla	161	1,560 0 0	$9\frac{3}{4}$ „
29	Bheja	84	1,280 0 0	15 „
30	Basti	40	450 0 0	$11\frac{1}{4}$ „
31	Banlakhi	16	100 0 0	$6\frac{1}{4}$ „
32	Katyara	133	3,020 0 0	$22\frac{1}{16}$ „
33	Thanala	31	1,100 0 0	$36\frac{1}{2}$ „
34	Dhaloa	5	100 0 0	20 „
35	Gatha	29	..	..
36	Drone	7	150 0 0	$21\frac{3}{7}$ „
37	Hanga	14	450 0 0	$32\frac{1}{7}$ „
38	Thuba	26	300 0 0	$11\frac{7}{13}$ „
39	Kilotram	274	4,300 0 0	$15\frac{11}{16}$ „
40	Samii	43	820 0 0	19 „
41	Chancer	84	..	..
42	Chochlu	29	..	..
43	Gurekra	68	810 0 0	12 „
44	Pora Pani	55	1,100 0 0	20 „
45	Mandhan	40	..	..
46	Thaloram	39	1,100 0 0	28 „
47	Dhrioṛi	137	2,150 0 0	$15\frac{5}{8}$ „

APPENDIX J (*continued*).

No.	Name of Locality.	Total No. of people dependent upon this industry.	Amount of debts.		Indebtedness per capita.	
			Rs.	A. F.	Rs.	
48	Gwalu	48	1,100	0 0	23	aprox.
49	Halore	13	160	0 0	$12_{,\frac{4}{8}}$	,,
50	Shingni	60	467	0 0	$7\frac{47}{80}$	,,
51	Gwari	31	540	0 0	$17\frac{13}{31}$	,,
52	Batara	63	380	0 0	6	,,
53	Trithlu	55	200	0 0	$3\frac{7}{11}$	,,
54	Ganhoh	54	260	0 0	5	,,
55	Kaka	67	1.060	0 0	16	,,
56	Dhosa	87	1,605	0 0	$18\frac{1}{2}$	,,
57	Bharathi	48	2,000	0 0	$41\frac{2}{3}$	,,
58	Dadwar	90	1,500	0 0	$16\frac{2}{3}$	,,
59	Changa	70	2.200	0 0	$31\frac{3}{7}$	,,
60	Doda	66	1,970	0 0	30	,,
61	Maitra	14	400	0 0	$28\frac{4}{7}$	,,
62	Dengol	11	30	0 0	3	,,
63	Chenja	61	620	0 0	10	,,
64	Dolegam	140	10,32	0 0	7	,,
65	Bankut	28	240	0 0	$8\frac{4}{7}$	,,
66	Ganthalthar	23	80	0 0	3	,,
67	Thathar	103	475	0 0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	,,
68	Charil	38	215	0 0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	,,
69	Nogam	21	240	0 0	11	,,
70	Kaskut	12	400	0 0	$33\frac{1}{3}$	,,
71	Gand Adilkut	20	240	0 0	12	,,

APPENDIX J (*concluded*).

No	Name of locality.	Total No. of people depcnd-ent upon this industry.	Amount of debt.	Indebtedness per capita.
72	Aphani (Kishtwar)	35	15 0 0	
73	Jarr	48	710 0 0	
74	Kadail	26	45 0 0	
75	Galhar ,, ...	38	680 0 0	
76	Aholi	31	525 0 0	24 approx.
77	Kishtwar ,, ...	171	1,525 0 0	
78	Matta ,, ...	19	390 0 0	
79	Hatta	64	650 0 0	,,
80	Kulid	27	610 0 0	
81	Barlgam ,, ...	7	30 0 0	
82	Hullar	66	125 0 0	
	Grand total	4967	119231 0 0	

Note :—For rate of interest, causes and suggested remedies see the main report.

ALLAMA
IQBAL LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF KASHMIR
HELP TO KEEP THIS BOOK
FRESH AND CLEAN

Allama Iqbal Library
78389